PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF AMERICA

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PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF AMERICA.

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A COLLECTION OF BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF THE

REGULAR MEDICAL PROFESSION.

EDITED AND COMPILED BY

IRVING A. WATSON, A. M., M. D.,

Secretary American Public Health Association; Permanent Member American Medical Association; Honorary Member Academia Nacional de Medicina de México; Assistant Secretary-General First Pan American Medical Congress; Member Société Française D'Hygiène of Paris; Member Medico-Legal Society of New York; Member New Hampshire Medical Society; Centre District Medical Society; Member and Secretary State Board of Health of New Hampshire; Member and Secretary State Board of Commissioners of Lunacy; State Registrar of Vital Statistics; President State Board of Cattle Commissioners; Ex-Medical Director New Hampshire National Guard; Ex-Vice President National Conference of State Boards of Health, Etc.

There is properly no history, only biography.—Emerson.

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Copyright, 1893.
By IRVING A. WATSON, A. M., M. D.

NOTE BY THE COMPILER.

This work is offered as a contribution to American medical biography. As far as it goes, it is believed that it fairly represents the profession of this country. All classes of reputable regular practitioners, belonging to accredited medical societies, have been recognized, from the ablest and most eminent to the unassuming country physician, who, tirelessly laboring day and night for the alleviation of human suffering, is as worthy of a record as are many who have become more distinguished.

It has been the aim of the compiler to make each biography as correct as possible, explicit in dates, names, and other material facts, and to exclude everything savoring of personal laudation; in other words, to make each sketch an accurate history which shall constitute for all time an unquestionable record of the individual. It should be borne in mind that this is almost wholly a record of men now living. It would be poor taste, indeed, to portray their many virtues, or to display their social and other individual qualities and characteristics. That time will come to every one who is worthy of it—when laudation will not be egotism and when praise will be legitimate. At such a time the records of this book may form the basis upon which to build the completed history.

While this work was in the press some of our distinguished *confreres*, after having furnished the data for their own biographies, joined the silent majority:—Briggs, Williams, Reeves, Battey, Michel, Norris, Porteous, Hunt, Sim, and perhaps some others. Their names and the good they have done to mankind are imperishable.

The published works in this country, devoted exclusively to medical biography, are few, chiefly: "*American Medical Biography*," by James Thacher, 1828; "*American Medical Biography*," by Stephen W. Williams, 1845; "*Lives of Eminent American Physicians and Surgeons*," by Samuel D. Gross, 1861; "*The Physicians and Surgeons of the United States*," by Wm. B. Atkinson, 1878; "*Biography of Eminent American Physicians and Surgeons*," by R. French Stone, 1894; and lastly this volume. It is to be hoped that other works of a similar character will follow. There is, however, one insuperable obstacle in the way of accomplishing all that is to be desired in this direction, and that is the absolute refusal of many physicians to have their biography published while living. While their wishes are to be respected, we believe that the objection is purely a sentimental one, which ought not to out-weigh the wishes of friends and professional associates, and the inspiration given to others by the record of an honorable and successful career.

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The greatest care possible has been taken to exclude unworthy persons from a place in this work. Professional ethics have been respected in the highest degree, to the end that the volume may add its mite to the honor and dignity of the profession.

The excellent typographical appearance is obvious to all. No other work on medical biography will bear comparison with it in point of mechanical execution, or in the number of faces presented. We offer it to the profession and to the public, trusting that it will be received with no less favor than its worthy and valuable predecessors.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF AMERICA.

STERNBERG, George Miller, Washington, D. C., son of Rev. Levi (D. D.) and Margaret Levering (Miller) Sternberg, was born June 8, 1838, at Hartwick Seminary, Otsego county, N. Y., and educated at the same place; commenced the study of medicine in 1857, at Cooperstown, N. Y., under Dr. Horace Lathrop, of that place; attended two courses of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, and was graduated in 1860.

ARMY SERVICE.

Actual Rank. Assistant surgeon, May 28, 1861, accepted May 31, 1861; captain and assistant surgeon, May 28, 1866; major and surgeon, December 1, 1875; lieutenant-colonel and deputy surgeon-general, January 12, 1891; brigadier-general and surgeon-general, May 30, 1893; retiring year, 1902; appointed from New York.

Service. With General Sykes's command, Army of the Potomac, to August, 1862; hospital duty, Portsmouth Grove, R. I., to November, 1862; with General Banks's expedition, and assistant to the medical director, Department of the Gulf, to January, 1864; in office of medical director, Columbus, Ohio, and in charge of United States General Hospital at Cleveland, Ohio, to July, 1865; with the Thirteenth United States infantry, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to April, 1866; post surgeon at Fort Harker, Kan., to October, 1867 (cholera epidemic); at Fort Riley, Kan., and in the field from April, 1868, to 1870 (Indian campaign); Fort Columbus, New York harbor, to May, 1871 (yellow-fever epidemic); Fort Hamilton, New York harbor, to June, 1871; Fort Warren, Boston harbor, Mass., to August, 1872; ordered to Department of the Gulf, July 22, 1872; acting medical director, New Orleans, La., to October, 1872; post surgeon, Fort Barrancas, Fla., to August, 1875 (epidemics of yellow-fever in 1873 and 1875); on sick leave to May, 1876; ordered to Department of the Columbia, May 11, 1876; attending surgeon department headquarters to September, 1876; post surgeon, Fort Walla Walla, W. T., to May, 1879; in the field, Nez Perces expedition, 1877; on special duty with National Board of Health from July, 1879, to August, 1881 (member of Havana yellow-fever commission, 1879); ordered to Department of California, August 10, 1881; post surgeon, Fort Mason, Cal., to May, 1884; attending surgeon and examiner of recruits at Baltimore, Md., to October, 1890; in charge medical purveying depot, San Francisco, Cal., to February, 1892; attending surgeon, New York city, to May, 1893.

Brevet Commissions and "Honorable mention" in official communications. Captain and major U. S. A., "for faithful and meritorious services during the war." Lieutenant-colonel, "for gallant service in performance of his professional duty under fire in action against Indians at Clearwater, Idaho, July 12, 1877."

WAR OF THE REBELLION—OFFICIAL RECORDS.

[*Series I, Vol. XI, Part II. Report of Brig. Gen. George Sykes, U. S. A., commanding Second division, of the battle of Gaines's Mill, engagement at Turkey Bridge, and battle of Malvern Hill.*]

Dr. Sternberg added largely to the reputation already acquired on the disastrous field of Bull Run. (Op. Cit. *p.* 352.)

[*Extract from letter of the Surgeon-General U. S. A. to the Honorable the Secretary of War.*]

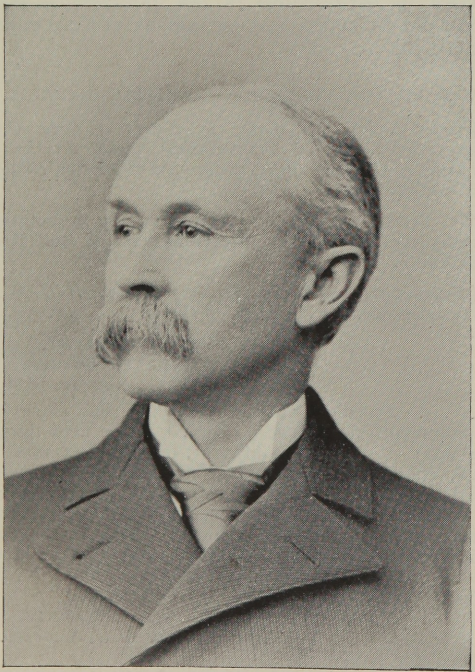
WAR DEPARTMENT,
SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12, 1879.

. . . Assistant Surgeon Sternberg has since his appointment (May 28, 1861) served in the field during the war; . . . from May 31, 1868, to December 9, 1868, chief medical officer of the expedition serving south of the Arkansas river; . . . from September 2, 1872, to the present date, as post surgeon, Fort Barrancas, Florida, and has rendered there valuable and efficient services during two epidemics of yellow-fever.

Very respectfully
Your obedient servant,
JAS. K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General U. S. Army.

Special details. Member and secretary of the Havana yellow-fever commission of the National board of health (1879). Delegate from the United States, under special instructions from the honorable the secretary of state, to the International Sanitary Conference of Rome (1885). Detailed, by direction of the president, in pursuance of the authority contained in the provisions of the act of congress, approved March 3, 1887, to make investigations in Brazil, Mexico, and Cuba, relating to the etiology and prevention of yellow-fever (1887–'89). Consulting bacteriologist to the health officer of the port of New York (1892) by authority of the war department, and in compliance with special request of the health officer of the port of New York and the advisory committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce.

Membership in Medical and Scientific Societies. Member and ex-president of the American Public Health Association; member of the American Association of Physicians; of the American Medical Association; of the American Physiological Society; of the American Microscopical Society (vice-president); fellow of the American Association for Advancement of Science; fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; president of section on military medicine and surgery of the Pan-American Medical Congress; president of the Association of Military Surgeons U. S. (1894); fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society of London; late fellow by courtesy in Johns Hopkins University (1885–'90); honorary member of the Epidemiological Society of London; honorary member of the Academy of Medicine of Rome; honorary member of the Academy of Medicine of Rio de Janeiro; honorary member of the American Academy of Medicine; honorary member of the French Society of Hygiene, etc.



GEORGE M. STERNBERG.

Principal published works and scientific researches. "Bacteria," 498 pp. 8vo, including 152 pp. from the work of Dr. Antoine Maguin, translated from the French in 1880, illustrated by photomicrographs and cuts. Wm. Wood & Co., New York, 1884.

"Malaria and Malarial Diseases," 329 pp., 8vo. Wm. Wood & Co., New York, 1884.

"Photomicrographs and How to Make Them," 204 pp., 8vo, illustrated by numerous photomicrographs. Jas. R. Osgood & Co., 1884.

"Report Upon the Prevention of Yellow-Fever by Inoculation," 100 pp., 8vo, submitted in March, 1888. Government Printing office, Washington, D. C.

"Report on the Etiology and Prevention of Yellow-Fever," 271 pp., 8vo, illustrated by photomicrographs and cuts. Government Printing office, Washington, 1890.

"A Manual of Bacteriology," 898 pp., royal 8vo, illustrated by numerous photomicrographs and cuts. Wm. Wood & Co., New York, 1892.

"Examination of the Blood in Yellow-Fever," experiments upon animals, etc. In "Preliminary Report of Havana Yellow-Fever Commission," Washington, 1879.

"Experiments to Test the Value of Certain Gaseous and Volatile Disinfectants." *National Board of Health Bulletin*, Washington, 1879.

"Experiments with Disinfectants." Johns Hopkins Univ. stud. biol. lab., Baltimore, 1882.

"A Fatal Form of Septicæmia in the Rabbit," etc. Johns Hopkins University, stud. biol. lab., Baltimore, 1882.

"Experimental Investigations Relating to the Etiology of the Malarial Fevers," special report to National board of health, in *National Board of Health Bulletin*, Washington, 1881–'82.

"Germicide Value of Therapeutic Agents." *American Journal of Medical Science*, 1883.

"The Etiology of Croupous Pneumonia." The *Medical Record*, New York, 1889.

"The Bacillus of Typhoid Fever." The *Medical News*, Philadelphia, 1887.

"The Thermal Death-Point of Pathogenic Organisms." *American Journal of Medical Science*, Philadelphia, 1887.

"Explanation of Acquired Immunity in Infectious Diseases." *American Journal of Medical Science*, Philadelphia, 1881.

Address in "Medicine," delivered at Yale University, June 23, 1892.

"Disinfection and Disinfectants," "Report of Chairman of the Committee on Disinfectants" of the American Public Health Association, 1888.

Article on "Disinfection" in Hare's "System of Practical Therapeutics," Vol. I, Philadelphia, 1892.

Articles on "Yellow-Fever," "Relapsing Fever," "Typho-Malarial Fever," "Germicides," "Antiseptics," in Wood's Handbook of Medicine. New York, 1885–'89.

"Practical Results of Bacteriological Researches." *American Journal of Medical Science*, Philadelphia, 1892.

"The Biological Characters of the Cholera Spirillum," etc. The *Medical Record*, New York, 1893.

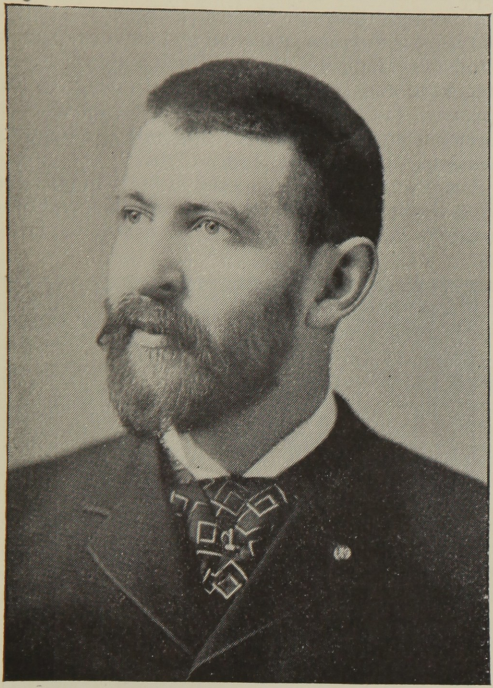
"Disinfection at Quarantine Stations, Especially in Cholera." The *New York Medical Journal*, 1893.

Report of chairman of committee on "Protective Inoculations in Infectious Diseases." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1893.

Dr. Sternberg has made original researches in the etiology of infectious diseases, the comparative value of disinfectants, etc. The degree of LL. D.

was conferred upon him by the University of Michigan in 1894.

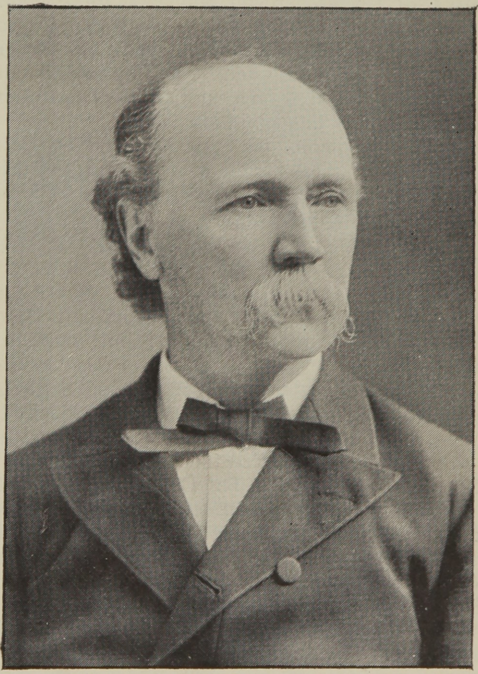
Dr. Sternberg married first, in 1866, Miss Maria Louisa Russell of Cooperstown, N. Y., who died of cholera in 1867; married second, in 1869, Miss Martha L. Pattison of Indianapolis, Ind. They have no children.



PHINEAS HENRY INGALLS.

INGALLS, Phineas Henry, Hartford, Conn., son of Phineas (M. D.) and Ruth H. (Elder) Ingalls, grandson of Phineas Ingalls, was born April 18, 1856, at Gorham, Me. He was educated in the public schools of Portland, Me., and was graduated A. B. at Bowdoin College in 1877, and received the degree of A. M. in 1885; commenced the study of medicine in 1877 at Portland, Me., with S. H. Tewksbury, M. D., and Charles W. Bray, M. D.; attended two courses each at the Maine Medical School and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, and was graduated from the latter in March, 1880. Immediately after graduation he commenced the practice of medicine as house surgeon to the Woman's Hospital, New York, which position he held until November, 1881, when he removed to Portland, Me., and remained until March, 1882, and since the latter date has been located in Hartford, Conn. He is a member of the Hartford City Medical Society, Hartford County Medical Society, Connecticut State Medical Society, Alumni Association of Woman's Hospital, State of New York, and the American Gynecological Society. He was house surgeon at the Maine General Hospital in 1879, and has been gynecologist to the Hartford Hospital since 1884. Among his more important medical papers is one on "Non-Surgical Treatment of Anteflexion," published in the *New York Medical Journal*, March 27, 1886; essay, "Damages of Parturition and Their Repair," Proceedings Connecticut Medical Society, 1886; Dissertation, "Uterine Cancer," Proceedings Connecticut Medical Society, 1889; "Sloughing Fibroids of the Uterus," Proceedings American Gynecological Society, 1891; "Successful Case of Cæsarian Section," *American Journal of Obstetrics*, August, 1892. He has performed a number of laparotomies for the removal of ovarian tumors, diseased ovaries, tubes, etc., including one Cæsarian section successful to mother and child, besides hysterectomies and the ordinary gynecological operations consequent upon a ten years' hospital practice. He was appointed assistant surgeon, Connecticut National Guard, August, 1883; promoted adjutant, December, 1884; brigade inspector, May, 1890, and resigned in June, 1892. Married, May 13, 1885, Mary Helen, daughter of J. Watson Beach, of Hartford, Conn. One child, born in June, 1886, died in infancy.

RICHARDSON, David Dorrington, of Norristown, Pa., third son of Maj. George Park and Sarah Ann Richardson, grandson of George Richardson, of Richmond, Va., was born May 11, 1837, at Richmond, Va. His preparatory education was gained at Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., from the Medical Department of which he was graduated M. D. at the termination of his third course of lectures, in February, 1858. He removed to Philadelphia the following spring, and organized the school of preparation for the degree of doctor of medicine and medical staff of the army and navy, which proved to be very successful. Dr. Richardson served three years, 1858 to 1861, as interne in the



DAVID DORRINGTON RICHARDSON.

Howard and Philadelphia hospitals. In 1861 he was appointed resident physician in charge of the Northern Dispensary of Philadelphia, and held the position until December, 1866, when he was appointed superintendent and physician-in-chief of Philadelphia Hospital, Department for the Insane. In 1871 he was graduated M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine. In 1879 he was appointed superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane, Warren, Pa., organizing that institution and superintending it until July, 1881, when he was unanimously recalled to Philadelphia Hospital, Department for the Insane, being his second call to that institution, and from which he retired in 1886 to engage in private practice. In 1889 he was elected first superintendent of the Delaware State Hospital, at Farnhurst, and held the position until October 1, 1893, when he took charge of the male department of the State Hospital for the Insane at Norristown, Pa.

Dr. Richardson's interest in anatomy made him a frequent visitor to the dissecting room, and in 1858 he was appointed demonstrator in the Philadelphia School of Anatomy, of which the late Dr. Hayes Agnew was principal; he continued in that position eight years. In 1886 he was appointed assistant demonstrator of anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine, and so continued until 1890.

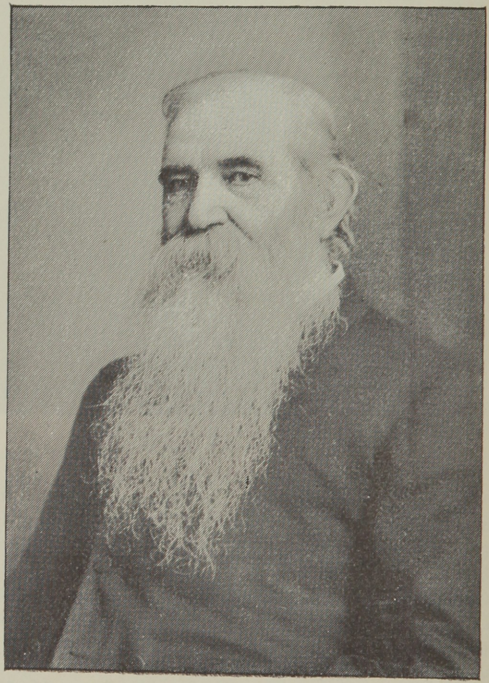
In 1861 Dr. Richardson published the *Chemical Remembrancer*. In 1876 he prepared for publication the "Old and New Notation of Chemistry Reconciled." In 1885 he revised for publication his clinical lectures delivered on insanity in the Department for the Insane, Philadelphia Hospital.

He is a member of the American Medical Association, the American Medico-Psychological Association, the Philadelphia County Medical Society, and the Philadelphia Neurological Society.

Dr. Richardson married, in 1860, Margaret Spear Hancker, of Pennsylvania.

EVERTS, Orpheus, Cincinnati, Ohio, born December 18, 1826, at Salem Settlement, Union County, Ind., is the son of Dr. Sylvanus and Elizabeth (Heywood) Everts, grandson of Ambrose Everts, who emigrated from Vermont and settled in Ohio in 1795. He received a common-school education, supplemented by instruction from his father, with whom he commenced the study of medicine in 1843; also studied with Dr. Daniel Meeker, of La Porte, Ind., and attended three courses of lectures at the Medical College of Indiana, from which he was graduated in 1846. He commenced the practice of medicine at St. Charles, Ill., in 1846. In 1854 he abandoned his profession and edited a political newspaper, weekly, at La Porte, Ind., for three years. He studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1860. He was appointed register of the United States land office at Hudson, Wis., in 1859, served until 1861, then resigned to enter the volunteer army service. He was appointed surgeon of the 20th Regiment Indiana Infantry, July 22, 1861, and was a surgeon in field service, on regimental, brigade, division, and corps staffs, from 1861 to 1865, Army of the Potomac. He was present at all the great battles of that army, except Antietam and Bull Run; mustered out of service, July 21, 1865. After the close of the war Dr. Everts resumed the practice of medicine; received additional degree of M. D. from Rush Medical College in 1867; practised medicine at Michigan City, Ind., 1866–'68; was superintendent of State Hospital for the Insane at Indianapolis, Ind., 1868–'79; superintendent of Cincinnati Sanitarium, a private incorporated hospital for insane, since 1880; professor of mental and nervous diseases, Medical College of Indiana, 1878–'79; professor of mental and nervous diseases, Woman's Medical College, Cincinnati, 1891; was elected to the Indiana legislature in 1868 to fill a vacancy, but did not serve; elected presidential elector from Indiana, 1856; appointed examiner of pensions, Indianapolis, Ind., 1879.

Dr. Everts has given special attention to diseases affecting mental manifestations, as insanity and other neuroses, and has been quite an extensive writer. He published in 1878, Indianapolis, a novel illustrating heredity, entitled "Giles & Co." Since then he has published "What shall we do for the Drunkard? a Rational View of the Use of Brain Stimulants." Robt. Clark & Co., Cincinnati, 1883; "Treatment of the Insane," *American Journal of Insanity*, October, 1884; "Common Errors—Theoretical and Practical—Relating to Insanity," *ibid.*, October, 1886; "Asexualization as a Penalty for Crime, and the Reformation of Criminals," *Cincinnati Lancet and Clinic*, March, 1888; "Insanity as Related to Civilization," *ibid.*, 1890, and many other monographs, hospital reports, etc.



ORPHEUS EVERTS.

Dr. Everts is a member of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, Ohio State Medical Society, American Medical Association, American Medico-Psychological Association; Mississippi Valley Medical Society;

is a companion of the Loyal Legion, Commandery of Ohio, and is a member of the Masonic order.

Married, in 1848, Miss Mary, daughter of George W. Richards, M. D., St. Charles, Ill. They have three children living: Charles C. Everts, M. D., Indianapolis, Ind.; Juliet, wife of Willis O. Robb, Columbus, Ohio, and Carolyn, wife of J. K. Brice, Cleveland, Ohio. Two sons deceased.

GIHON, Albert Leary, born in Philadelphia, Pa., September 28, 1833; received degrees of A. B. (Central High School, Philadelphia) 1850; M. D. (Philadelphia) 1852; A. M. (Princeton) 1854 and (Philadelphia) 1855; professor of chemistry and toxicology in Philadelphia College of Medicine and Surgery, 1853–'54. Entered navy as assistant surgeon, May 1, 1855; first duty on board receiving-ship "Union," navy-yard, Philadelphia; attached to sloop of war "Levant," East India Station, 1855–'58; was with Commander (Admiral) A. H. Foote and Lieutenant (Commodore) W. H. Macomb in the sloop-of-war "Portsmouth's" boat, November 15, 1856, when fired upon by the Chinese while attempting to pass the Barrier Forts on the Pearl river, near Canton, and participated in the subsequent engagements, which resulted in the capture of these forts, November 16, 20, 21, and 22, 1856; attached to the brig "Dolphin," 1858–'59, during Paraguay expedition, and to sloop-of-war "Preble," 1859, on the coast of Central America and Panama. Passed assistant surgeon, May 1, 1860; United States Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1860–'61; brig "Perry," 1861, on the blockade of Fernandina, Fla., and cruising off the Atlantic coast of the Southern state's when the Rebel privateer "Savannah" (Confederate letter-of-marque No. 1) was captured, May 1, 1861. Promoted to surgeon, August 1, 1861; naval rendezvous, New York; U. S. S. "St. Louis," 1862–'65, on special service upon European Station and cruising among the Atlantic islands after Confederate steamers "Alabama," "Florida," and "Georgia," and in the latter part of 1864 on blockade of coast of South Carolina; senior medical officer navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., 1865–'68; attached to store-ship "Idaho," 1868–'70, anchored at Nagasaki, Japan, as hospital ship for the Asiatic Station, and was on board during the memorable typhoon of September 21, 1869, when ship was wrecked by passing through centre of cyclone; for services rendered Portuguese colony at Dilly, Island of Timor, and the Portuguese men-of-war "Principe Dom Carlos" and "Sa da Bandeira," received from the king of Portugal, with the consent of congress, the decoration of Knight of the Military Order of Christ; for services to H. B. M. ships "Flint" and "Dawn," the thanks of the British government; and for similar services to the French gun-boat "Scorpion" those of the commander-in-chief of the French East India Station; special duty at Brooklyn, N. Y., 1870; subsequently attached to Marine Rendezvous, Philadelphia; and later member of the Naval Medical Board of Examiners at Philadelphia, 1870–'72, and at Washington, 1872–'73. Promoted to medical inspector, November 7, 1872; special duty at Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, 1873, and same year ordered to flag-ship "Wabash" as surgeon-of-the-fleet on the European Station; at Key West, Fla., with naval expedition of 1874; returned to European Station as surgeon-of-the-fleet on board the flag-ship "Franklin," 1874–'75; head of medical department at Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., 1875–'80; at request of chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery designed and superintended construction of model of hospital-ship for Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia, 1876, and at same exhibition presented "Ambulance Cot," bearing his name, which was approved by board of officers, July 5, 1877, and adopted for use in the navy; appointed "inspector of recruits and recruiting stations," November 20, 1878. Commissioned medical director, August 20, 1879, and ordered in charge of naval hospital, Norfolk, Va., 1880; member of board of inspection of the navy, 1880–'83; in charge of naval hospital, Washington, D. C., 1883–'86; of naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal., 1886–'88, and of naval hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1888–'92; special duty, New York, 1892–'93, and again in charge of naval hospital, Washington, D. C., 1893–'95.

ALBERT LEARY GIHON.

Dr. Gihon is now the senior medical director of the navy, and on May 1, 1895, will attain the rank of commodore (brigadier-general), having then been forty years in the naval service, of which an aggregate of only one year and ten months has been unemployed. He will be retired from active service on September 28, 1895, by the constitutional limitation of age, although blessed with unimpaired physical and mental vigor, which he attributes to the eleven years of his earlier life in the navy, which were passed almost continuously at sea, and which have made him an ardent advocate of the efficacy of ocean-therapy. Since 1875 his rank has exempted him from service afloat.

Since 1876 Dr. Gihon has represented the medical department of the navy in the prominent medical, sanitary, and climatological associations and international medical congresses, and has been honored by election to their highest offices. He is a member of numerous American and foreign medical, historical, and scientific societies, a fellow and ex-president of the American Academy of Medicine, and prominently identified with the American Public Health Association, of which he was president in 1883, and the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, of which he is vice-president. From his earliest connection with the navy, Dr. Gihon has made naval hygiene his specialty, and has had the satisfaction to see his "Practical Suggestions in Naval Hygiene," first published in 1871, become accomplished facts.

He is author of numerous papers and addresses on naval hygiene, public health, sanitary reform, state medicine, higher medical education, vital statistics, medical demography and climatology; has contributed to literary magazines and other periodicals, and articles on medical and surgical subjects to professional journals and other publications, and was for six years one of the editors of the *Annual of the Universal Medical Sciences*.

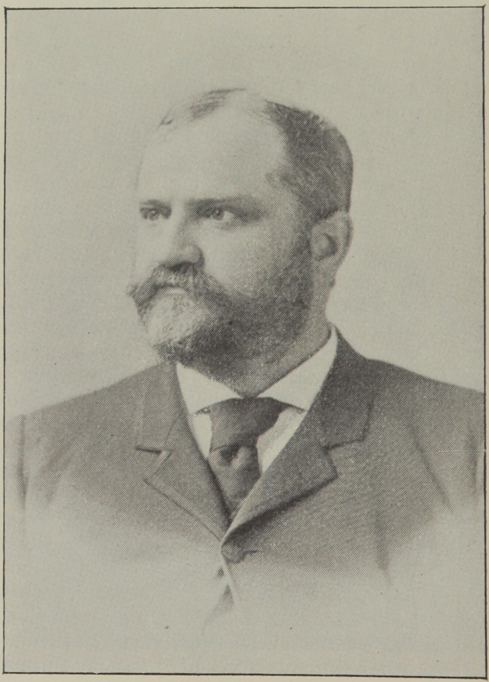
Dr. Gihon is originator of the project, which he is hopeful of completing, to erect a monument in the city of Washington to Dr. Benjamin Rush, as significant of the part the profession of medicine has had in the patriotic history of our country.

Dr. Gihon was married just before the outbreak of the Civil War, on April 3, 1860, to Clara Montfort, daughter of Charles H. Campfield, Esq., of Savannah, Ga. Their married life was saddened by the death of their only daughter, Charlotte, a beautiful and accomplished young lady, on June 18, 1885. Their two sons, Albert Dakin Gihon and Clarence Montfort Gihon, have already attained high rank among the younger American artists in Paris.

FORSTER, Edward Jacob, Boston, Mass., son of Jacob and Louisa (Webb) Forster, grandson of Jacob Forster, of Rev. Jacob, of Jacob, of Isaac, of Reginald 2nd, of Reginald 1st, who settled in Ipswich, Mass., in 1638, was born July 9, 1846, in Charlestown, Mass. His preliminary education was obtained in the public schools, the West Newton English and Classical school, and by private tutor. He began the study of medicine in 1865, and was graduated from the medical department, Harvard University, in 1868. After pursuing his studies in Paris, France, he was an interne in the Rotunda Hospital, Dublin, Ireland. He became a licentiate in midwifery of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, in 1869. He began practice the same year at Charlestown, Mass.; removed to Boston in 1891. He was city physician of Charlestown, 1871–'72; was one of the visiting physicians to the Boston City Hospital for eight years, and is now one of the visiting physicians for diseases of women to that institution, and secretary of its visiting staff. He is a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and its treasurer. He is also treasurer of the Boston Medical Library Association, member Massachusetts Medical Benevolent Society, Boston Society for Medical Improvement, Boston Society for Medical Observation, and of the Obstetrical Society of Boston. He was, for ten years, surgeon of the Fifth regiment, and is now medical director of the First brigade, and member of the board of medical officers, Massachusetts volunteer militia.

Dr. Forster is the author of a "Manual for Medical Officers of the Militia of the United States," New York, 1877; "Mushrooms and Mushroom Poisoning," Boston, 1890; "A Sketch of the Medical Profession in Suffolk County," Boston, 1894.

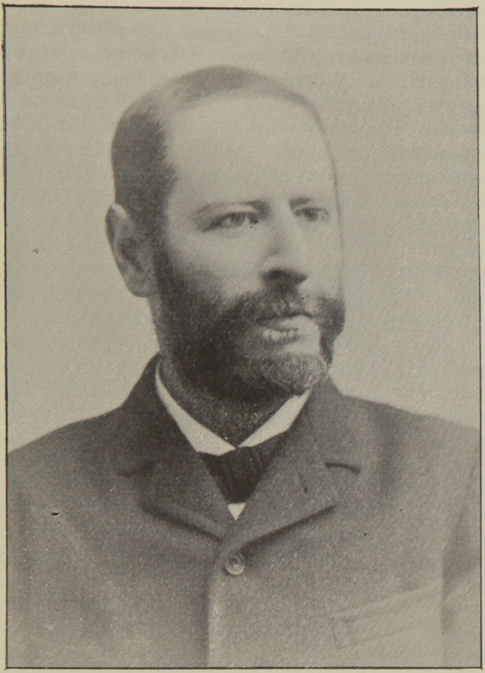
Dr. Forster is at present first vice-president Massachusetts Society Sons of the American Revolution, his great grand-father, the Rev. Jacob Forster, having been chaplain of Col. James Scammon's regiment. His mother was the daughter of Nathan Webb and Sarah, the daughter of John Leach, the school-master, who was confined in Boston gaol by General Gage as being a "rebel spy." He is a life member of the Massachusetts Horticultural society.



EDWARD JACOB FORSTER.

Married, September 5, 1871, Anita Damon, daughter of Dr. Henry Lyon (Harvard University, 1835,) and granddaughter of Dr. Abraham Rand Thompson (Dartmouth, 1815, and Harvard, honorary, 1826). They have three children: Teresa Louise, Elizabeth Thompson, and Ruth Forster.

REGENSBURGER, Alfred Emanuel, San Francisco, Cal., son of Dr. Joseph and Theresa (Nelkenthal) Regensburger, was born April 1, 1851, in New York city. He was educated under private tutors and in the private and public schools of New York city, also attended the literary department of the University of the City of New York. He commenced the study of medicine in 1869, in the city of New York, with his father, Dr. Joseph Regensburger, and Dr. Jas. L. Little; attended three courses of medical lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, from which he was graduated in 1872. He immediately commenced the practice of medicine in his native city, remaining there about two years, and has been located in San Francisco since 1874. He is a member of the American Public Health Association, Medico-Legal Society of New York, vice-president of the San Francisco Bacteriological Society, and member of the California Academy of Medicine. He was formerly one of the attending physicians to the Northwestern Dispensary of New York, and to the defunct San Francisco Free Dispensary in the year 1877. He is much interested in the subject of cremation, and has been a director two terms of the San Francisco Cremation Company. He has travelled extensively, and pursued post-graduate studies in France, Germany, and England. He has given special attention to dermatology, and has published a number of papers in the medical journals and in the transactions of medical societies. Presented a paper on the "Remuneration of Medical Experts in Courts of Law," to the American Congress of Medical Jurisprudence, Chicago, 1893; "Modern Cremation as a Means for the Disposal of the Dead." Proceeding of Second Annual Sanitary Convention, California, 1894. He is unmarried.



ALFRED EMANUEL REGENSBURGER.

SAYRE, Lewis Albert, of New York city, born February 29, 1820, at Bottle Hill (now Madison), N. J., is the son of Archibald and Martha Sayre, grandson of Ephraim Sayre, a devoted patriot and quartermaster of the Revolutionary war. Immediately before the battle of Springfield, General Washington made his headquarters at the Sayre homestead. The Marquis de Lafayette, when on his way to visit the old headquarters of Washington, at Morristown, in 1824, passed through Bottle Hill, and Lewis Albert Sayre, although but four years of age, took part in the reception to the great French general, and recited a poem, entitled "General Lafayette: Welcome to the Land of Liberty!" This incident made a great impression upon the boy, and at the banquet given on the occasion of the Bartholdi statue presentation, he had the pleasure of recalling the fact while in conversation with a descendant of the marquis.

Dr. Sayre was educated in Madison Academy and at Wantage Seminary, Deckertown, N. J., over which his cousin, Edward A. Stiles, a Yale graduate, had charge. After two years at this seminary he went to Lexington, Ky., and resided with his uncle, David A. Sayre, a banker, and was a student at Transylvania University, from which he was graduated in 1839. This uncle hoped that he would incline toward the theological profession, but he determined to study medicine, and for that purpose removed to New York and placed himself under the instruction of Dr. David Green, in 1839; attended three courses of medical lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, and was graduated in 1842, delivering a thesis on "Spinal Irritation," which was published in the *Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery*.

Immediately after graduation Dr. Sayre was appointed prosector to the professor of surgery, and continued to hold this position in the College of Physicians and Surgeons until 1852, when he was obliged to resign on account of his private practice, and was appointed *emeritus* prosector. In 1853 he was appointed surgeon to Bellevue Hospital; was appointed surgeon to Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island, in 1859, and consulting surgeon in 1873. Dr. Sayre was one of the organizers of Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1861, and was made professor of orthopædic surgery and fractures and luxations, and still holds the professorship of orthopædic surgery, 1894. He was also one of the founders of the New York Pathological Society, of the New York Academy of Medicine, and of the American Medical Association. In 1866 he was elected vice-president of the latter organization, and president in 1880.

Dr. Sayre was resident physician of the City of New York, 1857–'69, and made many reports on public health, cholera, small-pox, sewerage, compulsory vaccination, tenement-houses, etc., and advocated the establishment of a national quarantine.

In 1876 the American Medical Association appointed Dr. Sayre a delegate to the International Medical Congress at Philadelphia, at which time he presented a paper on "Morbus Coxarius," he having been the first American physician to perform successfully and without resultant deformity the difficult operation for this affection; and to illustrate his method, he performed the operation before the congress. Upon its successful conclusion, the celebrated Professor Lister said: "I feel that this demonstration would of itself have been a sufficient reward for my voyage across the Atlantic." Dr. Sayre's first operation for this disease was performed in 1854, and was reported in the *New York Journal of Medicine* for January, 1855, and he has repeated it seventy-three times since. In 1871 Dr. Sayre made a visit to Europe, and lectured before several medical societies upon hip-joint disease, by special invitation. Later, Dr. Sayre has given his attention to Pott's disease and lateral curvature of the spine. In 1877 the American Medical Association appointed him a delegate to the meeting of the British Medical Association, Manchester, England. On this visit he was again invited to lecture before the leading medical societies and at the principal hospitals, and in London lectured upon and demonstrated his mode of treatment at the University College Hospital, Guy's Hospital, St. Bartholomew's, and at St. Thomas's. From London Dr. Sayre went to Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and Cork, by invitation, lecturing and giving demonstrations in each of these cities; and the *British Medical Journal*, under date of August 18, 1877, published a resolution, passed by the British Medical Association, thanking him for his demonstration of the methods and details of proceedings of his treatment of angular and lateral curvature of the spine. It was during this visit abroad that Dr. Sayre prepared and published his work, "An Illustrative Treatise on Spinal Disease and Spinal Curvature," dedicated to the medical profession of Great Britain, in grateful acknowledgment of their generous and cordial reception. Other works of Dr. Sayre are "A Practical Manual of Club-foot" and "Lectures on Orthopædic Surgery and Diseases of Joints." These works passed through a great many editions, and were translated into French, German, and other languages, including Japanese.

LEWIS ALBERT SAYRE.

The following are the titles of a number of articles and papers on medical and surgical subjects contributed by Dr. Sayre to the leading professional periodicals of the United States: "Chorea Induced by Mental Anxiety;" "Cases of Chronic Abscess in the Cellular Tissue of the Peritoneum;" "Spina Bifida: the Tumor removed by Ligature;" "Case of Perforation of the Rectum, followed by an extensive Recto-Fæcal Abscess and Caries of the Coccyx and Sacrum;" "Exsection of the Head of the Femur and Removal of the Upper Rim of the Acetabulum for Morbus Coxarius;" "Treatment of Croup by Inhalation of Steam;" "Lead Palsy from the Use of a Cosmetic;" "Mechanical Treatment of Chronic Inflammation of the Joints of the Lower Extremities;" "Partial Paralysis from Reflex Irritation caused by Congenital Phimosis;" "A Simple Dressing for Fracture of the Clavicle;" "On Anchylosis;" "Clinical Lectures on Disease of the Hip-Joint;" "Spinal Anæmia, with Partial Paralysis and Want of Coördination from Irritation of the Genital Organs;" "Report on Fractures;" "Report on Pott's Disease, or Caries of the Spine, Treated by Extension and Plaster-of-Paris Bandage;" "On Disease of the Knee Joint;" "On the Deleterious Results of a Narrow Prepuce and Preputial Adhesions;" "Spondylitis and Rotary Lateral Curvature of Spine;" "On the Necessity of Cutting Contractured Tissues in Cases of Deformity before Traction is Attempted;" "Results in Cases of Hip-Joint Disease Treated by the Portable Traction Splint;" "Obscure Injuries to the Spine, followed by Paralysis of Long Standing, relieved by Suspension and Plaster-of-Paris Jacket."

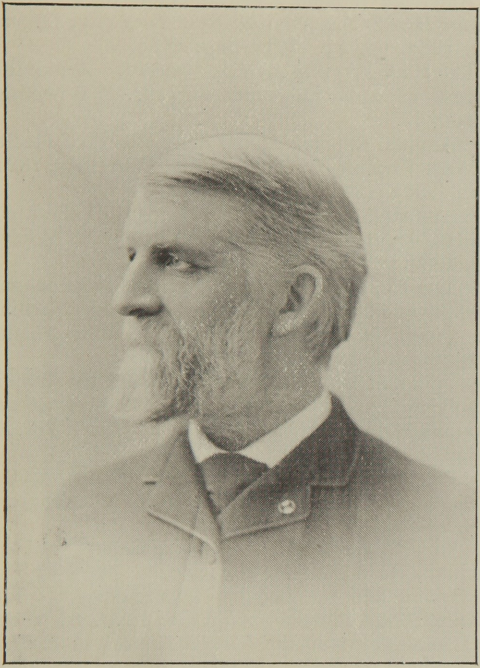
Dr. Sayre is a member of the American Medical Association, American Surgical Association, American Orthopædic Association, Medical Society of the State of New York, New York State Medical Association, New York Academy of Medicine, Medical Society of the County of New York, New York Pathological Society; honorary member of the Medical Society of New Brunswick; honorary member of the British Medical Association, the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh, and the Surgical Society of St. Petersburg, Russia.

Dr. Sayre is the inventor of a number of important instruments used in his practice, among them being the uvulatome, club-foot shoe, scrotal clamp, flexible probe, improved tracheotomy tube, and various splints and appliances for use in orthopædic surgery.

While Dr. Sayre was in Europe, in 1871–'72, King Charles IV, of Sweden, created him a Knight of the Order of Wasa, in recognition of his success in treating a member of the Swedish royal family.

Dr. Sayre married, January 25, 1849, Miss Eliza Ann Hall, of Harlem, N. Y. Their children are: Miss Mary Hall Sayre, an accomplished linguist, who assists her father in translating from foreign periodicals; Dr. Charles H. H. Sayre, whose death was caused by a fractured thigh, followed by secondary hemorrhage; Dr. Lewis Hall Sayre, who accompanied his father to Europe in 1877 and assisted him in his demonstrations, and who died in 1890 of heart disease, and Dr. Reginald Hall Sayre, who is his father's principal assistant as professor of orthopædic surgery in Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

DUTTON, Samuel Lane, of Boston, Mass., son of Solomon Lane and Olive Charlotte (Hutchinson) Dutton, grandson of Samuel Dutton, was born July 15, 1835, at Acton, Mass. Having obtained a preparatory education at Appleton and Francestown (N. H.) academies, he commenced the study of medicine in 1856, at Chelmsford, Mass., under Levi Howard, M. D.; attended three courses of lectures at Albany Medical College, Albany, N. Y., and at Harvard University, Medical School, Cambridge, and was graduated from the latter institution in 1860. He commenced the practice of medicine in May of the same year at Derry, N. H., and after two years and a half there entered the service, and upon return located in Boston, which has been his place of residence since that time. Dr. Dutton was assistant surgeon, First Massachusetts Heavy artillery; promoted to surgeon of the Fortieth Massachusetts infantry, and surgeon-in-chief, Third brigade of the First division, Eighteenth Army corps, Army of the Potomac.


SAMUEL LANE DUTTON.

Dr. Dutton is a member of Massachusetts Medical Society, Norfolk District Medical Society, and formerly of the Boston Society for Medical Observation, and of the Gynecological Society of Boston, being one of the founders of the latter society. Early in his professional career Dr. Dutton gave particular attention, through special training, to gynecological work; but having been appointed medical director of the Massachusetts Benefit Life Association, now devotes his whole time to that duty. He was pension surgeon, Boston board of examining surgeons, under President Harrison; visiting physician to St. Elizabeth's Hospital, 1868–'83, and consulting physician to the same institution, 1883–'90. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, of the Loyal Legion, etc.

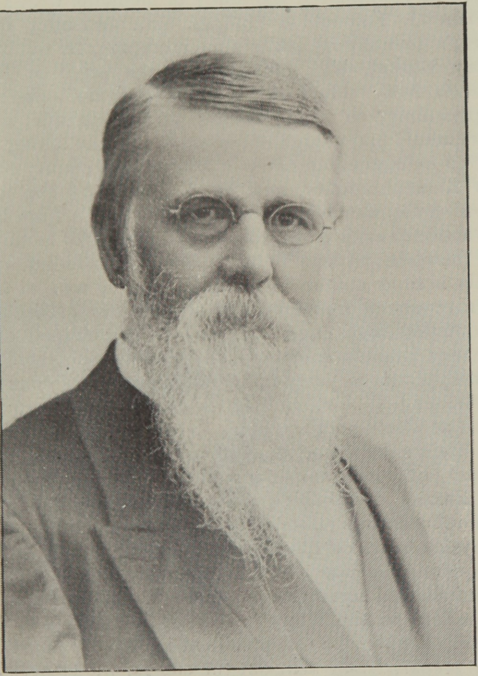
Dr. Dutton married, in 1860, Miss Surviah Parkhurst Stevens, of Chelmsford, Mass. Their children are: Edgar F., Bertha H., and Mary E., living, and Grace S., who died at the age of twelve and a half years.

REEVES, James Edmund, Chattanooga, Tenn., son of the Rev. Josiah Washington and Nancy Mosee (Kemper) Reeves, grandson of Thomas Washington Reeves, was born April 5, 1829, Amissville, Rappahannock county, Va. Obliged to assist his father, who was a tailor, his early education was neglected, and he had to leave school at the age of fourteen; but he was determined to gain more knowledge, and by extra work made money with which to purchase books. At the age of nineteen he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Elam D. Talbott, at Philippi, Va., and after one year's instruction under this preceptor, he went to New-Market, Va., and became the pupil of Dr. Jacob Neff. Here he was given every possible opportunity to study disease at the bedside, and frequently had charge of patients. In the spring of 1850 he opened an office at Sutton, the county seat of Braxton county, now W. Va., and by the following October had earned money enough from his practice to enable him to attend a course of lectures at Hampden Sydney Medical College, Richmond, Va. His second course of medical lectures was at the University of Pennsylvania, and he was graduated from that institution in 1860. He remained one year at Braxton court-house, after that nine years at Philippi, seven years at Fairmount, twenty years at Wheeling, W. Va., and for the past five years and a half at Chattanooga, Tenn Soon after settling at Wheeling he began to agitate the subject of municipal hygiene, and secured the passage of an ordinance establishing a city health department. In 1869 he was elected city health officer and county physician, which offices he held four years. Subsequently he was elected a member of the city council, and served four years. He was one of the founders of the American Public Health Association, of which he was president in 1885. In 1867 he prepared and sent out the call for the establishment of the State Medical Society of West Virginia, and was elected its first secretary, and in 1881 chosen its president. He was one of the executive committee, for West Virginia, of the International Medical Congress, in Philadelphia, 1876. In 1882 he was elected a member of the Judicial Council of the American Medical Association. In 1884 he was elected an honorary member of the Connecticut State Medical Society. For many years he has been a corresponding member of the Pathological Society of Philadelphia; was one of the vice-presidents of the section of Public and International Hygiene of the International Medical Congress, Washington, D. C., 1887; vice-president of the American Microscopical Society, 1886; member of advisory council Pan-American Medical Congress, also Demonstrator of Pathological Histology, at the meeting in Washington, September, 1893. He is a member of the Association of American Physicians, was the author of the law creating the state board of health of West Virginia, of which he was a member, and its secretary for five years. He was employed by the state board of health of Tennessee to make sanitary inspections of the state's defences against yellow fever, during the Jacksonville epidemic of 1888. He is particularly interested in microscopical investigations, and has devised sundry microscopical appliances. His contributions to medical and sanitary sciences cover a variety of subjects:

"A Case of Puerperal Convulsions in which Neuralgic Symptoms were Singularly Present." *Buffalo Medical Journal*, August, 1856.

"Typhoid-Fever in North-West Virginia." *Buffalo Medical Journal*, October, 1856.

"A Practical Treatise on Enteric Fever: Its Diagnosis and Treatment." J. B. Lippincott & Co., 12 mo, 200 pp, Philadelphia, 1859.



JAMES EDMUND REEVES.

"Case of Plastic Cast of the Bronchial Tubes." "Proceedings Pathological Society," Philadelphia, Vol. 1. 1860.

"Successful Case of Ovariotomy," the first operation of the kind in West Virginia. *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, April, 1866.

"Remarks on the Contagiousness of Enteric Fever." *New York Medical Record*, Vol. IV. 1870.

"The Physical and Medical Topography of the City of Wheeling." pp. 50, Wheeling, 1870.

"The Health and Wealth of the City of Wheeling." *Baltimore Sun* office, 1871.

"An Unusual Case of Epilepsy." *Philadelphia Medical Times*, No. 9, Vol. 1, 1871.

"Correspondence from Wheeling." Vital Statistics. *Ibid.*

"Medical Notes (No. 1), Dysentery." No. 19, Vol. 1. *Ibid.*

"Medical Notes (No. 2), 'Diphtheria.'" *Ibid.*, No. 20, Vol. 1. 1871.

"Medical Notes (No. 3) 'Scarlet Fever, Cholera Infantum, and Pneumonia.'" *Ibid.*, No. 21, Vol. I.

"Medical Notes (No. 4) 'Enteric or Typhoid-Fever.'" *Ibid.*, No. 22, Vol. 1.

"The Physical and Moral Causes of Bad Health in American Women." Read before the American Public Health Association, New York city, December, 1883, pp. 43. Wheeling, 1875.

The *West Virginia Medical Student.* A monthly journal of medicine and surgery. Wheeling, 1875-'76.

"Annual Reports of the State Board of Health of West Virginia." State printer, Wheeling, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884.

"Annual Address by the President of the Medical Society of the State of West Virginia." Wheeling, 1882.

"The Eminent Domain of Sanitary Science, and Usefulness of State Boards of Health in Guarding the Public Welfare." American Public Health Association Papers, Vol. IX, 1883.

"Pollution of the Upper Ohio and the Water-Supply of the Cities and Chief Towns Within the First Hundred Miles of its Course." *Ibid.*, Vol. X, 1884.

"Presidential Address," delivered before the American Public Health Association, Washington, D. C. *Ibid.*, Vol. XI, 1885.

"How to Work with the Microtome." Bausch & Lamb, Rochester, N. Y., 1886.

"Lupus and the Bacillus Tuberculosis." The *Medical News*, Philadelphia, Vol. L, No. 26, 1887.

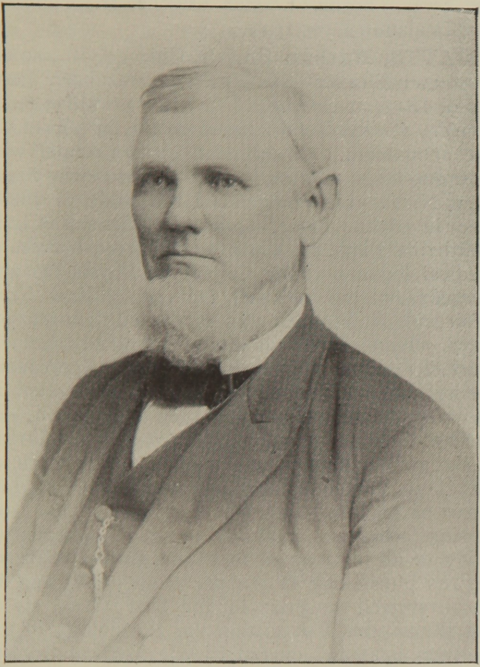
"Some Points in the Natural History of Enteric or Typhoid Fever." "Transactions of the Association of American Physicians," Vol. V, 1890.

"On all Sides a Learned Doctor." *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*, February, 1891.

"Manual of Medical Microscopy for Students, Physicians, and Surgeons." 12 mo, pp. 200. 1894.

Married, first, in 1851, Miss Lydia Martz, Rockingham county, Va.; second, in 1863, Miss Mary V. Frey, Allegheny county, Md.; third, in 1872, Miss Frances M. Starrett, City of Cumberland, Md. He has three children living: Mrs. Henry Busey, Miss Annie E., and Charles Bell Reeves. Joseph Cullen, eldest son, aged 22, died at Wheeling. The children are all by the first marriage.

REED, Richard Cummings Stockton, of Stockton, Ohio, son of Gilbert and Catherine Cummings (Stockton) Reed, both of New Jersey, was born February 2, 1825, in Franklin, Ohio. He was educated in the public schools and at a private academy in Ohio; commenced the study of medicine in 1845, at Sharonville, Ohio, under Dr. C. H. Thomas, and continued it under Dr. S. P. Hunt, of Morrowtown, and Dr. Isaac Kay, of Springfield; attended two courses of lectures at Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, and Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, being graduated from the latter in 1860. Dr. Reed commenced the practice of medicine in 1852, at Wolf Lake, Ind.; removed to Stockton in 1860. He is a member of Butler County (Ohio) Medical Society, Miami Valley Medical Society, District Medical Society, Ohio State Medical Society, American Medical Association, honorary member of the Northeastern Medical Society of Indiana. He was associate editor of the *Cincinnati Medical News*, 1872–'80, and of the *Cincinnati Sanitarian*, 1882–'84; member of the faculty of Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, 1861–'92, and for many years was dean of the faculty; also professor of materia medica and therapeutics, 1861–'92, to which state medicine was added in 1882 in the same institution; *emeritus* professor of materia medica and general therapeutics since 1892.



RICHARD C. S. REED.

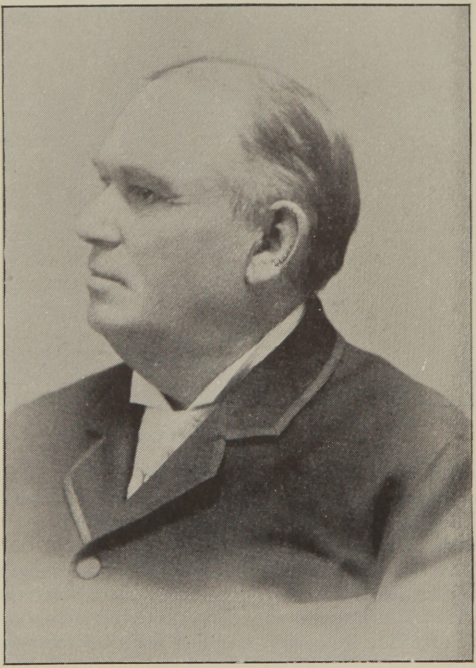
Dr. Reed has held minor civil offices, growing out of party affiliations; he was a Whig in politics until the formation of the Republican party, since when, on state and national questions, he has voted with and assisted the latter party. In religion he affiliates with the Cumberland Presbyterians.

Dr. Reed married, first, in 1852, Miss Nancy, eldest daughter of John and Elizabeth (McClelland) Clark, who died in 1856, leaving two children: Dr. J. G. Reed of Elmwood Place, Ohio, and Dr. Charles A. L. Reed, secretary general of the Pan-American Medical Congress and professor of abdominal surgery in Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. Dr. Reed married, second, in 1858, Mrs. Susan Waterhouse McClelland, of Glendale, Ohio; their children are Horace Greeley, Kate L., and Dr. Wm. S. Reed of Stockton, Ohio.

Dr. Reed is now (1894) physician in charge of the Santa Fé Hospital and Sanitarium, an institution of high local reputation in southern California, located at Santa Fé Springs.

HAMILTON, Jamin Hannibal, Richford, Vt., son of Hannibal and Julia E. (Thompson) Hamilton, grandson of Nathan Hamilton, was born February 29, 1836, at Berkshire, Vt. He obtained his preparatory education at Franklin Academy, Franklin, and at Derby Academy, Derby, Vt. Commenced the study of medicine in 1856, at Enosburgh, Vt., under W. R. Hutchinson; attended two courses of medical lectures at the Vermont Academy of Medicine, Castleton, Vt., and was graduated from the same July 15, 1859. In August he entered upon the practice of medicine at Richford, Vt., and has since made no change in his residence. In 1872 he pursued a post-graduate course of hospital study at McGill University, Faculty of Medicine, Montreal, P. Q.

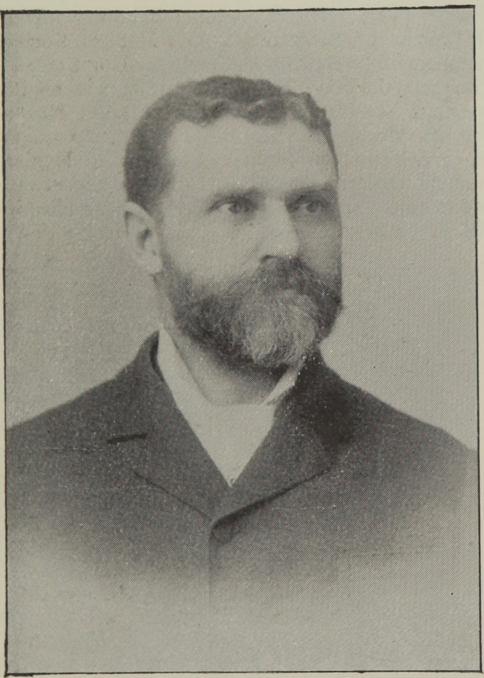
He is a member of the American Medical Association; is a member, and has been vice-president, of the Vermont State Medical Society; is a member and in 1876 was president of the Franklin County (Vt.) Medical Society; honorary member of District of Bedford (P. Q.) Medical Society: member of International Conference of State and Provincial boards of health; in 1885 was sanitary inspector for the United States Marine Hospital Service, during the small-pox epidemic of that year; is lecturer on Sanitary Science and Hygiene, Medical Department of the University of Vermont, and is consulting physician to St. Albans Hospital. He is secretary of the state board of health of Vermont; was town superintendent of schools, Richford, for nineteen years; and chairman of the board of school directors; is a member of the American Public Health Association; and a Chapter Mason.



JAMIN HANNIBAL HAMILTON.

Married, in 1860, Miss Ellen M. Goff, of Richford, Vt., who died in 1876; second, in 1876, Miss Mary A. Smalley, of Waterbury, Vt. He has four children: James M. Hamilton, A. B., M. D.; Jamin H. Hamilton, Jr., M. Estelle, and Fannie M. Hamilton.

HOLT, Erastus Eugene, Portland, Maine, son of Erastus and Lucinda (Packard) Holt, was born June 1, 1849, in Peru, Maine. He was educated at Hebron Academy, Westbrook Seminary, Gorham Seminary, and commenced the study of medicine in 1871, under Dr. Pierce of Canton, Me., and in 1872 and 1873, while occupying the position of principal of the City Reform School of Boston, he studied with Dr. Chandler, of Deer Island, Boston. He attended at Dartmouth Medical College, and at the Medical School of Maine, at Bowdoin College, graduating from the latter in 1874. He then attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia College, in the City of New York, and was graduated M. D., in 1875; also pursued post-graduate studies in the hospitals of Boston, New York, and Europe, particularly in diseases of the eye and ear.



ERASTUS EUGENE HOLT.

Dr. Holt commenced the practice of medicine in 1875, at Portland, Me., continuing there since that year. He was the founder, 1886, of the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary, and has been its executive and senior attending surgeon since its organization. He has performed, successfully, all the operations in ophthalmic and aural surgery, and has been particularly successful in the operation of removing steel from the vitreous of the eye. He has devised a method of inflating the middle ear by blowing instead of by swallowing water. Dr. Holt is a member of the American Ophthalmological Society; American Otological Society; Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons; New England Ophthalmological Society; Maine Medical Association; founder of the Portland Medical Club, and has published many papers in their transactions. He is also a member of the Portland Club, Bramhall League, and of the Athletic Club, Portland.

Married, October, 1876, Miss Mary Brooks Dyer, of Cape Elizabeth, Me. Their children are,—Lucinda Mary-Belle, Clarence Blake, Roscoe Dyer Thorne, Erastus Eugene, Jr., Dorothy, and Benjamin Dyer Holt.

DAVIS, Nathan Smith, Chicago, Ill., son of Dow and Eleanor (Smith) Davis, was born January 9, 1817, at Greene, N. Y., in a primitive farm-house. He lived and labored on the farm until the age of sixteen. He attended district school winters, and a six months session at Casenovia Seminary, N. Y. He commenced the study of medicine in April, 1834, under Dr. Daniel Clark, Smithville Flats, N. Y.; attended three courses of medical lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of the Western District of New York (Fairfield, N. Y.), and was graduated January 31, 1837. He took for his thesis, "Animal Temperature," maintaining, against the then prevailing theory, that the heat of the body is not formed in the lungs by the union of oxygen and carbon, but evolved through the metabolic processes occurring in the various tissues of the body. The merit of this thesis was so great as to cause it to be read as a part of the commencement exercises. Soon after leaving college, Dr. Davis began an exhaustive study of all that was at that time known concerning the physiology of the nervous system, and in 1841 received the prize for the best "Analysis of the Discoveries Concerning the Physiology of the Nervous System," offered by the Medical Society of the State of New York. A few years later, 1848, a prize was awarded to him by the State Agricultural Society of New York, for "A Text-Book on Agricultural Chemistry."

In 1854, Dr. Davis published one of the most notable of all the works from his pen, "A Lecture on the Effects of Alcoholic Drinks on the Human System, and the Duty of Medical Men in Relation Thereto." This lecture was delivered in Rush Medical College, December 25, 1854. An appendix to the work contains a full account of a series of original experiments in relation to the effect of alcohol upon respiration and animal heat, by which he showed, for the first time, that alcohol when administered to a warm-blooded animal diminishes the temperature instead of increasing it. As a result of these experiments, Dr. Davis abandoned the use of alcohol as a stimulant, and during the last forty years has not used it as a therapeutic agent, either in hospital or private practice. He is also the author of a compendious work on "Practice of Medicine" and of numerous monographs on various medical subjects, of which the following are a few titles: "Physiology of the Brain," *American Journal of Insanity*, 1844, p. 235; "Diseases of the Spinal Column, Their Causes, Diagnosis, History, and the Best Mode of Treatment;" "A Brief View of Dr. Marshall Hall's Views on the Excito-Motor System of Nerves;" "An Essay on the Philosophy of Medicine, and the Spirit in Which It Should Be Studied;" "Medical Education and Reform;" "The Nature and Curability of Heterologous Tumors;" "Remedial Value and Proper Use of Alcoholic Drinks;" "History of Medical Education and Institutions in the United States;" "An Experimental Inquiry, Concerning Some Points in the Functions of Assimilation, Nutrition, and Animal Heat, Also Analysis of the Blood of the Renal Artery and Vein of the Same Animal;" and "Clinical Lectures," a work which has passed its third edition, and "Expert Medical Testimony as Illustrated in Some Recent Criminal Cases in the Courts of the City of Chicago."

Dr. Davis is especially well known because of his active interest in scientific organizations and prominence in their management, a prominence which began in 1841–'42–'43, when he was secretary and librarian of the Broome County (N. Y.) Medical Society, and in the latter year its delegate to the state society.

Dr. Davis has always been active in whatever pertained to the welfare of the medical profession. The following resolution, presented by him to the New York State Medical Society and adopted by that body, led to the organization of the American Medical Association, and has given him the name of "Father of the American Medical Association:"

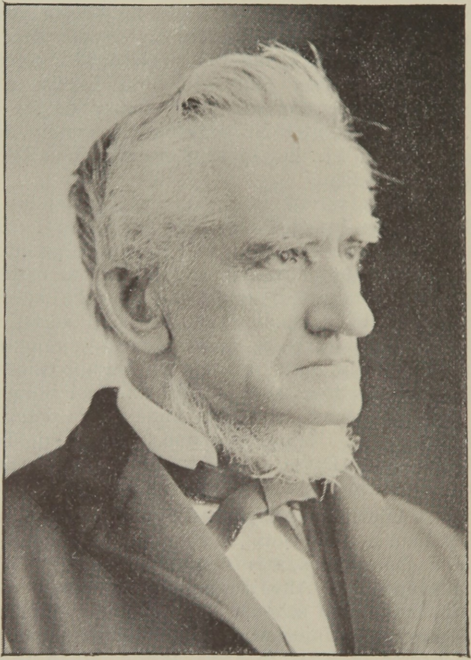
> WHEREAS, It is believed that a national convention would be conducive to the elevation of the standard of medical education in the United States, and
>
> WHEREAS, There is no mode of accomplishing so desirable an object without concert of action on the part of the medical societies, colleges, and institutions of all the states, therefore
>
> *Resolved*, That the New York State Medical Society earnestly recommends a national convention of delegates from medical societies and colleges of the whole Union, to convene in the City of New York, on the first Tuesday in May, in the year 1846, for the purpose of adopting some concerted action on the subject set forth in the foregoing preamble.

At the meeting of the American Medical Association, held in Detroit in 1874, it was ordered that a medal be struck, bearing Dr. Davis's likeness upon one side, and the name and date of the organization upon the reverse side. He has been honored by election to almost every position within the gift of the association, and has served two years as its president, 1864 and 1865.

Almost from the beginning of his career, Dr. Davis has been identified with medical education. He was one of the first to advocate a longer course of medical study and a graded curriculum. His work as a medical teacher began with a lectureship in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, in 1848. He removed one year later to Chicago to accept a chair in Rush Medical College, and in 1859 joined with others in the organization of the Chicago Medical College, the Medical Department of the Northwestern University. His purpose in the organization of the new college was to carry out his ideas of advanced medical education. He has been for more than thirty years connected with this medical school, which was a pioneer in the cause of higher medical education in this country, and he is still dean of its faculty.

While in New York he filled the position of editor of the *Annalist*, and after removing to Chicago took editorial charge of the *Chicago Medical Journal*, and later founded the *Chicago Medical Examiner*. He was the chief editor of the *Journal of the American Medical Association* during the first six years of its publication.

Dr. Davis performed the chief work of both secretary and president of the Ninth International Medical Congress. Having been appointed secretary general, he proceeded to elaborate a plan for the great gathering which should be sufficiently broad in scope to include the great mass of scientific matter which should come before it. After months of arduous labor, including a vast amount of foreign correspondence in arranging the programme, and just as his task had been finished, he was stricken with cerebral apoplexy, which paralyzed his right side; but three weeks later he had so perfectly recovered that he resumed his official and other duties, and when he was, a short time after, elected president of the congress, to fill the place made vacant by the death of Dr. Austin Flint, he was able to transfer to his successor in the office of secretary general, a completely elaborated plan for the congress. At this congress he presided in 1887.



NATHAN SMITH DAVIS.

In 1850 he gave a series of public lectures in the old State Street Market of Chicago, for the purpose of creating public interest in sanitation, especially in the introduction of a general system of sewerage and an abundant water-supply into that city, and the raising of money for the establishment of a public hospital, there being no such institution in Chicago, then a city of only 27,000 inhabitants. A sufficient amount of money was raised to establish twelve beds, which constituted the beginning of Mercy Hospital, the oldest and now one of the most important hospitals in the city, having accommodations for about four hundred patients. For more than forty years Dr. Davis gave continuous and almost daily attendance at this hospital, where he also gave clinical lectures to the students of the colleges with which he was connected.

Dr. Davis was one of the founders of Northwestern University, of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, the Chicago Historical Society, the Illinois State Microscopical Society, the Union College of Law, in which he is professor of medical jurisprudence, and of the Washingtonian Home for the Reformation of Inebriates. He was associated with Stephen Higginson, Charles Walker, and other prominent citizens, in the organization of the first association in Chicago for the systematic relief of the destitute. Dr. Davis was largely instrumental in the formation of the Illinois State Medical Society, was for twelve years its secretary, and its president in 1855. He is honorary member of the British Medical Association, and of many others in both Europe and America. He received the honorary degree of A. M., in 1871, from Northwestern University, and the degree of LL. D., in 1878, from Illinois Wesleyan University.

Dr. Davis served in the cholera epidemics of 1849–'50–'51–'52–'54 and 1866 and 1873. At the age of 77 years he is still in active practice, and contributes many important papers to current medical literature, besides lecturing on special occasions before medical colleges and societies. He has always taken an active interest in religious and temperance work; has visited Europe twice to attend the meetings of the British Medical Society.

Married, March 5, 1838, Anna Maria Parker, of New York. They have one living child, Dr. Nathan Smith Davis, Jr. Two children, Ellen and Dr. Frank Howard Davis, are deceased.

DAVIS, Nathan Smith, Jr., Chicago, Ill., son of Nathan S. and Anna M. (Parker) Davis, grandson of Dow Davis, was born September 5, 1858, at Chicago, Ill. After receiving a preliminary education at private schools in Chicago, he attended Northwestern University, from which he received the degree of A. B. in 1880, and A. M. in 1883. He commenced the study of medicine with his father, Dr. Nathan S. Davis, in 1880, at his home in Chicago; attended three courses of medical lectures at the Chicago Medical College (now Northwestern University Medical School) and was graduated in 1883, when he immediately commenced the practice of his profession in Chicago, and has practised there continuously. In 1885 he took a post-graduate course in medicine at Heidelberg, Germany, and Vienna, Austria.

Dr. Davis was made associate professor of pathology in Northwestern University Medical College in 1884, and was transferred to the professorship of principles and practice of medicine and of clinical medicine, in the same school, in 1886. He became physician to Mercy Hospital in 1884. He was formerly secretary of the section of practice in the American Medical Association, and is now member of its general business committee; formerly member of the council of the section of pathology, Ninth International Medical Congress, and of the council of the section of practice, Pan-American Medical Congress; chairman of the section of practice, Illinois State Medical Society, 1893; trustee of Northwestern University; and member of the general board of management of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago. He is a member of the Amercan Medical Association; American Academy of Medicine; Illinois State Medical Society; Chicago Medical Society; Chicago Medico-Legal Society; Chicago Academy of Sciences; Illinois State Microscopical Society; Chicago Literary Club, etc.

NATHAN SMITH DAVIS, JR.

Dr. Davis is the author of numerous contributions to current medical literature, on subjects pertaining to therapeutics and clinical medicine. He is the author of a work on "Consumption: How to Prevent It and How to Live With It," intended for physicians and consumptives, which deals with hygienic treatment; also a more recent work on "Diseases of the Lungs, Heart, and Kidneys," in which departments of medicine he is particularly interested.

He married, in 1884, at Madison, Wis., Miss Jessie B., daughter of the late Judge Hopkins. They have two children living, Nathan Smith Davis, 3d, and Ruth Davis; one child is deceased.

RITCHIE, Parks, St. Paul, Minn, son of James and Hannah E. (Parks) Ritchie, was born December 15, 1845, at Brainbridge, Putnam Co., Indiana. His father, James Ritchie, was one of the pioneer Presbyterian clergymen, and active in the ministry for nearly sixty years. His maternal grandfather, James Parks, the son of a Revolutionary soldier, was a member of the first legislature which convened at Indianapolis, and died of acute pneumonia at the age of 102.

Dr. Ritchie received an academic education at Franklin, Indiana, and afterward taught in the public schools of that city. In May, 1864, he was mustered into the United States army as a private, and served in the Army of the Cumberland until the expiration of his term of service. After the war he engaged for a time in mercantile pursuits.

He commenced the study of medicine in 1867, in the office of Dr. W. C. Hall, of Franklin, and later with Dr. J. R. Adams, of Petersburg, Ind. While in attendance at lectures he was a private pupil of the brilliant and pyrotechnic Professor Blackman, and graduated from the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, in 1870, beginning practice with his preceptor at Petersburg, Ind. He was married in 1871, and removed to Kansas, where he endured the hardships of frontier practice, assisted in the organization of a new county, and was elected mayor of the embryo city of Wellington. He remained there for two years and re-located at Martinsville, Ind., where he practised for eight years. The winter of 1880–'81 he spent in New York, matriculating at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, taking a general post-graduate course. In October, 1881, he removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he has for the past twelve years been actively engaged in practice.

PARKS RITCHIE.

He is allied with county, state, and national medical associations, and was a member of the Obstetric Council of the Ninth International Medical Congress. In 1889, he was elected president of the Minnesota Academy of Medicine, and in 1891, president of the Minnesota State Medical Society. In 1884, on the re-organization of the St. Paul Medical College, he was appointed to the chair of obstetrics, and in 1888, upon the consolidation of the rival medical colleges of St. Paul and Minneapolis, forming the Medical Department of the University of Minnesota, he was elected professor of obstetrics, which position he now fills. Dr. Ritchie has for more than ten years been upon the medical and surgical staff of St. Luke, and is also senior obstetrician upon the staff of St. Paul City Hospital. He has not been a prolific writer upon medical topics, but has done a moderate amount of literary work.

His first medical essay, upon "Abscess of the Liver," was published in 1870 in the *Medical and Surgical Reporter* of Philadelphia, and one of his latest was upon "Accouchement Force in Placenta Prævia Centralis," being his inaugural thesis upon admission to fellowship in the American Gynecological Society.

Dr. Ritchie was married in 1871 to Miss Emma Bates, of Petersburg, Indiana. They have but one child, a son, Harry Parks, who recently graduated at Yale University, and is now pursuing his medical studies at the University of Minnesota.

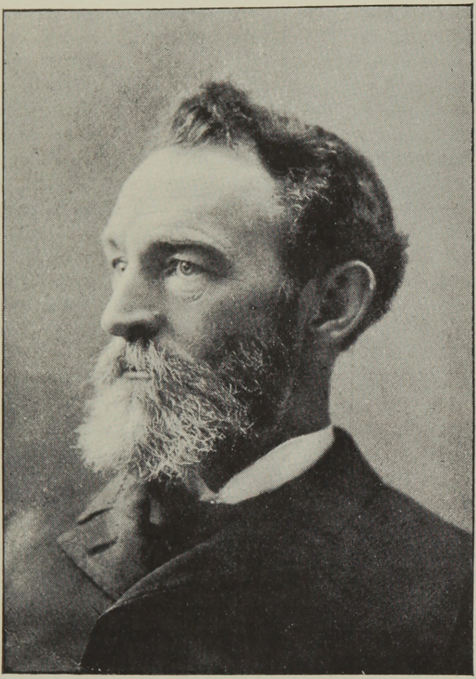
SIMONS, Thomas Grange, of Charleston, S. C., son of Thomas Grange and Mary Ann (Bentham) Simons, grandson of Thomas Grange Simons, was born May 10, 1843, in Charleston, S. C. He was educated in Mr. W. M. River's school and at Charleston College, which he left in the junior year to enter the Confederate army. He was made first sergeant of the Washington Light Infantry, Twenty-fifth Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, Hagood's Brigade; served at the coast of South Carolina; was wounded at Secessionville, S. C., June 16, 1862, also at Battery Wagner, Morris Island, S. C., September 6, 1863; served around Petersburg and Richmond, in Virginia, and the coast of North Carolina, 1864–'65, and was captured by General Sherman's army in April, 1865, at Cheraw, S. C.

Dr. Simons commenced the study of medicine in 1865, under Dr. Wm. H. Huger; attended two courses of lectures at the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, Charleston, and was graduated in March, 1867. He was then interne at the City Hospital, Charleston, until 1869, and since the latter date has been in the private practice of medicine in that city.

Dr. Simons is a member, and in 1888–'89 was president, of the Medical Association of the State of South Carolina; member and in 1889–'91 was president of the Medical Society of South Carolina (Charleston County Medical Society); member of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association; member of the Medical Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, Charleston, S. C.; member of the Howard Medical Association, Memphis, Tenn., 1878; member of the American Public Health Association, and on its advisory council; ex-member of the State Board of Medical Examiners. He is a member of the state board of health of South Carolina and chairman of its committee on quarantine; member of the board of trustees of Roper Hospital, Charleston, S. C.; member of Conference of Yellow Fever Experts, Montgomery, Ala., 1889.

Dr. Simons was city dispensary physician during the yellow-fever epidemic in Charleston, 1871–'73; served at Fernandina, Fla., during the yellow-fever epidemic of 1877; and at Memphis, Tenn., in the epidemic of 1878, was medical director *pro tem.* of the Howard Medical Corps.

Member of Charleston Survivors' Association, C. S. A.; Camp Sumter, No. 250, North Carolina Veterans; surgeon of W. L. I. Veterans' Association C. S. A.; Landmark Lodge, No. 76, A. F. M.



T. GRANGE SIMONS.

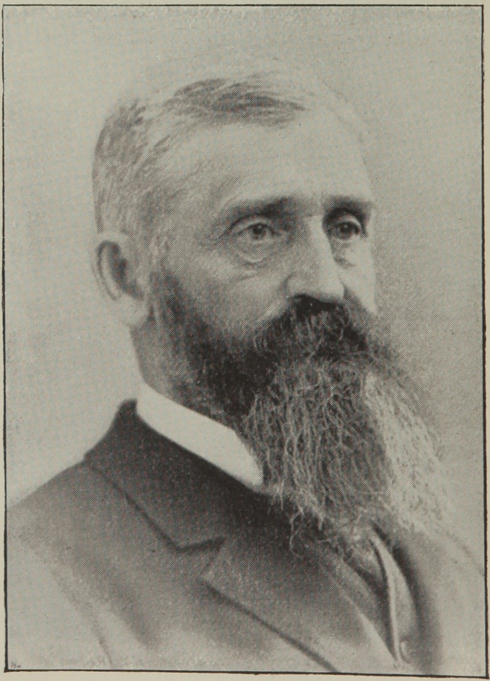
Of his contributions to medical literature the more prominent are "Yellow-Fever," Transactions of the Medical Association of South Carolina, 1877; "Atresia Vaginæ," *idem;* "Acute Infectious Hæmoglobinæmia," *idem,* 1890; "Ante Partum (Accidental) Hæmorrhage," *idem,* 1891; "Laceration of the Cervix Uteri as a factor in Placenta Previa," Transactions of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, 1892. He has made some original researches in the use of the tendons of rats' and squirrels' tails as surgical ligatures, noticed in Dr. Marcy's "Report on Ligatures." He has also been interested in the perfection of quarantine procedures and "Modern Maritime Sanitation" and "Land Quarantine." See reports of South Carolina State Board of Health.

Dr. Simons has been assistant demonstrator of anatomy, Medical College of the State of South Carolina; assistant professor of the practice of medicine and of clinical medicine at the same institution, 1883–'86. He was physician to the City Dispensary, 1869–'72; to the Shirras Dispensary, 1873–'79; and to the City Hospital, 1872–'74. He was alderman from Ward Six, Charleston city council, 1893, and chairman of the committee on sewerage.

Married, November 11, 1879, Miss Serena D. Aiken, Charleston, S. C. They have five children: Joseph Aiken, Thomas Grange, Robert Bentham, William Lucas, and Albert Simons.

FROST, Carlton Pennington, of Hanover, N. H., son of Benjamin and Mary C. (Brant) Frost, and grandson of Elijah, was born at Sullivan, N. H., May 29, 1830. He was educated at the Thetford (Vt.) Academy and Dartmouth College; commenced the study of medicine in 1853; attended lectures at Dartmouth Medical College, Vermont Medical College, New York Medical College, and Bowdoin Medical College: in all five courses. He received the degree of M. D. from Dartmouth College in 1856, and from the New York Medical College in 1857. After some months' practice in the hospitals in Blackwell's Island, he commenced the practice of medicine at St. Johnsbury, Vt., in June, 1857, remaining there until September, 1862, when he entered the United States service as surgeon of the Fifteenth Regiment Vermont volunteers, serving the United States until June, 1865, at which time he located in Brattleboro, Vt., where he remained in the practice of his profession until December, 1871, when he removed to Hanover, N. H., his present residence.

In 1868 Dr. Frost was appointed assistant professor of the science and practice of medicine in Dartmouth Medical College, and professor of the same in 1870, which position he still holds. He is also dean of the medical faculty of that institution. He is one of the trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane; he is a member of the Vermont Medical Society, the New Hampshire Medical Society, White Mountain and Connecticut River Medical Societies, also a member of the American

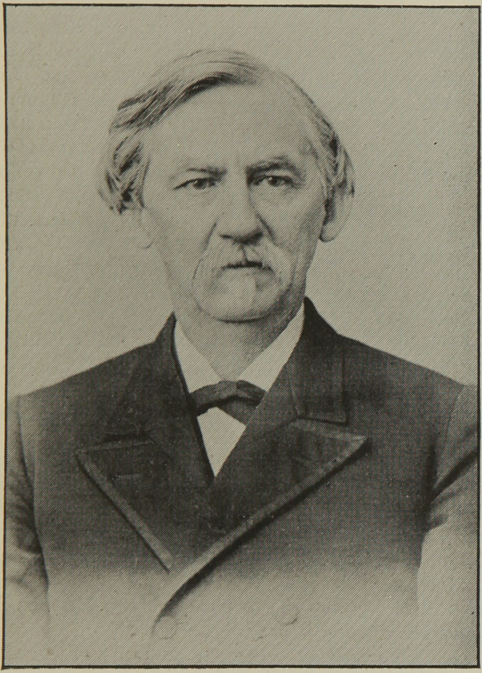


CARLTON PENNINGTON FROST.

Medical Association. He is the author of several medical papers which have been published in medical journals and society transactions. He has been president of the state and local societies above mentioned.

In 1857 he was married to Eliza A., daughter of Earl DuBois, of Randolph, Vt. They have two children, Prof. Gilman D. Frost, M. D., and Prof. Edwin B. Frost, A. M.

CHAILLÉ, Stanford Emerson, of New Orleans, La., was born July 9, 1830, in Natchez, Miss. As early as 1396 and for many years thereafter the Chaillé family gave to Poiters, France, many mayors and other officials. Catholic descendants of the family still live near La Rochelle, the seaport nearest Poiters. As early as 1650 one branch became Huguenots or Protestants, and, according to family tradition, when the "Irrevocable Edict of Nantes" was repealed and Catholic persecution reached its culmination, Pierre Chaillé, a Huguenot, having witnessed the massacre of his family, succeeded, when a youth, in escaping to an English vessel at La Rochelle, and took refuge for years in England, where he was naturalized September 9, 1698. He married Miss Margaret Brown, said to have been a Huguenot, and therefore was probably named Marguerite le Brun. About 1700 he is believed to have settled in Boston, Mass. His son, Moses, who lived some years in Boston, emigrated to the eastern shore of Maryland in 1710, became wealthy, and died there in 1763, having married Miss Mary Allen, a sister of Judge Allen, and also of the wife of Rev. Jno. Rosse, the first pastor of the Episcopal church, built in 1734, at Snowhill, Md. Col. Peter Chaillé, the only son of Moses and Mary Chaillé, was a distinguished patriot in the Revolutionary war, a member of the Maryland convention of 1775, a subscriber to funds for carrying on the war, a delegate to sign and ratify the United States constitution, a member for more than twenty years of the Maryland legislature, etc. He married Miss Comfort Houston, whose father was a Scotch gentleman and her mother a Miss Quinton, and they left four sons and four daughters who bore descendants.



STANFORD EMERSON CHAILLÉ.

William Chaillé, a younger son of Col. Peter Chaillé, who was born in 1767 and died in 1800, married Anne Handy, who was born in 1775 and died in 1814, and who was the daughter of Col. Eben Handy, a patriot of the war for independence; he was a great-grandson of the Rev. Samuel Handy, who, landing in America in 1675, became the American progenitor of very numerous Handys now living in the United States. The only children of William and Anne (Handy) Chaillié, were Peter Chaillé, who died young and unmarried, and William Hamilton Chaillé, who was born in Salisbury, Md., March 1, 1799, emigrated to Natchez, Miss., in 1819, and there died August 13, 1836, prosperous, loved, and honored. October 23, 1828, he married, at Vienna, Md., Miss Mary Eunice Priscilla Stanford, born in Maryland, November 19, 1804, and died in Natchez, April 22, 1844. She was the daughter of Dr. Clement Stanford and his wife, Annie Dashiell, and a niece of Hon. Richard Stanford, a member of the United States congress from North Carolina, 1797–1816. The Stanfords were of the English Cavaliers and the first Richard Stanford landed in Virginia in 1636.

Dr. Chaillé's direct descent is from the earliest settlers of the United States, and noted patriots in 1776; among these ancestral families are those of Stanford, Handy, Dashiell, Houston, Quinton, Adams, Polk. Three of Dr. Chaillé's great-grandfathers and many more of his relatives were soldiers of 1776.

Dr. Stanford Emerson Chaillé is the only child of William Hamilton and Mary (Stanford) Chaillé. He married, February 23, 1857, Miss Laura E. Mountfort, daughter of Lt. Col. Jno. Mountfort, U. S. A., son of Jos. Mountfort, one of the famous Boston "tea party" of 1773. The Mountforts are a Boston family descended from Edmund Mountfort, who settled in Boston in 1656. Dr. Chaillé's only child is Mary Laura Chaillé, born November 16, 1857, wife of Dr. David Jamison of New Orleans. They have two children, Stanford Chaillé Jamison, born in 1887, and David Jamison Chaillé, born in 1888.

Dr. Chaillé was educated under private tutors until his mother's death in 1844, she having appointed her husband's dearest friend and her son's godfather as her son's guardian. To him who proved to be a faithful and beloved second father, the son was sent. He entered Phillips Academy, South Andover, Mass., in 1844; and was there graduated in 1847. He was a student at Harvard College, 1847–'51, received the degree of A. B. in 1851, and A. M. in 1854. He began the study of medicine in 1851, at the Medical Department of the University of Louisiana (now Tulane University) and was graduated in 1853. In 1860–'61 Dr.

Chaillé was a student in Paris in the laboratory of Claude Bernard, then the world's most eminent physiologist. He renewed his studies in Paris in 1866–'67.

Dr. Chaillé was a private of the New Orleans Light Horse, 1861–'62; acting surgeon-general of Louisiana, February 17 to May 1, 1862; surgeon and medical inspector of the Army of Tennessee, staff of Gen. Braxton Bragg, May 12, 1862, to July 24, 1863; surgeon in charge of Fair Ground No. 2 Hospital, Atlanta, Ga., 1863; surgeon in charge of Ocmulgee Hospital, Macon, Ga., January, 1864, to May, 1865, when he was captured and paroled. He returned to New Orleans in September, 1865.

Dr. Chaillé was resident student in the New Orleans Charity Hospital, 1852–'53; resident physician United States Marine Hospital, 1853–'54; resident physician to the Circus Street Infirmary, 1854–'60; co-editor and proprietor of the *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1857–'68; demonstrator of anatomy in the Medical Department of the University of Louisiana, 1858–'67; lecturer on obstetrics in the same, 1865–'66; professor of physiology and pathological anatomy, same, since 1867; was chosen to deliver one of the ten addresses, on medical jurisprudence, before the International Medical Congress, Philadelphia, 1876; appointed by the United States Congress one of the twelve experts to investigate the great yellow fever epidemic of 1878, and was chosen secretary of the board, 1878–'79; appointed by the National Board of Health one of the four members of the Havana Yellow Fever Commission, and was chosen and served as president thereof, 1879; appointed by the National Board of Health its "executive agent" at New Orleans, with the title of "Supervising Inspector of the National Board of Health," March, 1881, to October, 1882; commissioned by President Arthur one of the seven civilian members of the National Board of Health in January, 1885, and so continued until 1893, when the board was abolished by act of congress; delivered popular lectures on physiology and hygiene to school teachers and the public, 1884–'88; was chosen dean of the Medical Department, Tulane University of Louisiana, March 31, 1885, and has so continued to the present time; appointed by Tulane University professor of physiology and hygiene in the Collegiate Department, 1885–'88; was chosen chairman of the section of hygiene of the International Medical Congress, Washington, 1887, but could not accept the high honor; attended Jefferson Davis, his most honored friend, in adversity as in prosperity, in his last illness, November and December, 1889; was appointed professor of physiology, hygiene, and pathological anatomy, Medical Department, Tulane University of Louisiana, 1890; was chosen the Louisiana member of the committee on the organization of the Pan-American Medical Congress, 1891–'93.

Dr. Chaillé's contributions to medical literature were begun in 1853, and have been numerous since that time. The most important are to be found, when not otherwise stated, in the *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*, and are as follows; Eight articles on the Vital Statistics of New Orleans, 1868, 1870–'72–'74, 1880–'88; and in connection with *Voters*, 1874–'76, published by the United States Congress; "Origin and Progress of Medical Jurisprudence," Transactions of the International Medical Congress, 1876–'77; "Human Anatomy and Evolution," *New York Medical Record*, 1879; "Medical Colleges, Profession and Public," 1874; "State Medicine and Medical Organization," Transactions of the Louisiana State Medical Society, 1879; "State Medicine and State Medical Societies," Transactions of the American Medical Association, 1879; "Sanitation and Evolution," Transactions of the American Public Health Association, Vol. VI, 1881; "Abuse of Alcoholics," *ibid.*, Vol. XII, 1887; "Appendix to Conclusions, Board of Yellow Fever Experts," United States Congress, 1879; Preliminary Report of the Havana Yellow Fever Commission, Annual Report of the National Board of Health, Vol. I, 1879; Final Report of the Commission, *ibid.*, Vol. II, 1880, and in Vols. III and IV other reports on yellow fever; "Prevention of Yellow Fever," 1882; "Small-Pox and Vaccination," 1883, published by the New Orleans Auxiliary Sanitary Association; "Importance of the Study of Hygiene in Schools," 1882; "School Books on Physiology and Hygiene," 1883; "Inundations and their Influence on Health," 1882–'83; "Infants: Their Chronological Progress," 1887; numerous official reports, and annual catalogues in behalf of the Medical Department, Tulane University of Louisiana, 1885–'92.

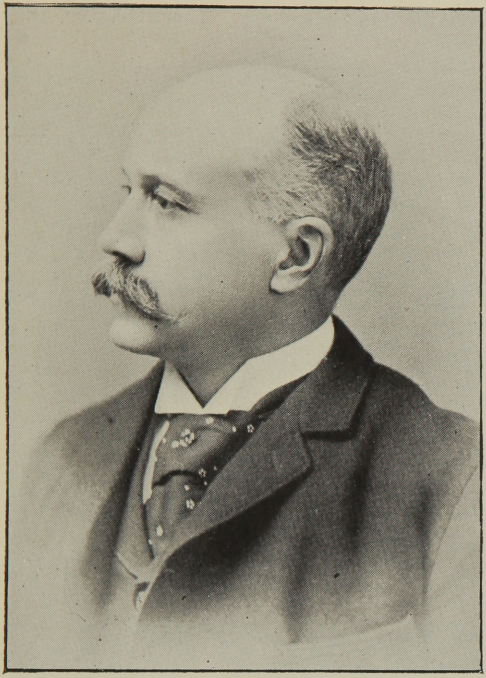
Chiefly to Dr. Chaillé, as chairman of the committee on state medicine in the Louisiana State Medical Society, is due the clause in favor of state medicine in the Louisiana Constitution of 1879, and also several laws enacted by the state. He has been familiar with yellow fever epidemics since 1850, and studied the disease in New Orleans for many years when it prevailed annually.

Dr. Chaillé is an honorary member of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia, of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, of the Academy of Medical Sciences, Havana, Cuba, and of the Louisiana Pharmaceutical Association. He is a member of the American Public Health Association, American Medical Association, Louisiana State Medical Society, Orleans Parish Medical Society, Louisiana Educational Association, New Orleans Auxiliary Sanitary Association, Sons of the American Revolution, etc.

Of many compliments paid, none have been more valued by him than these: At the time Dr. Chaillé was a student at Harvard, there were three famous students' societies, the Hasty Pudding club, social and dramatic; the Alpha Delta Phi, literary; and the Porcellian club, social. Freshmen could not be elected to these clubs, and Sophomores were chosen by the Juniors and Seniors; and no compliment was so highly prized as election to these societies. Dr. Chaillé was the first member of his class elected in the first two clubs named, and the second elected (but declined) to the Porcellian club.

Dr. Chaillé has been a voluminous writer and his contributions to medical literature have been highly appreciated by the profession.

LACHAPELLE, Emmanuel Persillier, Montreal, Canada, son of Pierre and Marie Zoë (Toupin) Persillier-Lachapelle, grandson of Pascal Persillier-Lachapelle, was born December 21, 1845, at Sault-au-Recollet, near Montreal, P. Q. He was educated at the College de Montreal; commenced the study of medicine in 1865, at Montreal; attended four courses of lectures at the Ecole de Medicine et de Chirurgie de Montreal, from which he was graduated in 1869. The degree of M. D. was conferred upon him by Victoria University in 1869, and by the University Laval in 1879.


EMMANUEL PERSILLIER LACHAPELLE.

Dr. Lachapelle commenced the practice of medicine in 1869, at Montreal, and has remained there since that date. He is a member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Montreal, Société de Medicine Pratique de Montreal, Canadian Medical Association, American Public Health Association, Société Française d'Hygiene, of Paris, and has been consulting physician to Notre Dame Hospital since its foundation in 1880.

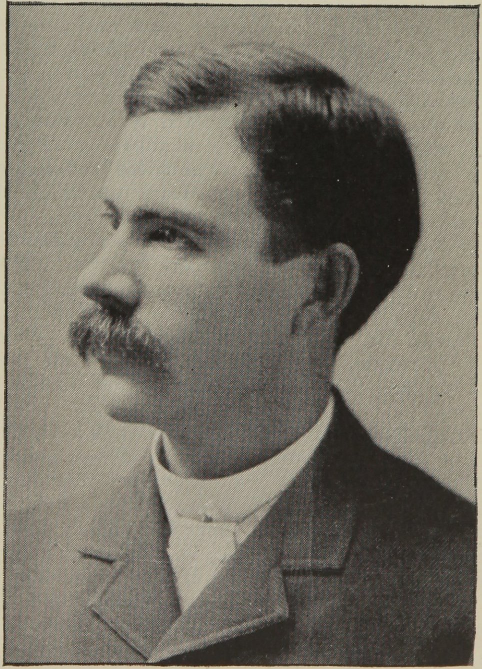
Dr. Lachapelle was proprietor and editor of *L'Union Medicale du Canada*, 1876–'82; attending physician at the Hotel-Dieu Hospital, 1876–'77; professor of hygiene, Ecole de Medicine et de Chirurgie de Montreal, 1876–'77; professor of general pathology and medical jurisprudence, Laval University, 1877–'89; governor and treasurer of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec, 1877–'89; vice-president of the Canadian Medical Association, 1890–'91; general president of the French-Canadian National Society, Association St. Jean Baptiste, 1888–'89; vice-president of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Montreal, 1892–'93; honorary president of the section in hygiene of the Pan-American Medical Congress, 1893. Dr. Lachapelle was a member of the central board of health of the Province of Quebec for the suppression of the small-pox epidemic in 1885–'86; was surgeon-major of the 65th Battalion, 1872–'86.

Dr. Lachapelle is now: President of the board of health of the Province of Quebec since its creation in 1887; superintendent of Notre-Dame Hospital since 1885; president of the American Public Health Association, 1893–'94, and honorary president of the Laval Veterinary faculty, of Montreal.

Dr. Lachapelle has never married.

Dibrell, James Anthony, Jr., of Little Rock, Ark., son of Dr. James Anthony and Ann Eliza (Pryor) Dibrell, grandson of Edwin Dibrell, was born August 20, 1846, at Van Buren, Ark. His paternal ancestors were Huguenots; driven from France, with many others, they went to Germany, and remained there fourteen years; then stayed two years in England, from whence they came to America in 1700, and settled at Manakintown, Va., on the James river, in what was then known as King William Parish. The name was originally spelled "DuBrueil," but has been Americanized to its present form.

About the time James Anthony, Jr., was prepared to enter college, the war between the states came on, and all schools in his section of the country were closed. From the same cause his father, Dr. James Anthony Dibrell, Sr., now in his seventy-sixth year, and still in practice, lost all his property, and, having a large family, was unable to assist his son in obtaining a medical education, and every dollar that was so expended was earned by himself, chiefly by book-keeping for his friend and benefactor, Hon. James R. Berry, auditor of state. He


JAMES ANTHONY DIBRELL, JR.

commenced the study of medicine in 1865, with his father, and by working by day and reading by night, he was able to take one course of medical lectures at the St. Louis Medical College, 1867–'68, and one course at the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine, from which he received the degree of M. D., March 11, 1870. After graduation he took a third course of lectures at this institution. He commenced the practice of medicine in 1870, at Little Rock, Ark., and has remained there continuously to the present time. He is a member of the Little Rock Medical Society, of which he has been president; member of the State Medical Society of Arkansas, and twice its president; president of the Little Rock board of health, and was for a number of years either secretary or member of the same; secretary state board of health of Arkansas; was for fifteen years physician to the Arkansas Deaf and Mute Institute, and is at present professor of anatomy, president and dean of the Medical Department of Arkansas Industrial University, local surgeon for several railroads, and United States examining surgeon for pensions.

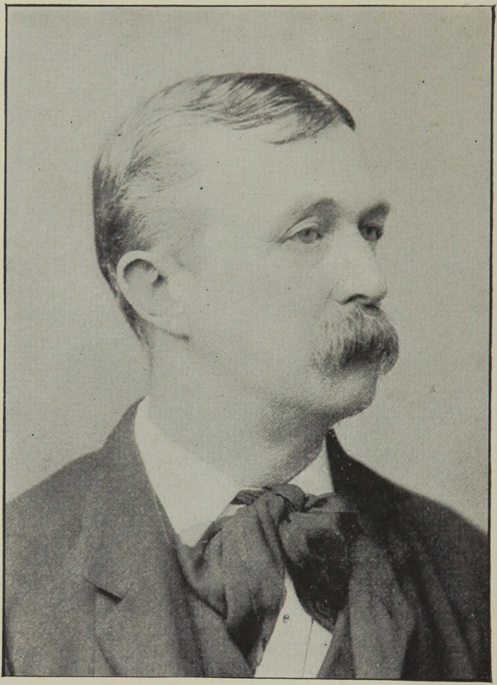
During the yellow fever epidemic of 1879–'80, and in 1881 a large portion of his time, as secretary of the state board of health, was employed in sanitary and quarantine work, in conjunction with the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley, being one of the vice-presidents of the latter organization.

Dr. Dibrell has operated in nearly all departments of surgery, during the last few years having done considerable abdominal surgery and plastic work; linear craniotomy; ligature of the third part of the sub-clavian artery, for aneurism of traumatic origin; ligation of femoral artery, vein and Hunter's canal, both vessels having been perforated by a small rifle ball, and wiring the patella for ununited fracture are operations somewhat out of the usual run, which he has successfully made.

In 1890–'92, Dr. Dibrell took post-graduate courses, two terms, at the New York Polyclinic. His life work has been confined entirely to medical pursuits.

Married, in 1876, at Philadelphia, Pa., Miss Lallie Reardon, of Little Rock, Ark. Their two children are John Raleigh and James Lambert Dibrell.

BILLINGS, John Shaw, Washington, D. C., son of James and Abbie (Shaw) Billings, grandson of Jesse Billings, was born in Switzerland county, Indiana, April 12, 1839. Degrees: A. B. 1857, A. M. 1860, Miami University; M. D. 1860, Medical College of Ohio; LL. D. Edinburgh 1884, and Harvard University 1886; M. D. Munich 1889; D. C. L. Oxon. 1889; R. C. P. I. and R. C. S. I. 1892; M. D. Dublin 1892. Resident physician, St. John's hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1858–'59; resident physician, Commercial Hospital, Cincinnati, 1859–'60; demonstrator of anatomy, Medical College of Ohio, 1860–'61; passed army examining board, September, 1861; appointed acting assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, November, 1861; commissioned assistant surgeon, April 16, 1862; March 13, 1865, brevet lieutenant-colonel, U. S. army; July 28, 1866, captain and assistant surgeon, U. S. army; December 2, 1876, major and surgeon; promoted, June 16, 1894, to lieutenant-colonel and deputy surgeon-general, U. S. army. Served from November, 1861, until 1863, in charge of hospitals in Washington, D. C., and West Philadelphia; then with the Army of the Potomac, being with the Fifth corps at the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. From October, 1863, to February, 1864, served on hospital duty at David's and Bedloe's islands in the vicinity of New York city; sent on special mission to West Indies; also acted on a board of enrollment, after which, became medical inspector to the Army of the Potomac, and in December, 1864, was ordered to the surgeon general's office, Washington, where he had charge of the organization of the Veteran Reserve Corps, of matters pertaining to contract physicians, and to all property and disbursing accounts until 1875; also of the library of the surgeon general's office until his appointment, December 28, 1883, as curator of the army medical museum and library. He is in charge of division of Vital Statistics, eleventh census, and medical adviser of the board of trustees, Johns Hopkins Hospital.


JOHN SHAW BILLINGS.

Dr. Billings was engaged in the reorganization of the United States Marine Hospital Service, in 1870; was in 1879–'82 vice-president of the National Board of Health. He is professor of hygiene, University of Pennsylvania, director of the Laboratory of Hygiene, University of Pennsylvania, and also of the University hospital, and is a member of a number of scientific societies, among which are—1882, Academy of National Sciences of Philadelphia; 1871, Philosophical Society of Washington, and ex-president; 1880, American Medical Association; 1880, American Public Health Association, and ex-president; 1882, American Social Science Association; 1883, American Academy of Medicine; 1883, American Association for the Advancement of Science; 1883, National Academy of Sciences, and treasurer; 1884, American Statistical Association, and vice-president, 1889; 1886, American Surgical Association; 1887, American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia; 1888, Congress American Physicians and Surgeons, and ex-president; 1889–'91, American member of Council of the International Congress of Hygiene; 1890, American Academy of Political and Social Scientific, Philadelphia; 1893, International Statistical Institute. He is also an *honorary member* of the following societies: 1879, Medical Society of the County of New York; 1880, Medical Society of the State of New York; 1880, Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland; 1881, Medical Society of London; 1881, Clinical Society of London; 1881, Society of Medical Officers of Health, London; 1882, Société Française d'Hygiène, Paris; 1882, Medical Society of Sweden; 1882, Medico-Chirurgical Society, St. Louis, Mo.; 1883, New Hampshire Medical Society; 1883, Statistical Society of London; 1883, Connecticut Medical Society; 1890, Sanitary Institute, London; 1891, Harvard Medical School Association; 1883, College of Physicians of Philadelphia; 1885, Physicalisch Medicinische Gesellschaft, Würzburg; 1885, Gynecological Society of Boston; 1886, British Medical Association; 1886, Sociedad Union Fernandina, Lima; 1887, Association of American Physicians; 1887, Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London; 1888, Epidermiological Society of London; 1888, Der Arztliche Verein in Munchen; 1890, Hunterian Society, London; 1890, Medical Society of Athens; 1891, Medical Society of the State of California; 1891, New York Academy of Medicine; 1893, Royal Academy of Medicine of Belgium.

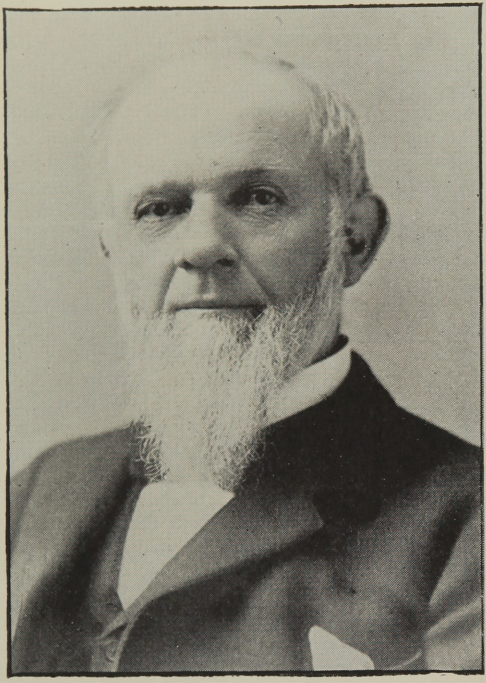
Publications: Reports in the Medical and Surgical History of the War; On cryptogamic growths in cattle diseases, 8vo, 1869; Report on barracks and hospitals, "Circular No. 4," War Department, A. G. O., 1870, p. 527. "Bibliography of cholera," 8vo, 1875. Report on the hygiene of the United States Army, "Circular No. 8," War Department, A. G. O., 4to, 1875. "Medical Education," being lectures before the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, 1877–'78. "Medical libraries in the United States," 8vo, 1876. Introduction to "A Treatise on Hygiene and Public Health," edited by Albert Buck, M. D. (Ziemssen's Handbook), 1879. "Address on State Medicine and Public Hygiene;" Trans. Am. Med. Asso., 1880, xxx, 275–291. "National Board of Health and National Quarantine;" Trans. Am. Med. Asso., 1880, xxxi. "Our medical literature;" the American address at the International Med. Cong., Lond., 1881. "Principles of Ventilation and Heating," 8vo, 1884; *2d ed.* 1893. "Mortality and Vital Statistics of the United States," 2 vols., 4to, 1885. "Hygiene;" System Pract. Med. by Amer. Authors (Pepper's), Phila., i, 1885, p. 173–212. "Memoirs of Joseph Janvier Woodward;" read before the Nat. Acad. Sciences, April 22, 1885. "Medicine in the United States, and its relations to coöperative investigation;" read before the Brit. Med. Asso., August, 1886, p. 30. "Scientific men and their duties;" president's address before the Philosophical Society of Washington, 1886. "On Medical Museums, with special reference to the Army Medical Museum at Washington;" president's address before the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, 1888, p. 32. "Memoir of Spencer Fullerton Baird," 1823–1887; read before the Nat. Acad. of Sciences, 1889, pp. 17. "Index Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon General's Office, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.," 1880–'94, Roy. 8vo., Vol. I–XIV. "The National Medical Dictionary," 2 vols., 8vo, 1889. "Description of the Johns Hopkins hospital," 4to, 1890. "Vital Statistics of the Jews in the United States," Census Bulletin No. 19, 1890. "Public Health and Municipal Government;" address before Am. Acad. Political and Social Science at the Art Club, Philadelphia, Jan. 14, 1891, published by the academy; 8vo, 23 pp. "American Inventions and Discoveries in Medicine, Surgery, and Practical Sanitation;" read at celebration of the beginning of the second century of the American patent system, held in Washington, D. C., April 8–10, 1891. "Social Statistics of Cities" (Census Bulletin No. 100, 1891). "Can the reports of the sick and the sanitary statements of the different armies be arranged according to a scheme essentially uniform, for the purpose of gaining statistics of scientific worth for comparison of diseases, wounds, and deaths in times of peace and war?" Trans. Internat. Med. Cong., Berlin, 1890.

"Ideals of Medical Education:" Address in Medicine, Yale University, 1871. "The Objects, Plans, and Needs of the Laboratory of Hygiene;" address at the opening of the laboratory of hygiene, University of Pennsylvania, 1892. "The Health of the Survivors of the War" [*Forum*, xii, 642–658, January, 1892.] "Medicine as a Career" [*Forum*, xiv, 725–734, February, 1893]. "Hygiene: Text-Book of the Theory and Practice of Medicine" (Pepper's), Philadelphia, 1893, I, pp. 1–45, Roy. 8vo.

And numerous papers in scientific and medical periodicals: "Municipal sanitation—defects in American cities" [*Forum*, 1893, xv, 304–310]. "Effects of his occupation upon the physician" [*Internat. Jour. Ethics*, Philadelphia, 1893, iv, 40–48]. "Reports on the Vital Statistics of the District of Columbia and Baltimore, and of New York city and Brooklyn, covering a period of six years ending May 31, 1890," Washington, D. C., 1893.

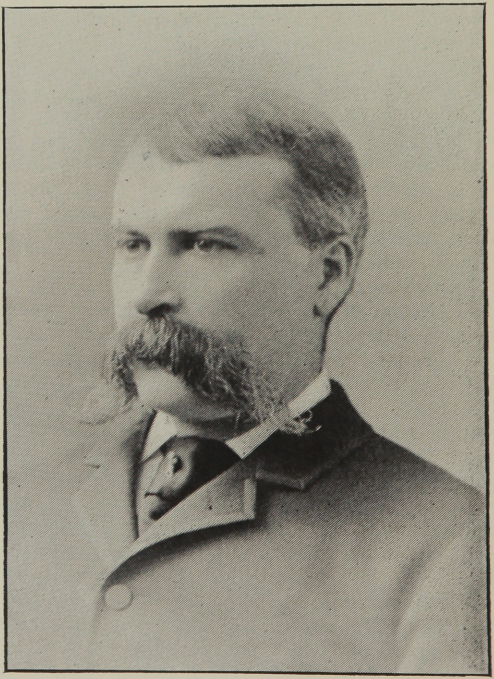
Dr. Billings married, in September, 1862, Miss Kate M. Stevens. Their children are Mary Clure, Kate Sherman, Jessie Ingram, John Sedgwick, and Margaret Janeway.

LINDSLEY, Charles A., New Haven, Conn., descendant of Francis Lindsley, one of the colonists that migrated to New Jersey and settled in Newark, 1666, son of John Lindsley and Eliza L. (Condit) Lindsley, and grandson of Daniel Lindsley, was born at Orange, N. J., August 19, 1826. He was educated at Trinity College, receiving the degrees of A. B., 1849, and A. M., 1852. Commenced the study of medicine in 1850 with Asa J. Driggs, M. D., of Cheshire, Conn.; attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and the medical department of Yale College, receiving the degree of M. D. from Yale; began the practice of medicine at New Haven, Conn., in 1852, and since that time has practiced there. He was professor of materia medica and therapeutics in Yale College from 1860 to 1883, and since 1883 has been professor of theory and practice of medicine, and for more than twenty years was dean of the medical faculty. He was attending physician of the Connecticut State Hospital from 1864 to 1876, secretary of the General Hospital Society of Connecticut from 1865 to 1877, and health officer of New Haven from 1874 to 1888. He is a member of the New Haven Medical Association, and was its president in 1877, and is also a member of the Connecticut Medical Society, the General Hospital Society of Connecticut, the American Medical Association, and an honorary member of the New Jersey Medical Society. He is vice-president of the Connecticut Humane Society; has been a member of the Connecticut state board of health since its organization in 1878, and has been secretary of the board and its executive officer since 1884. He was president of the County Medical Association in 1875–'76, president of the Connecticut Medical Society in its centennial year, 1892, vice-president of the American Medical Association in 1891–'92; in 1877 was vice-president of the American Public Health Association, and is president of the International Conference of State and Provincial Boards of Health. He is the author of "A Dissertation on Puerperal Convulsions," "Registration of Vital Statistics in Connecticut," "Sanitary and Unsanitary Conditions of the Soil," "Prevailing Methods of Sewage Disposal," "Modern Vaccination," "Proprietary Medicines; their use Demoralizing to the Profession and Detrimental to the Public Welfare," "Facts in Sanitation of Practical Value," "The Beginning and Growth of Sanitary Legislation in Connecticut," and has edited, 1874 to 1887, "Annual Reports of New Haven Board of Health, with tabulated statements of the vital statistics of the town of New Haven." He has edited the "Annual Reports of the Connecticut State Board of Health," and compiled the "Annual Registration Reports of the Vital Statistics of Connecticut," from 1884 to the present time.


CHARLES A. LINDSLEY.

In 1852, Dr. Lindsley was married to Miss Lydia L. Harrison, of Orange, N. J., and is the father of three children, Harrison W. Lindsley, architect, C. Purdy Lindsley, M. D., and Caroline Lindsley.

QUACKENBOS, John Duncan, New York city, son of George Payn, LL. D., and Louise B. (Duncan) Quackenbos, grandson of Dr. George Clinton Quackenbos, was born April 22, 1848, in New York city. He was graduated A. B. from Columbia College, N. Y., in 1868, and received the degree of A. M. from the same in 1871. He commenced the study of medicine in 1867, in New York city; attended three courses of medical lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, together with hospital practice and summer terms, and was graduated M. D. in 1871. He commenced the practice of his profession the same year in New York city. He is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, New York Academy of Sciences, and of the American Fisheries Society. He was adjunct professor of the English language and literature at Columbia College, 1884; professor of rhetoric at the


JOHN DUNCAN QUACKENBOS.

same college since 1891, and professor of rhetoric at Barnard College for Women, 1891–'93. In 1894 he took a course in study at the Post-Graduate Medical College of New York city.

Professor Quackenbos's medical work has been encroached upon by other scientific and literary labors. The literary engagements of his father, Dr. G. P. Quackenbos, the well-known author, rendered it necessary for him to devote a large portion of his time to the editing of educational books; and the death of his father, in 1881, cast upon him a weight of responsibility and labor, under which he completely broke down, and was compelled to seek relief in foreign travel.

Dr. Quackenbos is himself the author and editor of fourteen standard works. Those especially associated with his name are: A "History of the World," 1876; a "History of Ancient Literature," 1878; "Appleton's Geographies," 1880–'81; a "History of the English Language," 1884; a "Physical Geography," 1887; a "Text-book on Physics, on a new basis," 1891. Dr. Quackenbos is also well known as a lecturer on scientific and literary subjects, and is to be credited with having brought to public notice, through literary channels, the presence of a fourth charr in New England waters, viz.: the so called Sunapee lake trout, or American saibling. His literary contracts having been largely concluded, and his twenty-four years of college instruction having come to an end, he will devote himself to private medical practice. He has recently established a summer sanitorium at Sunapee Lake, New London, N. H., to which he will give his personal attention.

Dr. Quackenbos married, in 1871, Miss Laura A. Pinckney, of New York city. They have three children: Alice Pinckney, born 1872; Carrie Duncan, born 1877; and George Payn Quackenbos, born 1879.

INGLIS, David, Detroit, Mich., born December 27, 1850, in Detroit, is the son of Dr. Richard Inglis, formerly professor of obstetrics in the Detroit Medical College, and Agnes Inglis, *nee* Lambie, and grandson of Rev. David Inglis, of Berwickshire, Scotland. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Detroit, graduating from the Detroit High school in 1867. He then spent one year in the literary department of the University of Michigan, and in 1868 began the study of medicine, spending the first year in the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, and then attending the Detroit Medical College and graduating with the degree of M. D., in 1871. In 1872 he received the *ad eundem* degree from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and spent the two subsequent years in medical study in Berlin and Vienna. He entered upon the practice of medicine in 1874, being associated with his father who died a year later, and he then entered upon a general practice, but his interest and studies turned toward diseases of the nervous system and of the mind.

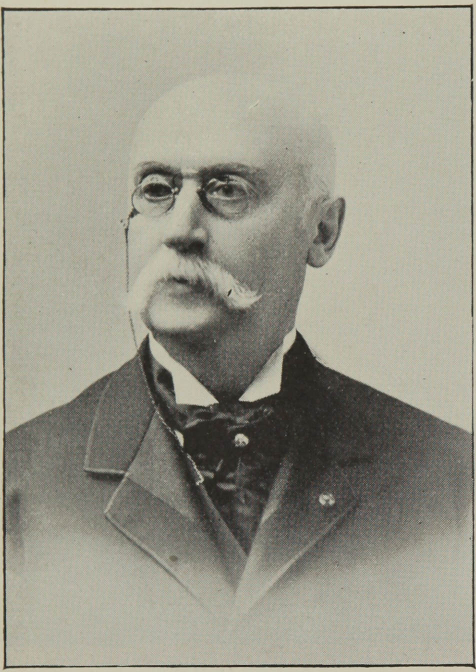
Dr. Inglis became a member of the Detroit Academy of Medicine in 1875, and was one of the originating members of the Detroit Medical and Library Association, its president in 1884, and its constitution was in a large measure drawn up by him. He is also a member of the Michigan State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and of the American Neurological Association. Dr. Inglis has been a regular contributor to the medical journals, among his papers being "On the Need of Courage and Caution in Cleansing the Uterine Cavity after Abortion," "A Contribution to the Pathology of Friedrichs Ataxia," "The Relation of Insanity to Our Social Organization," "Some Successful Results in the Treatment of Epilepsy," "On the Limitations of Surgery in the Treatment of the Neuroses."

DAVID INGLIS.

Dr. Inglis has held successively, in the Detroit Medical College, the positions of instructor in histology, professor of practice of medicine, and since 1886, professor of nervous and mental diseases. He was appointed visiting physician to Harper Hospital, 1876, and has been attending neurologist to that institution since 1893, and to St. Mary's Hospital since 1890. He has never entered political life, but has a keen interest in social reforms. It is his pleasure to know that he was the first president of the National Club of Detroit; that he took an early stand for Nationalism, and that at a time when such a position met with little but ridicule. He was brought up in the Orthodox religious faith, but has become an active member and officer in the Universalist church.

Married in 1877, Miss Jennie Baxter, daughter of Gen. Henry Baxter, who led the Seventh Michigan regiment in their famous crossing of the Rappahannock, and who, after the close of the war, represented the United States at Honduras. Their five children are: Agnes, Lois, Baxter, Winnifred, and Dorothy.

FLETCHER, Robert, Washington, D. C., son of Robert and Esther (Wall) Fletcher, was born in Bristol, Eng., March 6, 1823. He was educated in private schools, and commenced the study of law in his father's office, but two years later decided to adopt medicine as his profession, and devoted the required five years to its study, at first in the Bristol Medical College, and later at the London Hospital, in London, England. After graduation, having determined upon the United States as a future home, he commenced the practice of medicine in Cincinnati, Ohio. Upon the breaking out of the war in 1861, he was appointed surgeon of the First regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and later was commissioned as surgeon, U. S. Volunteers; served in the field until 1863, was then placed in charge of Hospital No. 7, Nashville, Tenn., and subsequently was appointed medical purveyor of the army at that post. The brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel, and afterward of colonel, was conferred upon him for services rendered during the war.



ROBERT FLETCHER.

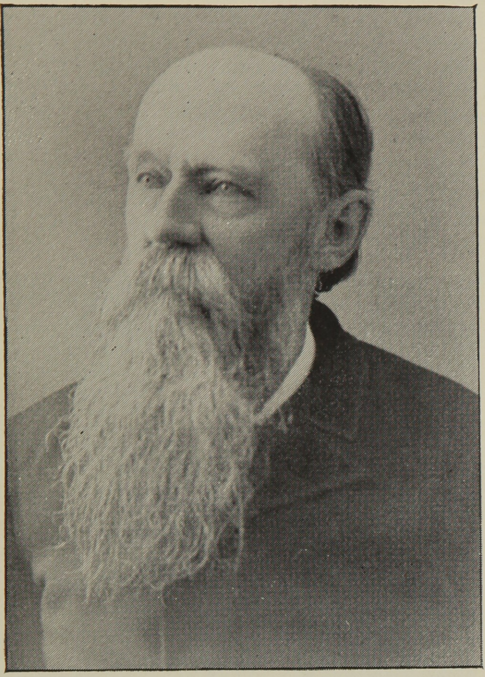
In 1871, Dr. Fletcher was ordered to Washington, and since 1876 has been engaged in assisting Dr. John S. Billings, U. S. A., in the charge of the library of the surgeon-general's office, and in the preparation of the "Index Catalogue," the most extensive work ever attempted in medical bibliography, being a complete index, by subjects and authors, of the contents of the library in question, now one of the largest medical libraries in the world; fourteen large volumes have already (1893) been published. He edits, in conjunction with Dr. Billings, the *Index Medicus*, of which fifteen annual volumes have been published.

Dr. Fletcher received the degrees of M. R. C. S., Eng., 1844; L. A. C., 1844; and M. D., Columbian University, *honoris causa*, 1884. He is a member of the Medical Association of the District of Columbia; president of the Philosophical Society of Washington, D. C.; ex-president of the Anthropological Society of Washington, D. C.; member of the Biological Society of Washington, D. C., National Geographic Society, Société Française d'Hygiène (Paris), Literary Society of Washington, D. C., American Folk-lore Society, American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Statistical Association, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Columbia Historical Society, Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Dr. Fletcher has written many communications for medical and scientific journals, and among his separate publications are these: "Prehistoric Trephining and Cranial Amulets," "Paul Broca and the French School of Anthropology," "Human Proportion in Art and Anthropometry," "A Study of Recent Experiments in Serpent Venom," "Tattooing among Civilized Peoples," "The New School of Criminal Anthropology." He is also the author of the anthropometric treatise in the first volume of "Statistics Medical and Anthropological of the Provost Marshal-General's Bureau," 2 vols., 4to, Washington, 1875. He was professor of medical jurisprudence in the medical department of the Columbian University, Washington, D. C., until 1890.

Dr. Fletcher married in 1843, Miss Hannah Howe, of Bristol, Eng., who died January 20, 1889, leaving three children: Lieut. Arthur Henry Fletcher, U. S. Navy, (retired); Catherine Agnes, wife of Capt. Leon A. Matile, U. S. Army; and Capt. Robert Howe Fletcher, U. S. Army, (retired).

STORER, Horatio Robinson, Newport, R.I., was born February 27, 1830, at Boston, Mass.; he is the son of Dr. David Humphreys (formerly professor of obstetrics and medical jurisprudence in Harvard University, and president of the American Medical Association) and Abby Jane (Brewer) Storer; his father was a descendant, through his mother and father, respectively, of Governor Dudley, of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and of Governor Langdon, of New Hampshire. Dr. Horatio Storer is the grandson of Woodbury Storer, chief justice of the court of common pleas at Portland, Me. He attended the Boston Latin School in 1841–'46, and then entered Harvard University, from which he was graduated A. B. in 1850; while in college he was president of the Harvard Natural History Society, and was a private pupil of Agassiz and Asa Gray, and after accompanying Jeffries Wyman to Labrador, published "Observations on the Fishes of Nova Scotia and Labrador, with Descriptions of New Species" (*Boston Journal of Natural History*, 1850); while still an undergraduate, he also spent a summer in Russia; his medical studies were under the direction of his father and his associates in the Tremont Medical School, of Boston, but at the same time he attended lectures at Harvard College, where he received his degree of M. D. in 1853; during 1866–'68, he also went through the Harvard Law School, to better fit himself for teaching medical jurisprudence, receiving the degree of LL. B. After graduating in medicine he went to Europe, spending two years in study at Paris, London, and Edinburgh, being one year assistant in private practice to Sir James Y. Simpson.



HORATIO ROBINSON STORER.

In 1855 he returned to Boston; in 1853 he had become a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society; in 1865, having previously been assistant to his father at Harvard University, he was elected to the chair of obstetrics and medical jurisprudence in the Berkshire Medical College, which position he held till the close of the institution in 1869. He was the first, save Prof. J. P. White, of Buffalo, to give direct expositions of uterine diseases in the living subject to his class. He was the first in this country to teach gynecology proper, as contra-distinguished from obstetrics or midwifery, his separate course upon the diseases of women, unconnected with gestation, childbed, or the puerperal state, comprising not less than sixty lectures. For several years he gave at Boston a semi-annual course to medical graduates, upon the surgical diseases of women, refusing to admit any applicant who was not affiliated with the American Medical Association. These lectures were attended by physicians from all parts of the country, and were the first step toward the present post-graduate schools. With Drs. Atlee, of Philadelphia, Peaslee, of New York, and Kimball, of Lowell, he came to monopolize the ovariotomies of the United States and Canada; but finally, in 1872, his health failed, he having an attack of septicaemia, from which he barely escaped with his life. He then went to Europe, and remained there 1872–'77, during which time he studied, on an extensive scale, the fevers of southern Italy.

In 1856 he represented the Boston Lying-In Hospital in the American Medical Association, thus becoming a member of that body early in his professional career. Attending its meeting at San Francisco, in 1871, he delivered a lecture in the state house at Sacramento, on "Female Hygiene," by special invitation of the California state board of health, and, at the request of the physicians of San Francisco, repeated the lecture in that city (Transactions of the California State Board of Health, 1871).

Dr. Storer has been physician to the Boston Lying-In Hospital; to St. Elizabeth's Hospital for Women, and to St. Joseph's Home; consulting surgeon to Carney General Hospital; surgeon to the New England Hospital for Women and Children; member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, Rhode Island Medical Society, Suffolk District Medical Society, and Boston Society of Medical Observation; American Academy of Arts and Sciences; Massachusetts Medical Benevolent Society; Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh; American Public Health Association; one of the founders, secretary, the active editor of its journal for four years, and now honorary president of the Gynecological Society, of Boston; president of the Rocky Mountain Medical Association; corresponding member of the obstetrical societies of Berlin, Edinburgh, and London, and of the New York and Rhode Island medico-legal societies; honorary member of the California State Medical Society, the Canadian Medical Association, the Medical Society of the Province of New Brunswick, the Louisville Obstetrical Society, the medical societies of Finland and of Sorrento, Italy. He was admitted to the Medical Register of Great Britain, by a vote of the Branch Medical Council of England, December, 1876; president of the Association of American Medical Editors, and made an address before it in San Francisco, in 1871; was prize essayist and secretary of the American Medical Association in 1865, and vice-president in 1868; a member of the Massachusetts Lunacy Commission in 1863, and was one of the incorporators of the Massachusetts Infant Asylum for Foundlings; he was founder and is corresponding secretary of the Sanitary Protection Association, of Newport, R. I.; is consulting surgeon to the Newport Hospital; one of the founders of the Newport medical and natural history societies, and president of both, and one of the founders of the Harvard Club, of Rhode Island.

Dr. Storer has for forty years been a frequent writer, chiefly upon gynecological and sanitary subjects, his first medical publication, subsequently reproduced in this country, having been in 1855, at Edinburgh, in conjunction with Dr. (now Sir) William O. Priestley, the obstetric memoirs and contributions of their preceptor, Prof. James Y. Simpson. The manner in which these young physicians performed their duties as editors, and the kind way in which Dr. Simpson spoke of them in his preface to the Edinburgh issue, at once brought them into favorable relations with the profession throughout the world, at a time when gynecology was still in its infancy.

Dr. Storer has devised a number of both surgical and gynecological instruments and methods. "Porro's operation" was antedated by him by seven years, and a case was reported by his assistant, Dr. George H. Bixby, in the *Journal of the Gynecological Society of Boston*, October, 1889, p. 223. The priority is now acknowledged by such recognized authorities as Dr. Harris, of Philadelphia; Mixter, of Boston (*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, October 20, 1892, p. 388), and Lazarewitch, of St. Petersburg (*System of Obstetric Medicine and Surgery*, St. Petersburg, 1892).

Since invalidism compelled his retirement from active practice, Dr. Storer has devoted himself to the preparation of a work upon the history of medicine from the novel and interesting standpoint of numismatics, his papers being the first upon this subject in the English language. He has already published:

1886. "The Medals, Jetons, and Tokens Illustrative of Midwifery and the Diseases of Women." *New England Medical Monthly*, November, December, 1886.

1887. "The Medals, Jetons, and Tokens Illustrative of Sanitation" [Water supply, bathing, mineral springs, drainage, sewerage, ventilation, diet, famine, epidemics, military and naval hygiene, climate, registration, life insurance, hospitals, etc.], *The Sanitarian*, May, July, August, October, 1887; February, April, July, August, November, 1888; February, March, April, June, September, 1889; January, February, May, July, August, September, October, 1890; July, August, September, 1891; January, February, March, 1893: July, August, 1894. "The Goethe Medals" (the poet was educated as a physician), *American Journal of Numismatics*, October, 1887; January, 1888. "The Medals of Guislain" (the Belgian alienist), *Medico-Legal Journal*, December, 1887.

1888. "Les Médailles de la Princesse Charlotte d'Angleterre, Prèmiere Femme du Roi Leopold Ier de Belgique" (dead in childbirth), *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, January, 1888; October, 1891. "The Medals of St. Charles Borromeo, Cardinal, Archbishop of Milan" (identified with the Plague of 1576), *American Journal of Numismatics*, July, October, 1888.

1889. "The Medals, Jetons, and Tokens Illustrative of the Science of Medicine," *ibid.*, January, April, July, October, 1889; January, April, July, October, 1890; January, April, July, October, 1891; January, April, July, October, 1892; January, April, July, October, 1893; January, April, July, October, 1894. "The Medals of Benjamin Rush, Obstetrician," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, September 7, 1889.

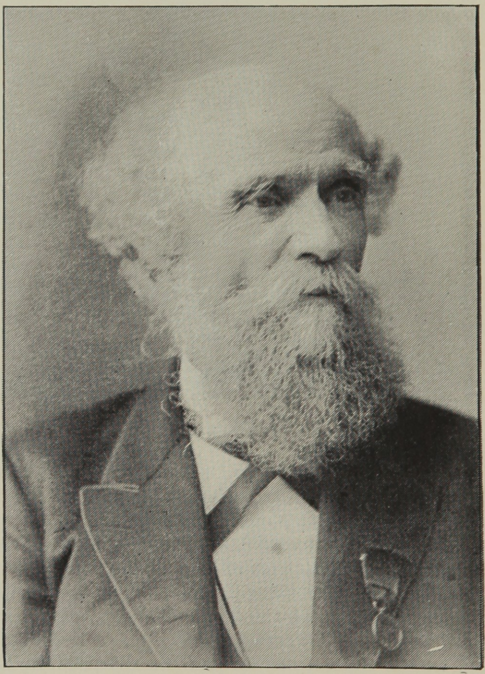
1891. "The Medallic Medical History of the United States," *Transactions Rhode Island Medical Society*, 1891.

1892. "The Medals of Natural Scientists, Part I," *Proceedings Newport Natural History Society*, 1892.

Since entering this new field of professional labor, Dr. Storer has become a member of the Newport Historical Society and American Numismatic Association, corresponding member of the Archeological and Geographical Institute of Pernambuco, foreign associate of the Royal Numismatic Society of Belgium, and honorary member of the American Numismatic and Archeological Society.

Dr. Storer has been thrice married: To Emily Elvira and Augusta Caroline, daughters of Addison Gilmore, of Boston, and nieces of the war governor, Joseph A. Gilmore, of New Hampshire; and to Frances Sophia Mackenzie, of Canada. His children are: Jessie Simpson, born in Edinburgh (deceased); Frank Addison; John Humphreys, LL. B., of Harvard, curator of coins and medals in Harvard University; Malcolm, M. D., of Harvard, a surgeon of Boston; and Agnes Caroline, born at Sorrento, Italy.

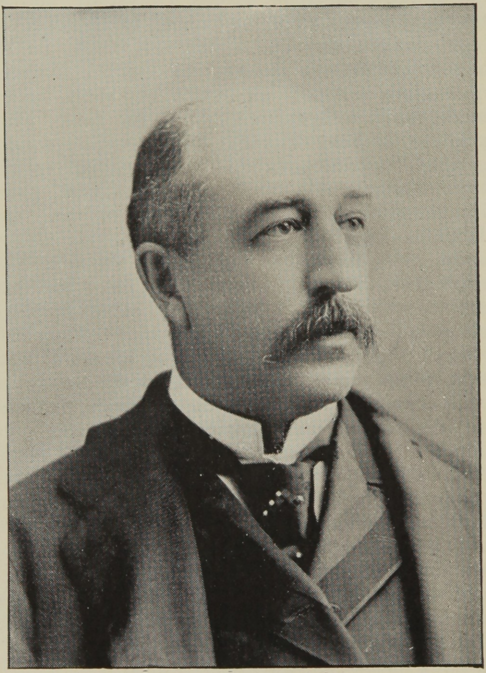
LE CONTE, Joseph, Berkeley, Cal., son of Louis and Ann (Quaterman) Le Conte, grandson of John Eatton Le Conte, was born February 26, 1823, in Liberty county, Ga. He is a descendant of William Le Conte, a Huguenot, who left Rouen on the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685, and went to Martinique, and subsequently settled on Staten Island, N. Y. After a preliminary education in the common schools of his county, he attended Franklin College, University of Georgia, receiving the degrees of A. B., 1841, and A. M., 1845, and the degree of B. S., Lawrence Scientific School, 1851. He commenced the study of medicine in 1842, with his brother, Dr. John Le Conte, of Savannah, Ga., and Dr. Charles West, of Macon, Ga. He attended two courses of medical lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, and was graduated M. D. in April, 1845. In 1848 he settled in the practice of his profession at Macon, Ga., which he continued until August, 1850, and then gave up the practice of medicine in order to



JOSEPH LE CONTE.

complete his scientific education under Professor Agassiz, 1850–'51, and has been a professor in colleges and universities since that time. He was professor of geology and natural history in the University of Georgia, 1852–'57; professor of geology and chemistry in the South Carolina College, and professor of chemistry in the Medical Department of the University of South Carolina, 1857–'69; and since 1869 professor of geology and natural history in the University of California. He is a member of the South Carolina State Medical Society, California State Medical Society, and Alameda County (Cal.) Medical Society. He is a member of the California Academy of Science; fellow of National Academy of Science, and American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia; member of American Academy of Arts and Science, Boston, Mass., and the New York Academy of Science; also the Boston Society of Natural History; fellow of American Association for the Advance of Science, of which he has been president; member of the Society of Science, Letters, and Art, London. His scientific publications have been mostly confined to geology and physiology. Among those connected with medical science are: "Science of Medicine," *Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1850; "Artificial Production of Sex," Nashville *Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, 1866–'67; "Correlation of Vital with Chemical and Physical Forces," *American Journal of Science*, 1859, London and Edinburgh *Philosophical Magazine*, 1860, *Popular Science Monthly*, 1873; a series of articles on "Binocular Vision," *American Journal of Science*, 1868–'87; "Glycogenic Function of the Liver," *American Journal of Science*, 1878–'80; "Genesis of Sex," *Popular Science Monthly*, 1879, *Rev. Scientifique*, 1880; "Effect of Mixture of Races on Human Progress," Berkeley *Quarterly*, 1880; "Significance of Sex in Evolution," *Science*, 1880, *Pacific Medical Journal*, 1880; "Ptomaines and Leucomaines, and their relation to disease," *Pacific Medical Journal*, September, 1889, *Science*, 1889. He has also published several books bearing remotely on medicine. Among them are "Sight," an exposition of monocular and binocular vision, Appleton, 1880; "Evolution: Its Nature, Its Evidences, and Its Relation to Religious Thought," Appleton, 1888. He was chemist of the Confederate laboratory for the manufacture of medicines, in Columbia, S. C., 1862–'63, and chemist of Nitre and Mining Bureau, with rank of major, 1863–'64, and to the end of the war. Dr. Le Conte has travelled extensively in this country, but only in connection with scientific investigations, and in Europe for recreation. Married January 14, 1847, Miss Caroline Elizabeth, daughter of A. M. Nisbet, of Milledgeville, Ga. They have four children living, Emma Florence, Sarah Elizabeth, Caroline Eatton, and Joseph Nisbet. One child died in infancy.

MONTIZAMBERT, Frederick, Quebec, P. Q., was born February 3, 1843, at Quebec, P. Q., the son of Edward Louis and Lucy Irwin (Bowen) Montizambert, his mother being the daughter of Chief-Justice Bowen; his grandfather was Louis de Montizambert. Dr. Montizambert was educated at the high school, Montreal; grammar school, St. Johns, Que.; and at the Upper Canada College, Toronto, at which he was an exhibitioner in July, 1858. He commenced the study of medicine at Laval University, Quebec, in October, 1859; and in October, 1861, entered Edinburgh University; his medical preceptors were Balfour, Goodsir, Bennett, Allman, Playfair, Sir Robert Christison, Sir James Simpson, Sir James Syme, Sir William Turner, and Sir Douglas Maclagan. He received the diploma of L. R. C. S. at Edinburgh, February 4, 1864, and the degree of M. D. from the university of the same city, August 1, 1864. At the University of Edinburgh he took class honors in chemistry, midwifery, and surgery, and at one of the graduation examinations, that in anatomy, chemistry, physiology, botany, and natural history, was the only one out of the many hundred candidates to pass with honors in all the branches. Commenced the practice of medicine in Quebec in September, 1864, where he continued until his appointment to the quarantine service May 11, 1866. Dr. Montizambert was one of the original founders and members of the Canadian Medical Association; member American Public Health Association, of which he was vice president in 1889–'90 and president in 1891, and to which he is delegated yearly as the representative of the government of the Dominion of Canada; member of the British Medical Association; honorary member of the Society of Medical Officers of Health of Great Britain; honorary member of the *Academia Nacional de Medicina de México;* elected fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons February 3, 1888, *honoris causa;* D. C. L., Bishop's College, *honoris causa*, June 1, 1888. He was delegated representative of the government

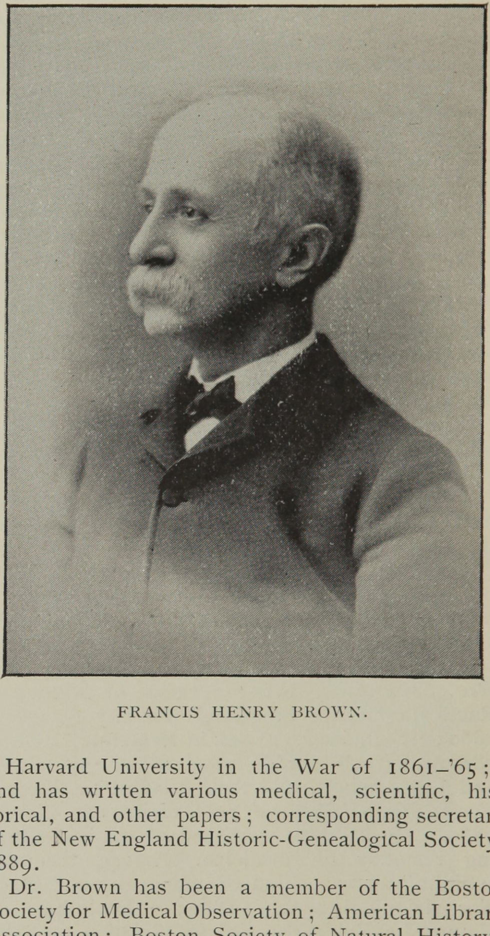


FREDERICK MONTIZAMBERT.

of the Dominion of Canada to the International Cholera Conference, Washington, D. C., 1884, and at New York, April, 1893. He was honorary chairman of the Section of Naval and Military Hygiene, Seventh International Congress of Hygiene, London, August, 1891; honorary chairman of Section of Marine Hygiene and Quarantine, and of Section of Hygiene and Demography, Pan-American Medical Congress, Washington, September, 1893. In 1893, he was elected a member of the International Executive Committee of the Pan-American Medical Congress; he was made honorary president for Canada of the International Congress of Public Health, held at Chicago, October 10–14, 1893. In 1893 he was also elected an associate member of the Société Francaise d'Hygiène, of Paris. Dr. Montizambert is a member of the Quebec Literary and Historical Society, of the Quebec Geographical Society, and associate member of the Council of Trinity University, and was for many years one of the Council of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Que. May 11, 1866, he was appointed medical assistant of the St. Lawrence quarantine service; on March 18, 1869, he was made medical superintendent of the same, which position he held till 1884, when he was appointed general superintendent of the Canadian quarantine service. He took a post-graduate course in bacteriology at the laboratory of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. He was for some years surgeon of the Quebec Volunteer Garrison artillery during Fenian raids, etc.; had quarantine staff enrolled as battery of artillery and commanded them for some years, retiring with rank of captain of artillery. Among his more important works are reports and papers on quarantine, vaccination, hygiene of passenger vessels, published in the reports of the minister of agriculture; president's address before the American Public Health Association, published in the Transactions; and a paper on "Quarantine," presented at the International Health Congress, London, 1891. From experience and personal study of the quarantines of Europe and most of those in the United States, Dr. Montizambert has devised, with several important original additions, the perfected quarantine and disinfection appliances adopted by the Dominion of Canada for all Canadian quarantines.

Dr. Montizambert married, June 15, 1865, Mary Jane, daughter of the Hon. William Walker. They have seven children: Ethel Margaret, Violet Lucy, Harold St. John, Mildred Helen, Norman Hamilton, Ella Frederica, and Rhoda Mary Tudor Montizambert.

BROWN, Francis Henry, Boston, Mass., son of Francis and Caroline Matilda (Kuhn) Brown, was born August 8, 1835, at Boston. He was educated in the public schools of Boston, and was graduated A. B. from Harvard University in 1857. At the same university, in 1861, he received the degree of A. M. He practiced his profession at Cambridge for three years, and since that time has been a practitioner in Boston. Dr. Brown was medical house officer of the Massachusetts General Hospital, 1860–'61; acting assistant surgeon United States army, 1861–'64; surgeon Boston Dispensary, 1864–'72; physician to St. Joseph's Home, 1869; physician to St. Elizabeth's Hospital, 1880; aural surgeon to Boston City Hospital, 1881. He was editor of the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1870–'72; author of the *Medical Register* for Boston, same for Massachusetts, same for New England, seven volumes in all; author of "Harvard University in the War of 1861–'65;" and has written various medical, scientific, historical, and other papers; corresponding secretary of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, 1889.

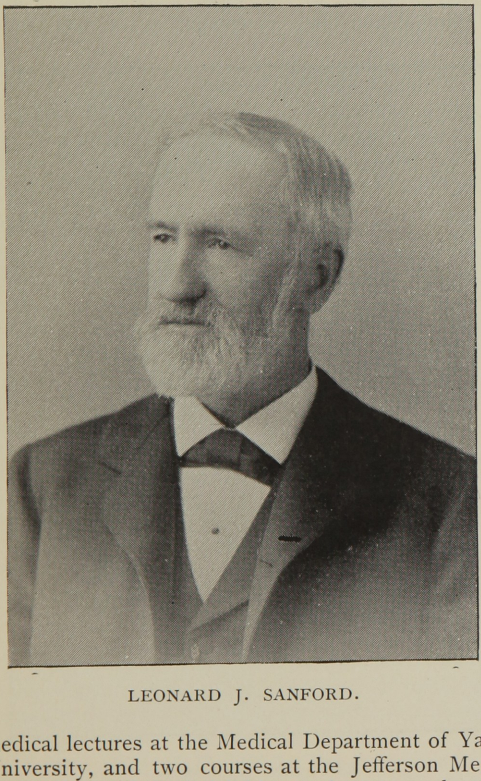


FRANCIS HENRY BROWN.

Dr. Brown has been a member of the Boston Society for Medical Observation; American Library Association; Boston Society of Natural History; American Social Science Association; American Public Health Association; Club of Odd Volumes; and Apollo Club. He is now a member of the American Academy of Medicine; councillor of the Massachusetts Medical Society; member Suffolk District Medical Society; Massachusetts Medical Benevolent Society; Boston Medical Association; treasurer of the Obstetrical Society of Boston; member Boston Medical Library Association; councillor of the Harvard Medical Alumni Association; member Essex Institute; treasurer Seashore Home for Children; member Sons of American Revolution; Bunker Hill Monument Association; St. Botolph Club; Massachusetts Charitable Fire Society; Bostonian Society; treasurer Republican Institution; treasurer Unitarian Club; treasurer Boston Memorial Association; founder, secretary for twenty-five years, manager, surgeon and consulting surgeon of The Children's Hospital. He is medical examiner and medical director for several life insurance companies. In 1867–'68 Dr. Brown travelled in Madeira and Europe; assistant surgeon and passed assistant surgeon United States Marine Hospital service, 1877–'80; class secretary of his class in Harvard University.

Dr. Brown married, first, in 1861, Miss Louisa B. Eaton, of Salem, Mass., who died in 1865, leaving one son, Louis F. Brown, now a merchant in Chicago, Ill. He married, second, in 1871, Miss Mary S. Wood, of Auburn, N. Y. They have one child, Edith Brown.

SANFORD, Leonard J., New Haven, Conn., son of Elihu and Susan (Howell) Sanford, grandson of Col. Elihu Sanford, was born November 8, 1833, at New Haven, Conn. He prepared for college in the public and private schools of New Haven; for about a year was a student at the Scientific (now the Sheffield Scientific) School of Yale University; received the honorary degree of M. A. from Yale College in 1858. Commenced the study of medicine in 1851, with Eli Ives, Nathan B. Ives, and Levi Ives, all of New Haven, the first named being at the time professor of theory and practice of medicine in Yale College, as he had previously been of materia medica and therapeutics. Dr. Sanford attended one course of medical lectures at the Medical Department of Yale University, and two courses at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and was graduated from the latter, March 11, 1854. After graduating he pursued postgraduate studies for a year in New York city. May 1, 1855, he commenced practice at New Haven, Conn., but after a time went abroad and pursued clinical studies for several months in some of the noted European hospitals. His professional life has been passed at New Haven, where for about thirty-eight years he has been engaged in a large general practice of medicine and obstetrics. He is a member of the local medical societies of New Haven city and county, the Connecticut Medical Society, of which for four years he was recording secretary, and the American Academy of Medicine. He is a member of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, and was its secretary for two years; is also a member of the American Public Health Association. He was a professor in Yale College twenty-five years, to wit: professor of anatomy and physiology, 1863–'79; professor of anatomy, 1879–'88. He was also lecturer during most of those years to the academical students of the college on physiology and hygiene; he is at present giving annual lectures on the "Preservation of Health" to the students of the theological department of Yale College, as he has been doing for the past dozen years. During the earlier years of his practice he was visiting physician to the State Hospital of Connecticut, and in later years has been a member of its consulting staff of physicians and surgeons.

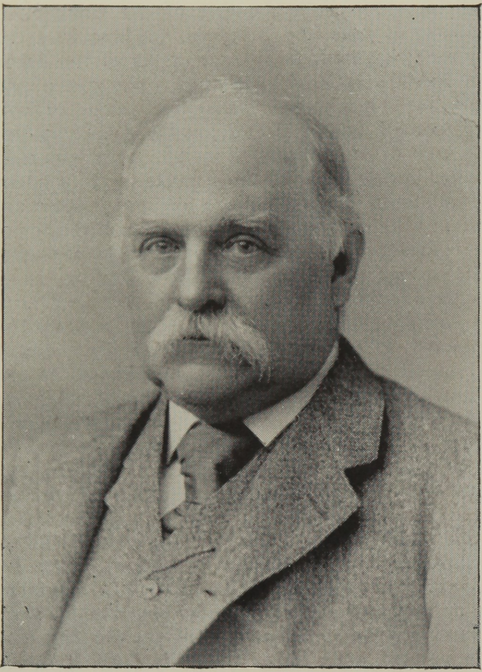


LEONARD J. SANFORD.

Among his more important published medical papers is one on the "Plastic Constituents of the Blood, in their Physiological and Pathological Relations," Proceedings Connecticut Medical Society, 1862; also one on the "History and Anatomy of the Gorilla, with Comparative References to the Anthropoid Apes as a Class," *American Journal of Sciences and Arts*, vol. 33, 1862. In commenting upon the welfare of the sick, Dr. Sanford says: "The question of religious work for the physician is a mooted one; if it is not his duty, it is certainly his privilege, in attendance upon the sick, to have some regard to their spiritual welfare. The discerning physician will readily recognize the cases in which such ministries would be acceptable; more so from him, if he is a Christian physician and has the confidence and affection of his patients, than from the clergyman, whose infrequent visits are often formal and constrained. In this incidental way I have sometimes engaged in religious work. I have never seen patients troubled by efforts to promote their spiritual welfare; they rather are calmed by them, and their chances of restoration to health are in consequence, in some cases, improved."

Dr. Sanford married, April 11, 1866, Miss Annie M. Cutler, of New Haven, Conn. She died January 18, 1893, leaving three children, Leonard C., Susan M., and Adeline F. Sanford.

DARRACH, James, Germantown, Pa., son of William and Margaretta (Monroe) Darrach, was born December 8, 1828, at Philadelphia, Penn. He received the degrees of A. B. and A. M. from the University of Pennsylvania; commenced the study of medicine in 1848, at Philadelphia, under his father, Dr. William Darrach; attended two courses of medical lectures at Pennsylvania Medical College, Philadelphia, and was graduated from the same in 1851. He commenced the practice of medicine in Philadelphia, and after remaining there ten years removed to Germantown. He is a member of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia; County Medical Society; and Philadelphia Pathological Society. He is consulting physician to the Germantown hospital; has been lecturer on the practice of medicine in the Philadelphia College of Medicine and Surgery, to fill out the term of Prof. Henry Hartshorn; assistant demonstrator and clinical assistant in the University of Pennsylvania; lecturer on urinary pathology, especially the chemical and microscopical examination of urine; lecturer on materia medica in Philadelphia School of Medicine.


JAMES DARRACH.

Dr. Darrach was resident physician in the Pennsylvania Hospital during the yellow fever epidemic in Philadelphia in 1854, and physician in charge of a division on the North Pennsylvania Railroad during an outbreak of cholera in the fall of 1854. He was one of the surgeons in charge of the Cuyler Hospital, in Germantown, Pa., during the War of the Rebellion. His researches in pathology have been communicated to the Pathological Society of Philadelphia, and he has submitted botanical reports to the Academy of Natural Science, Philadelphia.

Married, in 1862, Miss Sarah Morris, of Philadelphia.

LICÉAGA, Eduardo, Mexico, Mex., son of Dr. Francisco de P. and Trinidad (Torres) Licéaga, grandson of José Mª de Licéaga, L. D., was born October 13, 1839, in Guanajuato, Mex. He was educated in San Gregorio National College, in the City of Mexico, receiving the first premium in Latin in 1851–'52, and at the College of the State of Guanajuato he studied mathematics, physics, chemistry, geography, ethics, logic, metaphysics, history, Spanish, and French, receiving first prize in geography and history and honorary mention in each of the others. He was five years a student in the National School of Medicine, City of Mexico, taking courses in medical physics, chemistry, natural history, descriptive anatomy, pharmacy, physiology, surgical pathology, medical pathology, surgical clinic, surgical operation and bandages, medical therapeutics, obstetrics, legal medicine and clinic of obstetrics, within the terms assigned, receiving the degree of M. D. in January, 1866, and from Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico, a gold medal for having secured the premiums in all the professional courses. Dr. Licéaga commenced the practice of medicine in the City of Mexico, 1866, and has since remained there. He is corresponding member of the Society of Medicine, San Luis Potosi, Mex., June, 1872; titular member of the National Academy of Medicine, December, 1873, and has filled the offices of president and vice-president; member of the Pharmaceutical Medical Society, of Puebla, Mex., December, 1874; fellow-laborer member of "Larrey" Medical Surgical Association, January, 1875; honorary member of the "Sociedad Filoiatrica y de Beneficencia," of the National School of Medicine, September, 1878; member of the Medical Society of Guanajuato, November, 1879; corresponding member of the Public Hygiene Society of Paris, France; was elected president of the superior board of health of Mexico, and after its reorganization was made permanent president; member of the American Public Health Association, vice-president in 1892–'93; prefect of the National School of Medicine, 1867–'70, and director *pro tempore;* president of the Mexican Medical Congress of Hygiene in 1876–'78; director of Maternity and Infants'

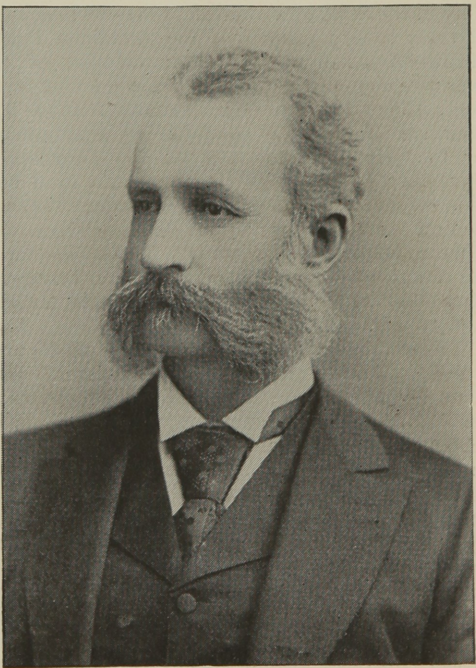
EDUARDO LICÉAGA.

Hospital, City of Mexico; professor of surgical therapeutics, National School of Medicine; secretary, treasurer, and vice-president, successively, of the Sociedad Filharmonica; professor of acoustics and phonography in the Musical Conservatory, 1868–'72; member of the Compañia Lancasteriana; member of the Mexican Society of Geography and Estadistics. He is believed to have been the first in the Republic of Mexico to perform superiosteal resection, to perform with success coxo-femoral resection in a child, obtaining the reproduction of the bone and the recovery of the functions of the member.

Dr. Licéaga is the author of articles on "Inguinal Aneurism;" "Radical Cure by Means of Ligature of the External Iliac," *Gaceta Mèdica*, vol. 2; "Chronic Metritis," *ibid.*, vol. 4; "Bromide of Potassium in the Treatment of Epilepsy," *ibid.*, vol. 6; "Diffusive Suppurative Periostitis, Sub-periostical Resection of the Upper End of the Femur, Recovery," *ibid.*, vol. 9; "Diffuse Suppurative Periostitis, Sub-periostical Resection of the two lower thirds of the Left Tibia, recovery, complete new formation of the bone, Hyperostosis of the Right Humerus," *ibid.*, vol. 10; "Report of Two Cases of Vesical Calculus in Children, with successful operations," *ibid.*, vol. 11; "Cancer of the Bladder (vegetating papiloma);" "Abscess in the Wall of the Bladder," *ibid.*, vol. 12; "Pott's Disease of the Spine due to Ostitis of the Bodies of the Dorsal Vertebrae," *ibid.*, vol. 13; "Contribution to the Study of Supra-Acromial Luxation," *ibid.*, vol. 13; "Opinion of the Work of Dr. Fernando Lopez relative to a Modification of the Ordinary Forceps Facilitating the Ligature of the Deep Arteries," *ibid.*, vol. 18; "Congenital Separation of the Auricle of the Right Ear," *ibid.*, vol. 19; "Pseudo-Hypertrophic Spinal Paralysis," *ibid.*, vol. 19; "Aneurismal Varix in the Left Arm," *ibid.*, vol. 19; "Preventive Inoculations of the Rage Year, 1888," *ibid.*; "Memorandum of the Works Performed by the Superior Board of Health of Mexico, from July, 1886, to June, 1888," *ibid.*, 1890; "Memorandum of the Works Performed by the Superior Board of Health of Mexico, from 1880 to 1890," *ibid.*; "A New Method for the Resection of the Superior Maxillas," *ibid.*; "Project Presented to the President of the Republic for Execution of the Census Roll of the City of Mexico, and work relative to that Execution till the Census Roll was verified, October 12, 1890;" "The Plateau Central du Mexique consideré comme Station Sanitaire pour les Phtisique," read before the Medical Congress, Berlin, 1890; "Measures advisable for the Governments of the Republics which form the American Continent, for their Defense against Epidemic Diseases," Pan-American Medical Congress, Washington, D. C., 1893; "Organization du Service Sanitaire International dans la Republique Mexicaine," International Medical Congress at Rome, 1894: "A Visit to the Sanatorium of Falkenstein, near Frankfort, Germany;" "Information Rendered to the Governor of the State of Guanajuato upon the Washington and Chicago Congresses, 1893," *Revista Médica de Mèxico*; "Observation of an Aneurism of the Femoral Artery in the Groin, treated with success by the Ligature of the External Iliac Artery," *ibid.*; "Project of Modification of the Teaching of Medicine in the National School of Medicine of the City of Mexico," by Drs. Licéaga and Lavista.

Dr. Licéaga married, December 24, 1870, Miss Dolores Fernandes de Zanregni. Their children are: Fernando, Dolores, Elena, and Maria Luisa.

THORNTON, Gustavus Brown, Memphis, Tenn., son of James Bankhead and Marianna T. (Horner) Thornton, grandson of James Bankhead Thornton, of Mount Zephyr, Caroline county, was born February 22, 1835, at Bowling Green, Va. Both his parents were of Revolutionary ancestry, and both of English descent. His preliminary education was received at the Richmond College, and in 1856 he commenced the study of medicine at Memphis, Tenn., with Dr. Howell R. Robards. He attended three courses of medical lectures; first two at the Memphis Medical College, from which he received the degree of M. D. in March, 1858, then one at the University of the City of New York, Medical Department, from which he was graduated in March, 1860. He immediately commenced the practice of his profession at Memphis, Tenn., and was appointed assistant surgeon of the Tennessee state troops in 1861; in 1862 he was appointed surgeon of the Confederate army; chief surgeon of division Army of Tennessee (Confederate), 1862–'65. He was honorably mentioned in the official report of Maj. Gen. Jno. P. McCown, on battle of Murfreesboro, or Stone River, December 31, 1862, as follows: "Division Surgeon Gus. B. Thornton was untiring in his labors with the wounded. He is entitled to the thanks of the command." War of the Rebellion, Official Records Union and Confederate Armies, series 1, Vol. XXI, p. 915. Dr. Thornton



GUSTAVUS BROWN THORNTON.

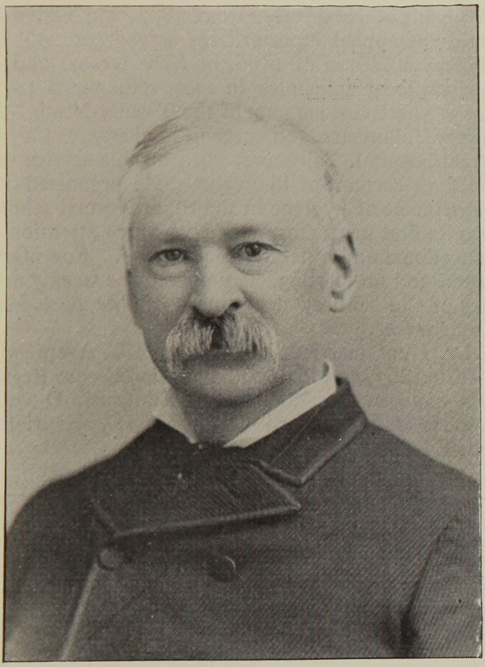
returned to Memphis after the capitulation of the Army of Tennessee in North Carolina, May, 1865, and resumed the practice of medicine and surgery. In September, 1866, he was appointed assistant physician to the Memphis City Hospital, and served as such for about one year, during which year Memphis experienced cholera, small-pox, and yellow fever, and the office of assistant physician was created to meet this extra demand; he was appointed physician in charge of the City Hospital, October, 1868, and filled the office until February, 1879, when he retired, this period embracing the epidemics of yellow fever in the summer and fall of 1873 and 1878. He was appointed president of the Memphis board of health in February, 1879, and served until February, 1889, covering a period of interesting sanitary history, including the yellow fever epidemic of 1879, and subsequent sanitary reformations which have become famous in the sanitary history of the country (see official reports of the National Board of Health in *Bulletin of the National Board of Health*). Dr. Thornton voluntarily retired from public office in February, 1889, and for four years devoted himself to private practice and other private business. In February, 1893, he was re-appointed president of the Memphis board of health, which office he now holds; was a member of the Tennessee state board of health, and chairman of the committee on epidemic and contagious diseases of that board, from 1881–'89, when he resigned. He was president of the Medical Society of the State of Tennessee, 1881–'82; member of the advisory council of the American Public Health Association, 1883–'84; member of the executive committee, 1884–'85; second vice president, 1885–'86; first vice president, 1886–'87; chairman of the local committee of arrangements for the Memphis meeting of the association, November 8–11, 1887. He has been local surgeon for several railroad companies since 1884, and medical examiner for various life insurance and other companies; for years has been a member of the American Medical Association, the Tennessee State Medical Association, and Memphis Medical Society, etc.

Among his more important medical papers are: "Yellow Fever Pathology and Treatment," with clinical notes on one hundred and forty cases in hospital and private practice, during epidemic of yellow fever at Memphis in 1878 and while in charge of City Hospital, published in the transactions of the Medical Society of the State of Tennessee, 1879; "Open Treatment for Amputations, Pyæmia, and Septicæmia," *idem.*, 1880; "Annual Address," as president of the State Medical Society, at Memphis, May 9, 1882, published in the transactions of that year; "Yellow Fever Epidemic in Memphis, 1879," Vol. V, Reports and Papers of the American Public Health Association, and also published in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, December 4, 1879; "Memphis Sanitation and Quarantine," Vol. VI, Reports and Papers American Public Health Association, also in First Official Report State Board of Health of Tennessee; "Death Rate of Memphis and Waring System of Sewers," a pamphlet published in Memphis, July 1, 1881; "Negro Mortality of Memphis," Vol. VIII, Reports and Papers American Public Health Association; "Six Years' Sanitary Work in Memphis," Vol. XII, *idem.*; "Sanitation of the Mississippi Valley," Vol. X, *idem.*; "Gulf Coast Quarantine," Second Official Report State Board of Health of Tennessee, 1884; "Epidemic and Contagious Diseases of Tennessee, 1881, 1882;" Official Report State Board of Health of Tennessee, 1884; "National, Maritime, and Interstate Quarantine," Proceedings Medical Society of the State of Tennessee, 1893, also *Memphis Medical Monthly*.

In addition to being a general practitioner of medicine, Dr. Thornton is a practical surgeon, in which branch of the profession he had an extensive experience as surgeon of the Army of Tennessee, being present at all its battles. Upon the subject of national and local maritime quarantine, Dr. Thornton was pronounced in favor of the federal government's assuming charge, and being responsible for all maritime quarantines when local authorities, either state or municipal, proved insufficient from any cause, either from a mistaken policy of interfering with commerce or inability to give satisfactory protection against the introduction into the country of such exotic diseases as cholera and yellow fever. His field as health officer and sanitarian being in the Mississippi valley, he early appreciated the inefficiency of the local quarantines along the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts against the annually recurring dangers from yellow fever, hence he was a pronounced advocate of the National board of health while it was in commission, and subsequently of the act of the Fifty-second congress, January 13, 1893, "Granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the secretary of the treasury and the Marine Hospital Service," etc. Dr. Thornton has resided in Memphis, Tenn., since 1847, his family having moved there from Virginia during that year. He is a Mason.

Married, first, December 1, 1869, Miss Martha Louisa Hullum, who died June 27, 1875, leaving two children: Anna May, and Gustavus B. Thornton, Jr. Married, second, Mrs. Ella Walker (Winston) Henry, widow of Col. Gustavus A. Henry, of Alabama.

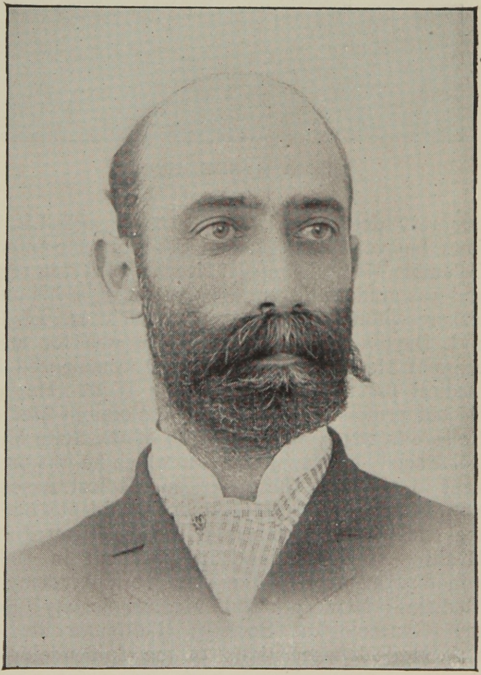
GOODWIN, Ralph Schuyler, Thomaston, Conn, son of Charles and Jane (Guilford) Goodwin, was born July 24, 1839, at Litchfield, Conn. He is the grandson of Uri Goodwin, a descendant of Ozias Goodwin, one of Thomas Hooker's band of pioneer settlers of Hartford, Conn. He received his common-school education at Watertown Academy, Waterbury Academy, Binghamton, N. Y., Academy, and the New York State Normal School, from which he was graduated; commenced the study of medicine at Binghamton, N. Y., in 1862, under Dr. Burr, of Binghamton, Drs. Enos and Conklin, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Dr. A. S. Hunter, of New York city; attended three courses of medical lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., and was graduated from the former in 1866; commenced the practice of medicine in 1867, at Thomaston, Conn., where he has since remained. He is a member of the Litchfield County Medical Society, of which he has been president; Connecticut Medical Society; American Medical Association; and the American Public Health Association. He has been a member of the Connecticut state board of health eight years, as well as health officer of Thomaston, Conn. He is an Odd Fellow; member of Thomaston board of education; acting school visitor of Thomaston ten years; and member of Congregational church. Dr. Goodwin was for three years an instructor in the Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. Among his more important medical papers are: "The Contagiousness of Tuberculosis," read before the County Medical Society, 1892; "The Therapeutic Use of Alcohol," published in transactions State Medical Society, 1879; "The Etiology and Prophylaxis of Typhoid Fever," read before the County Medical Society, 1889; an address as chairman of section on therapeutics, at centennial anniversary of the State Medical Society, 1892; "Characteristics of Modern Therapeutics."



RALPH SCHUYLER GOODWIN.

Married, 1867, Miss Jeanie Edith Irvine, of New York city. They have two children: Ralph Schuyler Goodwin, Jr., a graduate at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and Grace Goodwin, educated at Vassar College.

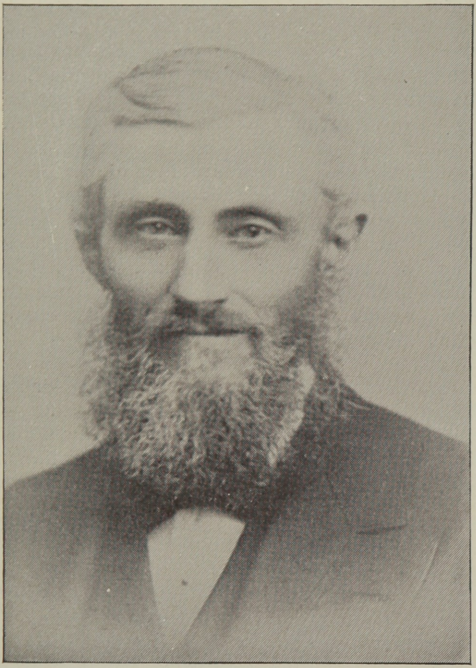
SALOMON, Lucien F., New Orleans, La., son of William and Françoise Elodie (DeGruy) Salomon, grandson of Lewis Salomon, was born August 21, 1850, at New Orleans. He attended the public schools of New Orleans, and the Academic High school, and commenced the study of medicine in that city in 1869, his medical preceptors being Warren Stone, M. D., and A. Trudeau, M. D.; attended three courses of medical lectures at the medical department, University of Louisiana, from which he was graduated in 1872, and was also resident student at Charity Hospital, State of Louisiana, New Orleans. He has practised medicine in New Orleans twenty-two years, since May 1, 1872. He was in the service of the United States government during the epidemic of yellow fever among the troops at Barancas, Fla., July and August, 1875, and in February, 1885, made a tour of the island of Jamaica, to inquire into its sanitary condition and report to the Louisiana state board of health, with a view to establishing trade relations; the report was published in April of the same year. For a number of years he was delegated as representative of the Sanitary Association of New Orleans and the New Orleans Medical and Surgical Association, to the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley. He is a member of the Louisiana State Medical Society; Orleans Parish Medical Society; president two terms of the New Orleans Medical and Surgical Association; acting assistant surgeon United States army, 1875–'76; secretary of the Louisiana state board of health since 1886; member of the American Public Health Association; and is visiting physician to the Shakespeare almshouse, New Orleans. He was editor of the *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal* two years, and is the author of numerous medical papers, published in medical journals at different times. He is a specialist in dermatology, but is also engaged in general practice.



LUCIEN F. SALOMON.

Married M. Charlotte, daughter of Judge E. Cooley, of Pointe Coupée, La., and widow of Dr. W. Stone, Jr.

HUNT, Ezra Mundy, Trenton, N. J., son of Rev. Holloway Whitfield and Henrietta (Mundy) Hunt, was born January 4, 1830, at Metuchen, N. J., where he died, July 1, 1894. He was educated at Princeton University, N. J., receiving in course the degrees of A. B. and A. M., and the honorary degree of D. Sc., 1882; and LL. D. from Lafayette College, Pa., in 1890. He entered Columbia Medical College, New York city, in 1849, and was graduated from the same in 1852, his medical preceptors being Abraham Coles, M.D., LL.D., and Dayton Decker, M. D. He was for many years at Metuchen, N. J., having commenced his medical practice at that place in 1852. He was elected professor of chemistry in Vermont Medical College in 1853; was a member of the State Medical Society of New Jersey, of which he was president in 1864; of the American Medical Association, of which he had been vice president; one of the constituting members of the American Public Health Association, and its president in 1883; honorary member of the New York Academy of Medicine; New York State Medical Society; Boston Gynecological Society; Baltimore Medical and Surgical Association; of the Epidemiological Society, London, Eng.; and often a delegate to learned societies here and abroad. He wrote numerous papers on medical and sanitary subjects, mostly as follows: Clinical experiences in surgery, obstetrics, etc., *Medical Times*, New York; papers read before the American Public Health Association and the American Medical Association, published in the transactions of those societies; papers before the American Social Science Congress; International Medical Congress, 1876; British Medical Association; and was a frequent contributor to various sanitary and medical journals. His published books are: "Patient's and Physician's Aid;" "Physician's Counsels;" "Alcohol as a Food and a Medicine;" "Principles of Hygiene;" "Bible Notes for Daily Readers;" and "Grace Culture."



EZRA MUNDY HUNT.

Dr. Hunt served as secretary of the state board of health of New Jersey from 1877, and issued its series of annual reports. He served through the cholera epidemic of 1866, in New Jersey, and in various local epidemics in that state since 1877. He was assistant surgeon of the Twenty-Ninth New Jersey Volunteers, and surgeon in charge of Calvert street hospital, Baltimore, Md., but his service was brief on account of ill health. He organized the department of hygiene in the State Normal school, was its first instructor, and gave much attention to educational and other state questions. For fifteen years, and up to 1893, he prepared the weekly articles of the sanitary department of *The New York Independent*.

Dr. Hunt married, 1853, Emma L. Ayers, who died in 1867, and in 1870 he married Emma Reeve. His children are: Ellsworth Eliot, M. D., who died in 1886, Alonzo Clark, M. D., Henrietta, and Edward Miller Hunt.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL MACCALLUM.

MACCALLUM, Duncan Campbell, Montreal, P. Q., born November 12, 1825, in Quebec, is the son of John and Mary (Campbell) MacCallum. His maternal grandfather, Malcolm Campbell, widely known and highly esteemed throughout the Perthshire Highlands, was a near relative, through the Lochiel Camerons, of John Campbell, third Earl of Breadalbane, and last of the Glenorchy line.

Dr. MacCallum received his medical education at McGill University, at which institution he was graduated M. D. in the year 1850. Immediately on receiving his degree, Dr. MacCallum proceeded to Great Britain, and continued his studies in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin. After examination, he was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, February, 1851. Returning to Canada, Dr. MacCallum commenced the practice of medicine in Montreal, and was appointed demonstrator of anatomy in the medical faculty of McGill University in September, 1854. From that date to the present he has been connected with the university, occupying various positions in the faculty of medicine. In August, 1856, he was preferred to the chair of clinical surgery; in November, 1860, was transferred to the chair of clinical medicine and medical jurisprudence, and in April, 1868, was appointed professor of midwifery and the diseases of women and children, which position he held until 1883. On the occasion of his resignation the governors of the university appointed him professor *emeritus*, retaining his precedence in the university. For the past twenty-nine years Dr. MacCallum has been actively engaged in teaching in the profession. He was visiting physician to Montreal General Hospital, February, 1856–'77, resigning in the latter year, and was then placed on the consulting staff of that institution; from 1868–'83 he had charge of the University Lying-in Hospital, to which he is now consulting physician; for a period of fourteen years was physician to the Hervey Institute for Children, and is now consulting physician to the same. Articles from his pen have been published in the *British American Medical and Surgical Journal*, the *Canada Medical Lancet*, and the Transactions of the Obstetrical Society of London, England. In 1854, Dr. MacCallum, in conjunction with Dr. William Wright, established and edited the *Medical Chronicle* which continued until 1860. He was vice-president for Canada of the section of obstetrics in the Ninth International Medical Congress, Washington, D. C., in 1887, is a fellow of the Obstetrical Society, of London, foundation fellow of the British Gynecological Society, and chairman of the medical board of Montreal General Hospital.

Member of the Natural History Society, of the Art Association, and of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Montreal; member of the British Medical Association. Was physician to the late President Jefferson Davis, of the Southern Confederacy, and his family during their residence in Canada.

Married, in October, 1867, Miss Mary Josephine, second daughter of the late Hon. Hippolyte Guy, judge of the superior court of Lower Canada. Their children are Mary Josephine, Esther Melanie, Marianne, Georgiana Flora Victoria, and Duncan Guy MacCallum.

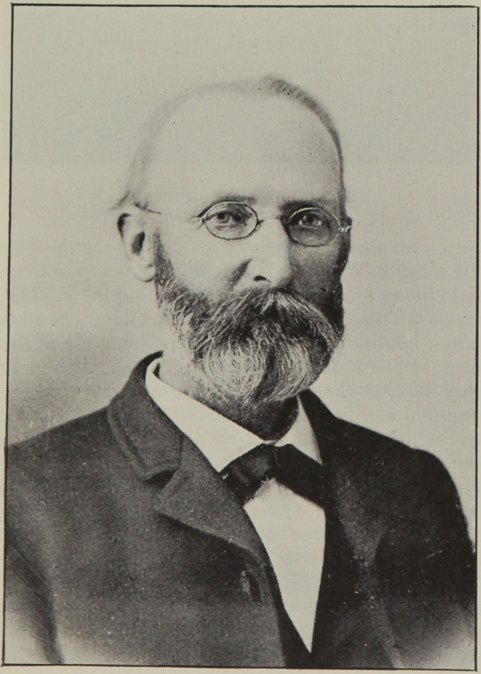
PLUNKET, James Dace, Nashville, Tenn., son of James and Anna (Smyth) Plunket, grandson of P. Dace Plunket, was born August 20, 1839, at Franklin, Tenn. The chief sources of his early education were the Franklin Male Academy, the Nathaniel Cross Male School of Nashville, the Crocker Select Male School, located about twelve miles out of Nashville at White Creek Springs, together with private instruction and "the ceaseless, watchful care and training of a mother possessed of rare mental gifts, coupled with a splendid education." He attended four courses of medical lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, Medical Department, from which he was graduated in March, 1863, and was also interne in the leading hospitals of Philadelphia. He commenced the practice of medicine in May, 1863, in the "Frank A. Ramsey" Hospital (Confederate), Knoxville, Tenn., and has been a continuous practitioner in Nashville, Tenn., since 1865. He was surgeon in the Confederate army to the close of the war; was in charge of hospitals up to the evacuation of Cassville, Ga., after which he was ordered to the field, upon his own application, being assigned first to the Fortieth Georgia Infantry, and afterward to the Fifty-second Georgia Infantry, General Stoval's brigade, Clayton's division. He was treasurer of the Medical Society of the State of Tennessee from 1865 to 1875, inclusive, and was also its permanent secretary for sixteen years, ending April, 1881; member of the American Medical Association; Medico-Legal Society of New York; Nashville Academy of Medicine; and the American Public Health Association. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; Masonic Fraternity, Royal Arcanum, and of the First Presbyterian church, Nashville, since 1858. In 1879 and 1893 he was president of the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley, and is a member of the National Conference of State Boards of Health. He has been president of the State Board of Health of Tennessee since its organization in 1877. In 1870 he was elected alderman from

JAMES DACE PLUNKET.

Ward Three, Nashville, and was afterward made president of the city council.

In 1879 the difficult, and at that time untried, experiment in America of quarantining a great inland city of sixty or more thousand inhabitants, with practically no precedents as a guide, was assigned him. As a consequence, he succeeded in confining the epidemic of yellow-fever within the corporate limits of Memphis. The disease continued through four months, with 1,595 cases and 497 deaths, and ended only with the appearance of frost. He was also placed at the head of the defences of Tennessee in yellow-fever epidemics at Jacksonville, Fla., Decatur, Ala., and Brunswick, Ga. Many of his medical papers have been published in the medical and secular press of Tennessee and the South-west, and the reports of the state board of health, among them being "Report on Yellow Fever in Tennessee during the Summer of 1879;" "Vital Statistics the Great Need of Tennessee;" "Bovine Tuberculosis a Fruitful Source of Human Disease and Death;" "Ozone," etc.

Married, in 1872, Miss Jennie Eliza, daughter of the Hon. John B. Swope, Sr., of Danville, Ky. They have had three children, but only one, Gertrude May, ten years of age, survives.



ROBERT LEBBY.

LEBBY, Robert, quarantine officer at the quarantine station, Charleston harbor, S. C., son of Dr. Robert and Elizabeth Esther (Rivers) Lebby, grandson of Robert Lebby, was born January 29, 1831, on James Island, Charleston harbor. He was educated in the common schools of his native town, and was graduated B. A. from South Carolina College, Columbia, in December, 1850; commenced the study of medicine in January, 1851, at Charleston, under Dr. Eli Geddings; was for two years and a half a student at the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, from which he was graduated in March, 1853. He commenced the practice of medicine in 1853, at Charleston, S. C., remained there three years, and then returned to James Island. Dr. Lebby was surgeon to Lamar's Second South Carolina Heavy Artillery in 1862, chief surgeon of the Third and Seventh military districts in 1863, and chief surgeon of Taliafero's division, Hardee's corps, Confederate States army, from 1864 to the close of the war. May 1, 1878, he was appointed assistant health officer of South Carolina on duty at Charleston harbor, and the law having been changed by act of the legislature in December, 1881, he was appointed quarantine officer in April, 1882, and has served in that capacity since that date. Dr. Lebby is a member of the South Carolina Medical Society, and of the South Carolina Medical Association. He rendered a report on the "Prophylactic Effects of Quinine in Malarial Localities during the Confederate War," to Surgeon-General S. P. Moore, C. S., in 1862. He was delegate representative from the state of South Carolina to the Conference of Health Officers at New York, April, 1893.

Married, November 8, 1853, Miss Mary Eliza Bee, of Charleston, S. C. Their children are J. Hinson, Elizabeth M., Mary, Julia B., Andrew, Frederick (deceased), Robert B., Kate Grattan, and Louis Walker (deceased).

LEALE, Charles A., New York city, is the son of Capt. William P. and Anna Maria Leale, both of English ancestry. After a careful preparation, at the age of fourteen he began the study of anatomy, physiology, materia medica, and chemistry, and at eighteen matriculated as a medical student; later he became a private pupil of Prof. Frank H. Hamilton at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and daily attended the medical and surgical clinics at the large hospitals of New York city. Subsequently, after an examination before the United States Army Medical Board in New York city, he was appointed medical cadet, United States army; served the full term, then was appointed acting assistant surgeon, United States army, and later commissioned assistant surgeon, United States Volunteers. In September, 1864, for zeal, intelligence, and professional devotion, the surgeon-general transferred him to New York city, where he received special instructions in diseases of the heart and lungs from Dr. Austin Flint, Sr., and in gunshot wounds and surgery from Dr. Frank H. Hamilton. In February, 1865, he received the degree of M. D. from Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

His most important army duty was in Washington, D. C., where he was the surgeon in charge of the commissioned officers' wards and later the executive officer of Armory Square Hospital, which position he held until its final closure at the end of the war.

When President Lincoln was assassinated, April 14, 1865, Dr. Leale was the first surgeon to reach him, and at the request of Mrs. Lincoln took charge of the president, and it was his diagnosis and prognosis that was telegraphed over the world and his treatment that prolonged the life of the president for more than nine hours. Dr. Leale remained with the president until he breathed his last and at the moment of dissolution held the martyr's right hand, and was present as one of the attending surgeons at the funeral services at the White House and at the Capitol. Dr. Leale remained in the medical department of the army until he received an honorable muster out, January 20, 1866, while he was suffering from a severe attack of typho-malarial fever, contracted in the service. He received the brevet of captain of United States volunteers. In March, 1866, learning that Asiatic cholera was rapidly spreading through Europe, he left for that country, and visited the hospitals of England and France. Upon his return to London, he found that the disease had developed to the extent of a severe epidemic in Liverpool, where thousands of emigrants were in transit for America. Having received an appointment and authority from the British government, he examined over one thousand, and found the disease among several of those who had already gone aboard ship for passage to New York. He was appointed surgeon to the "Harvest Queen" and immediately sent all away showing the slightest symptoms of cholera, and so entirely eradicated the germs of the disease by disinfection and thorough cleansing that not one of the 836 steerage passengers under his charge died of the disease, although they had a tempestuous passage across the Atlantic lasting thirty-three days.

June, 1866, Dr. Leale settled in New York, and during the past twenty-eight years has continuously remained in active professional work. During the summer and autumn of 1866, Asiatic cholera became epidemic in America, extending from the Atlantic ocean to beyond the Rocky mountains. Many were daily dying from the disease in New York city. Dr. Leale volunteered to attend gratuitously all the poor stricken with the disease in his neighborhood. He worked night and day among the afflicted, and saved many lives.

From 1866 to 1871 Dr. Leale was physician in charge of the children's class at the Northwestern Dispensary, New York city, and for two years was physician to those having diseases of the heart and lungs at the Central Dispensary, New York city. He was also a member of the committee of the Floating Hospital, which often daily takes over 1,400 of the distressed mothers and children having cholera infantum on trips to the sea breezes of the Atlantic ocean.

He was president of the Alumni Association of Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1875. He was president of the Northwestern Medical and Surgical Society in 1872, and president of the New York County Medical Association for the two terms of 1885 and 1886. He is a fellow of the New York State Medical Association, and of the New York Academy of Medicine; member of the New York Pathological Society; of the New York Neurological Society; of the New York Society of Medical Jurisprudence and State Medicine; of the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men; of the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association; and companion of the first class of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

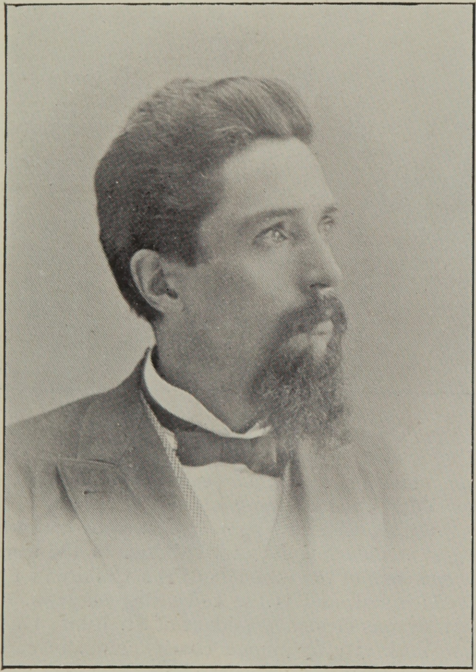
For a number of years Dr. Leale was chairman of the committee and devoted his summers to improving the condition of the thousands of sick poor children, with their exhausted mothers, in New York city; he reorganized the nursery of the St. John's Guild, and converted it into one of the largest seaside hospitals for children in the world. He was one of the founders of the Children's Free City Hospital, and is the consulting surgeon. In 1891 he was elected president of St. John's Guild, New York city, a unique charity annually caring for more than forty thousand of the poor, weary mothers and sick children found by the physicians of New York city in their visits to abodes of penury. In 1892 Dr. Leale was elected, for a second term, president of St. John's Guild, and started many means of relief to aid the struggling worthy poor.

CHARLES A. LEALE.

His principal operations have been in the surgery of children, and upon the lungs and thorax. In the "Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion," Part I, page 502, Dr. Leale gives the history of an operation by him of aseptically hermetically sealing the chest for perforating large gunshot wound, followed by complete recovery. He gave his observations on thoracentesis in the Transactions of the New York Academy of Medicine, 1874. In the Transactions of the American Medical Association, 1880, he reports the histories of twenty of his operations for thoracentesis, and in the *Medical Record*, restoration of the pleura and lung after complete collapse of one lung and empyema and thoracentesis, and in the Transactions of the New York Pathological Society, Vol. I, difficulties of diagnosis in the small perforating aneurismal ulcer at the arch of the aorta.

September 3, 1867, he was married to Miss Rebecca Medwin, daughter of John Copcutt, Esq., of New York. They have six children.

ELDRIDGE, Edward Fayette, Grand Junction, Col., son of William F. and Vesta (Ketchum) Eldridge, grandson of Edward E. Eldridge, was born at Ketchumville, N. Y., December 28, 1855. He was educated at the Weston high school, Weston, Mass., and at the State Normal school, Cortland, N. Y. He commenced the study of medicine in 1876, at Boston, Mass., his preceptor being Albert E. Miller, M. D. Attended two courses of medical lectures at Dartmouth Medical College, from which he was graduated, November 15, 1881, vice-president of his class; he immediately commenced the practice of medicine at Needham, Mass., and remained there two years; was then seven years at New London, Wis, and since 1890 at Grand Junction, Col.



EDWARD FAYETTE ELDRIDGE.

He is a member of the Northwestern Wisconsin Medical Association, of which he was secretary and treasurer in 1887; Fox River Medical Association, Wisconsin; Wisconsin State Medical Society; American Medical Association; and the American Public Health Association. He was city physician of New London, Wis., in 1888; surgeon for Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway, 1889; surgeon for Green Bay, Winona & Minnesota Railway, 1888–'89. He was alderman of New London, 1885–'86, and mayor of the same city in 1888. He was a delegate from the Wisconsin State Medical Society to the Ninth International Medical Congress, at Washington, D. C., in 1887; also a delegate from the Wisconsin State Medical Society and the American Medical Association to the Tenth International Medical Congress, at Berlin, Germany, in 1890.

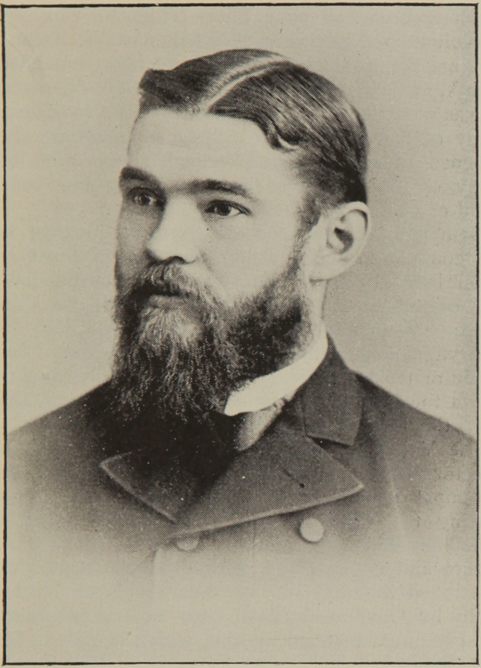
An article on "The Use of Water in the Treatment of Renal and Hepatic Diseases," read before the Northwestern Medical Association, January 10, 1888, was printed in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, February 25, 1888. He has been an extensive traveller, and has visited the principal hospitals of this country, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, France, and England.

Married, June 1, 1882, Miss Jennie E. McClary, of Syracuse, N. Y. They have one child, Mary C. Eldridge, born October 27, 1883.

BOLDT, Hermann Johannes, New York city, son of Hermann and Amalie (Krüger) Boldt, was born June 24, 1856, on his father's estate, Neuentempel, near Berlin, Germany. He had private tutors in early childhood, and coming with his parents to New York in 1865, went through the public and high schools, and from his own earnings received private instruction in languages, mathematics, and devoted his evenings to the study of pharmacy, passing the examination in the latter study in 1877. He commenced the study of medicine in 1875; attended three courses of lectures, and was graduated, February 18, 1879, from the University of the City of New York, Medical Department, having earned his board and lodging by clerking in the pharmacy of Dr. A. Hugart, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons and evenings and all day Sunday, receiving a full salary during vacations. After graduation he devoted his time to dispensary practice, hospital clinics, and the "dead house," until April, 1880, his means not allowing him to take a position as interne in a hospital. He commenced the practice of medicine in New York city in 1880, and has since remained there. Dr. Boldt was assistant to Prof. Montrose A. Pellen in the University of the City of New York, 1879–'81, and is professor of gynecology in the New York Post-Graduate School and Hospital since 1891; was one of the founders of the German Poliklinik and of St. Mark's Hospital in 1883, and is gynecologist to each; consulting gynecologist to Beth Israel Hospital since 1891. Dr. Boldt is a member of the American Gynecological Society, British Gynecological Society, International Gynecological Society, New York Obstetrical Society, New York Academy of Medicine, and chairman of its section on obstetrics and diseases of women, member of New York Pathological Society, American Medical Association, German Medical Society, Medical Society of the County of New York, New York County Medical Association, and New York State Medical Association.

Beginning with the summer of 1883, he has spent the summer months in the hospitals of Europe, except that of 1888, which was devoted to the study of manual treatment of female pelvic diseases (massage) under Thure Brandt, of Stockholm, the originator of the treatment, and he was the first American to go to him.

Dr. Boldt is the author of articles on the "Physiological Action of Cocaine," "Intestinal Salpingitis," "Reflex Cardiac Neuroses from Pelvic Disease," "The Treatment of Suppurative Disease of the Uterine Appendages," "The Manual Treatment of Pelvic Disease," "Treatment of Posterior Displacements of the Uterus," "Expoliative Cystitis," "Cavernous Angioma of the Uterus," "Anatomy of the Uterine Mucosa," "Vaginal Hysterectomy in Cancer of the Uterus," "The Operative Treatment of Uterine Fibro-Myomata," "Intermediate Trachelorrhaphy," "The Sources and Treatment of Hemorrhages from the Female Genital Tract," "The Treatment of Inoperable Cases of Cancer of the Uterus," "The Diagnosis of Gynecological Disorders," "Pelvic Elevation in Abdominal Surgery, with a transportable table for obtaining this posture," "Ligation of the Uterine Arteries for the Cure of Fibro-Myomatous Tumors of the Uterus," "Peritonitis, hervorgerufen durch Ruptur eines Ovarialhämatoms Laparotomie."



HERMANN JOHANNES BOLDT.

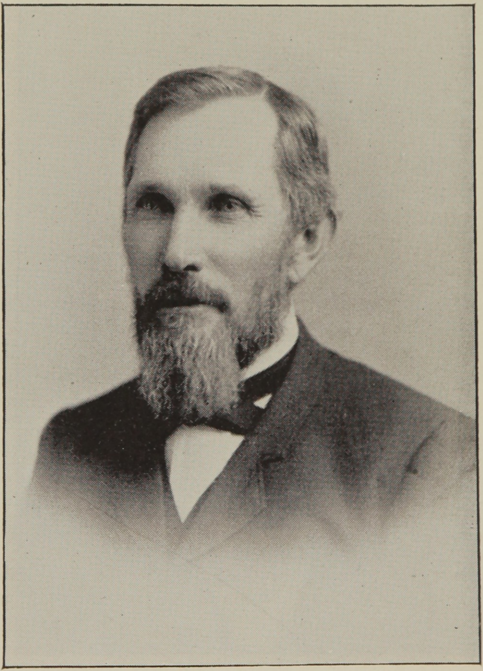
For the text-book on "Diseases of Women," by American teachers, published by the Lippincott Company, he has written the chapters on "Benign and Malignant Neoplasms of the Vulva, Vagina, and Uterus."

Dr. Boldt has an unusual large amount of clinical material at his disposal, aggregating from 2,000 to 2,500 new patients annually in addition to his private practice.

Dr. Boldt married, August 20, 1891, Miss Hedwig, daughter of Friedrich and Louise Krüger, in Berlin. They have one child, Hermann Johannes, Jr.

McREYNOLDS, John Oliver, Elkton, Ky., son of James Campbell and Mary Bell (formerly Miss McReynolds) McReynolds, grandson of John McReynolds, was born March 30, 1827, in Campbell county, Va. His preparatory education was obtained in G. P. Street's Academy, Christian county, Ky. He undertook the study of medicine in 1846, under Dr. James A. McReynolds. He attended two courses of medical lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1849. He immediately commenced the practice of medicine at Elkton, Ky., and has since remained there, with the exception of a portion of the year 1851, which was spent in St. Louis, Mo. He was a member of the Kentucky State Medical Society formerly, but withdrew on account of inability to attend its meetings.

He is a member of the Kentucky state board of health; was appointed first in 1883, again in 1886 and in 1892; was one of the medical examiners for the 4th judicial district of Kentucky from 1878 to 1892, and was a delegate to the Ninth International Congress at Washington, D. C., 1887; was appointed by Governor Buckner a delegate to represent Kentucky at Quarantine Conference, Montgomery, Ala., in March, 1889. He has served through epidemics of cholera and yellow-fever in the course of his ordinary practice. He has written some few articles for publication, among them being a paper on "Injection of Persulphate of Iron in Post Partum Hemorrhage," 1879; "Hydrophobia," 1885; "The advantage of cutting short both ends of ligatures, ordinary silk, and closing wound over it, in amputations," 1890.



JOHN OLIVER MCREYNOLDS.

Dr. McReynolds married, in June, 1853, Miss Julia P. Gorin, of Elkton, Ky., who died in August of the same year. He married, second time, in January, 1859, Miss Ellen M. Reeves, of Elkton, Ky. They have three children,—Mary Bell, now Mrs. Zarecor, James C., and Robert P. McReynolds.

McGUIRE, Hunter Holmes, Richmond, Va., was born in Winchester, Va., October 11, 1835. He was the son of Dr. Hugh Holmes McGuire, and of Anne Eliza Moss, his wife,—the family being directly descended from Thomas Mor McGuire, Lord or Prince of Fermanagh, Ireland, who was born in 1400 and died in 1430.

Dr. McGuire's professional studies were begun in the Winchester Medical College, from which institution he received his degree in 1855. In 1856 he matriculated in both the University of Pennsylvania and Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, but was taken sick and compelled to return home before the end of the session. In 1857 he was elected professor of anatomy in the Winchester Medical College, and served one year, and in 1858, feeling the need of greater clinical advantages, he resigned his position in the college, and relinquished a growing practice to return to Philadelphia.

The following year he not only attended the regular course of lectures in the Jefferson Medical College, but also established a quiz class, which was largely patronized by the medical students.

HUNTER HOLMES MCGUIRE.

In 1859 the insurrection of John Brown excited the sectional feeling of both North and South, and when his body was taken through Philadelphia, the feeling had become so bitter that a mass meeting of the Southern students was called, and it was agreed to go to Richmond. Dr. McGuire completed the session in Richmond and in March, 1860, received, for the second time, the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then went to New Orleans, where he established another quiz class, but after the secession of South Carolina, seeing that war between the states was inevitable, he hastened home to offer his services to Virginia. He volunteered as a private in Company F, Second Virginia Regiment, and April 17, 1861, marched from Winchester to Harper's Ferry. On May 4th, he was commissioned as surgeon in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States of America, and assigned to duty as the Medical Director of the Army of the Shenandoah, then under the command of Gen. T. J. Jackson.

Gen. Jos. E. Johnston superseding Jackson in the command of the army, Dr. McGuire served under him until July 1, 1861, when Jackson, having organized the First Virginia Brigade (the future "Stonewall Brigade"), requested that he be assigned to him as brigade surgeon. Dr. McGuire resigned his position under Johnston to accept the one of inferior rank under Jackson, and when the latter was put in command of the Army of the Valley District, he was made its medical director. From this time their relationship was the most intimate; sleeping in the same tent, sharing the same dangers, and undergoing the same hardships—he enjoyed Jackson's entire confidence and esteem. Dr. McGuire was honorably mentioned in every one of the reports of battles made by General Jackson, and on one occasion was presented a sword by him, which is now in his possession.

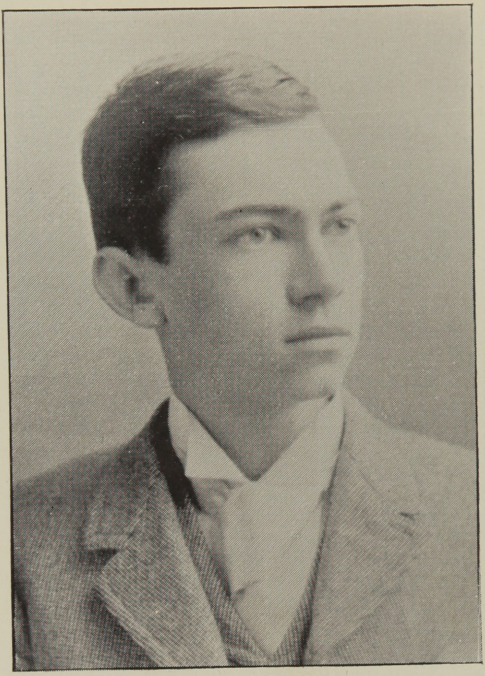
Dr. McGuire soon proved that he possessed the requisite qualifications for his position, for besides his personal skill as an operator, he possessed equally the essential power of organization, and the ability to select competent men to carry out his plans. Never shirking work himself, he demanded the same zeal from his subordinates, and the medical department of Jackson's army soon became famous for its promptness and efficiency.

Dr. McGuire inaugurated the plan of releasing captured medical officers. After the fight at Winchester with Banks, 1862, eight Federal surgeons were set free upon the simple condition that they would endeavor to procure the release of the same number of Confederate surgeons, and a few weeks after this, all the medical officers who had been confined by both the Confederate and Federal armies as prisoners of war were released and returned to their respective commands. Although this was interrupted by some disagreement between the commissioners for the exchange of prisoners, Dr. McGuire continued to release surgeons whenever it was in his power. Dr. McGuire was also the first to organize the Reserve Corps Hospitals in the Confederate service, and was the originator of the "Ambulance Corps," a system now universally adopted in all armies. In May, 1863, when General Jackson was mortally wounded, Dr. McGuire was relieved from his regular duties as medical director, by order of General Lee, that he might be constantly at the bedside of the dying chieftain. After his death Dr. McGuire served as chief surgeon of the Second Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia, under Lt. Gen. R. S. Ewell, and later on as medical director of the Army of the Valley, under Gen. J. A. Early. He was captured after the battle near Waynesboro, Va., but released under a parole of fifteen days, and after its expiration joined the Second Corps under Gen. J. B. Gordon and remained as its medical director until the surrender at Appomattox. The war being over, Dr. McGuire, in November, 1865, removed to Richmond, having been elected to fill the chair of surgery in the Medical College of Virginia, made vacant by the death of Dr. Charles Bell Gibson. This position he held until 1878, when the demands of an extensive practice compelled him to resign it; the college conferring upon him in 1880, the title of Emeritus Professor. In 1883, Dr. McGuire established St. Luke's Home for the Sick, a private infirmary for the accommodation of his surgical cases. This institution has grown until now it contains between fifty and sixty beds, and is one of the largest and most successful private sanitariums in the country.

Dr. McGuire's ability as a teacher, his numerous and able contributions to medical literature, his accuracy as a diagnostician and his skill as a surgeon, coupled with his kindness of heart and many noble deeds of charity, have endeared him to the people of his state, and rendered his name a household word in the South. His ability has been recognized both at home and abroad in a most flattering manner, and he has received many honorary degrees and held many positions of eminence. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him in 1887 by the University of North Carolina, and in 1888 by the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. He was president of the Richmond Academy of Medicine in 1869; of the Association of the Medical Officers of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States in 1875; of the Virginia Medical Society in 1880; of the American Surgical Association in 1886; of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association in 1889, and of the American Medical Association in 1892. He was vice-president of the International Medical Congress in 1876, and of the American Medical Association in 1881. He is associate fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. He is, also, honorary fellow of the D. Hayes Agnew Medical Society of Philadelphia and of the medical societies of various states, among which may be mentioned Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, and Texas.

In 1866, Dr. McGuire married Miss Mary Stuart of Staunton, Va., daughter of the Hon. Alex. H. H. Stuart, who was secretary of the interior under President Filmore, and has a family of nine children.

McGUIRE, Stuart, Richmond, Va., son of Hunter Holmes and Mary (Stuart) McGuire, grandson of Hugh Holmes McGuire, was born September 16, 1867, at Staunton, Va. He received his preliminary education at Richmond College, and attended three courses of medical lectures at the University of Virginia, commencing in 1888, and was graduated July 1, 1891. In October of the same year he commenced the practice of medicine at Richmond, Va., and has remained there to the present time. He is a member of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, and of the Medical Society of Virginia, and of the Richmond Academy of Medicine and Surgery. He is professor of Principles of Surgery, in the University College of Medicine, Richmond, Va., surgeon to St. Luke's Home for the Sick, and the Virginia Hospital.



STUART MCGUIRE.

Among the published medical papers of Dr. McGuire are one on "Urethral Fever," *Virginia Medical Monthly*, 1892; "Mechanical Treatment of Torticollis," *ibid.*, 1892; "Dermoid Cysts of Ovary," *ibid.*, 1892; "Drainage after Abdominal Section," *ibid.*, 1893; "Diagnosis in Appendicitis," "Practice," 1893; "An Aseptic Operation, Its Details and Organization," *Virginia Medical Monthly*, 1894.

SLOAN, Milton Granville, Dexter, Iowa, son of John and Margaret (Hess) Sloan, grandson of Thomas Sloan, was born May 20, 1848, in Lyons, Iowa. He was a student of the public schools of Lyons until the age of fourteen, and then attended the Western Illinois Military Academy, at Fulton, but did not graduate; commenced the study of medicine in 1870, under Dr. Oscar E. Deeds, of Wapello, in whose office he remained until September, 1872; attended lectures at Rush Medical College, during the sessions of 1871–'72, 1872–'73, and was graduated February 19 of the latter year; also attended post-graduate lectures at the same college in 1882. Dr. Sloan commenced the practice of medicine March 1, 1873, at Delmar, Ia., was at

Charlotte, Ia., from January 1, 1876, to November 30, 1879, at Dallas Centre, Ia., from December 1, 1879, to May 20, 1880, and since the latter date at Dexter. He is a member of the American Medical Association, Iowa State Medical Society, Dallas County Medical Society, of which he was president in 1893, has been health physician of Dexter since 1890, was treasurer of the town of Dexter from 1884 to 1893, member of the school board nine years, and its president since 1887. Dr. Sloan has performed nearly all the major operations, and his medical writings include articles on "Case of Foreign Body in Orbit," *Chicago Medical Journal*, July, 1875, "Perityphlitis," Transactions Iowa State Medical Society, 1884; "Tracheotomy for the removal of a steel key from the trachea of a boy two years old," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, April 12, 1890; "Meningocele, with Case," *ibid.*, December 9, 1893.

MILTON GRANVILLE SLOAN.

Dr. Sloan has been a member of the M. E. church since 1865, and president of its board of trustees for many years.

Married, September 15, 1875, Miss Clara L. Twiss, of Delmar, Ia. Their children are Franklin Twiss, Hattie Lois, Bertha M., William Milton, and Paul LaFayette.

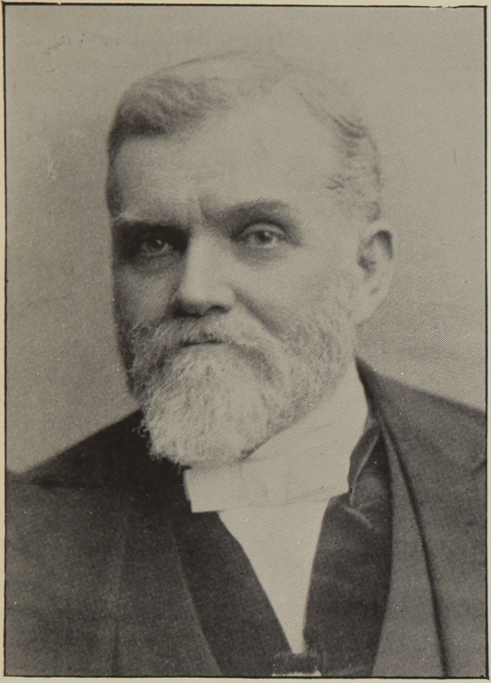
CONNER, Phineas Sanborn, Cincinnati, Ohio, son of Phineas Sanborn and Eliza A. (Sanborn) Conner, grandson of Gideon Conner, was born August 23, 1839, at West Chester, Pa. He was educated at the Hughes High school of Cincinnati, Ohio, and at Dartmouth College, receiving from the latter institution the degree of A. B., in 1859, and LL. D., 1884. He commenced the study of medicine in 1858, at Hanover, N. H., with Dr. A. B. Crosby, later pursuing his studies with Drs. Thos. Wood and John S. Butler. Attended three courses of medical lectures. one at the Medical College of Ohio, 1858–'59, one at Jefferson Medical College, 1860–'61, and one at Dartmouth Medical College, 1861; he was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, March 8, 1861. He commenced the practice of medicine as assistant surgeon, U. S. army, being commissioned April 16, 1862, and resigning as assistant surgeon and battalion major, U. S. A., August 1, 1866. From the latter date to the present time he has been located in Cincinnati.

Dr. Conner is a member of the American Medical Association; has been president of the American Surgical Association, president of the American Academy of Medicine, and president of the Ohio State Medical Society; and is a member of the American Public Health Association. He is professor of surgery in the Medical College of Ohio; professor of surgery in Dartmouth Medical College; surgeon to Cincinnati Hospital, and to Good Samaritan Hospital. He is the author of various journal articles, of articles on "Gun Shot Wounds," and "Diseases of Muscles, Tendons, and Fasciæ," in the *International Cyclopedia of Surgery;* on "Tetanus," in Pepper's System of Medicine; and of certain chapters in American Textbook of Surgery. Dr. Conner is a specialist in the department of surgery.

PHINEAS SANBORN CONNER.

Married, December 17, 1873, Miss Julia E. Johnston, of Cincinnati, Ohio. They have three children: Edith Johnston, Phineas Sanborn, and Helen Elizabeth Conner.

COCHRAN, Jerome, Mobile, Ala., son of Augustin Owen and Frances (Bailey) Cochran, was born December 4, 1831, at Moscow, Fayette Co., Tenn. He received a common-school education at Oldfield schools and at an academy at Holly Springs, Miss., and took a private course embracing biology, theology, metaphysics, logic, mathematics, French, Spanish, and Italian. In 1855 he commenced the study of medicine at Memphis, Tenn., his medical preceptors being R. H. Harrison and W. K. Bowling. He attended two courses of medical lectures at the Botanic Medical College of Memphis, being graduated in 1856; and three courses at the medical department, University of Nashville, and was graduated from the latter institution in 1861. He commenced the practice of medicine in Fayette county, Miss., in 1857. After being graduated at Nashville he entered the Confederate army as surgeon, serving three years, and then entered practice at Mobile.

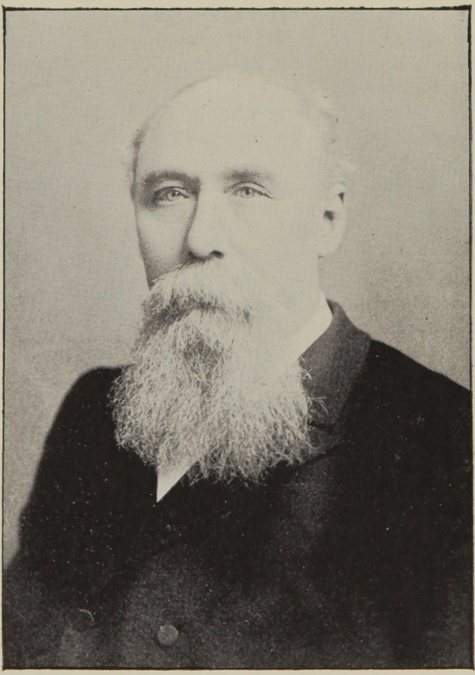

JEROME COCHRAN.

He is a member of the Mobile Medical Society, Medical Association of the State of Alabama and its senior censor since 1873, American Medical Association, and American Public Health Association; also of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. He is chairman of the state board of medical examiners, and has been state health officer since 1879.

Among his published papers are,—"Book of Rules of the Medical Association of the State of Alabama," Montgomery, 1889, "Administration of Chloroform by Deglutition," "General Principles of Organization and Evolution of Organic Forms," "Endemic and Epidemic Diseases of Mobile: Their Causes and Prevention," "History of the Yellow Fever Epidemic of 1873," "The White Blood Corpuscle: Its Physiology and Pathology," "History of the Small-pox Epidemic of 1874–'75 in the City of Mobile," "The Alcohol Question," "The Theory and Practice of Quarantine," "Treatment of Yellow Fever," in Hare's System of Therapeutics. He was a member of the yellow fever commission of 1878, and of the board of experts on epidemic diseases, 1878. Dr. Cochran has devoted much time to the study of yellow fever and has written many elaborate papers upon the subject.

In organizing the medical fraternity, and in formulating the medical and hygienic laws of Alabama, he has been zealous and efficient. He framed the new constitution of the Medical Association of the State of Alabama—that transformed the association into a medical legislature, empowered to govern the profession of the state; and drew the "Act to Establish Boards of Health in the State of Alabama." Dr. Cochran is the author of the article entitled "Behandlung des Gelbfiebers," in the Handbuch der Speciellen Therapie Innerer Krankheiten, published at Jena, 1894.

Married, in 1855, a daughter of Jared Collins, of De Soto county, Miss. They have two living children, Edmund Collins and Jerome Bowling, both business men in Houston, Texas.


WILLIAM THOMPSON BRIGGS.

BRIGGS, William Thompson, Nashville, Tenn., born Dec. 4, 1829, at Bowling Green, Ky., died June 13, 1894, was the son of John McPherson and Harriet (Morehead) Briggs, and grandson of William Briggs, a farmer of Scotch descent, and a native of Nelson county, Ky. His father, John McPherson Briggs, M. D., was born April

9, 1798, in Nelson county, Ky., studied medicine under Dr. Beauchamp, was graduated from the Medical Department of Transylvania University, and died in April, 1882, in Bowling Green, where he had practiced medicine over sixty years.

Dr. William T. Briggs received a literary education in the colleges of Bowling Green and Lexington, Ky., commenced the study of medicine in 1847, with his father, attended two courses of lectures at the Medical Department of Transylvania University, from which he graduated in 1850. He also attended several partial post-graduate courses. Dr. Briggs practised medicine with his father at Bowling Green after graduation until elected to the position of demonstrator of anatomy in the Medical Department of the University of Nashville, in 1852, when he removed to Nashville, Tenn., and soon after formed a partnership with Dr. John M. Watson, professor of obstetrics in the university, which partnership continued until the death of Dr. Watson in 1866. Dr. Briggs was made adjunct professor of anatomy with Dr. Thomas R. Jennings, professor of anatomy in the University of Nashville, and at the close of the war took the chair of surgical anatomy and physiology, which he held until 1866, when he was transferred to the chair of obstetrics and diseases of women and children, made vacant by the death of Dr. Watson. In 1868 he was made professor of surgery in the same university, and held the same position in the Consolidated Medical Departments of the University of Nashville and Vanderbilt University at the time of his death.

Dr. Briggs was a member of the Medical Society of the State of Tennessee, of which he was at one time president; Mississippi Valley Medical Association, American Medical Association, of which he was president in 1890, its delegate to the International Medical Congress at London, Eng., 1881, and a member of its Judicial Council at the time of his death; one of the founders of the American Surgical Association, and its president in 1885; member of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association; president of the Section of General Surgery in the International Medical Congress, Washington, D. C., 1887; staff surgeon to Nashville City Hospital.

Dr. Briggs's most notable surgical operations have been: Ligation of the internal carotid artery for traumatic aneurism, 1871; removal of both entire upper jaws for gun-shot injury, 1863; removal of lower jaw for gun-shot wound, 1863; hip-joint amputation for elephantiasis arabum, leg weighing eighty pounds, 1875.

His more important publications are as follows: "History of Surgery in Middle Tennessee;" "Tetanus Treated by Chloroform," *Nashville Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, 1851; "Enchondromatous Tumors of the Hand, Forearm, and Arm;" "Successful Amputation at the Shoulder Joint," *ibid.*, 1871; "Traumatic Aneurism of the Internal Carotid, the Result of a Puncture, Ligation of the Common Carotid and then of the Internal at the Seat of Injury," *ibid.*, 1871; "Death from Chloroform," *ibid.*; "Escape of Catheter into the Bladder During its Use for the Relief of Retention," *ibid.*, 1871; "Unilocular Ovarian Tumor—Operation—Recovery," *ibid.*, October, 1871; "Dislocation of the Radius and Ulna Backwards in a Patient Two and a Half Years Old," *ibid.*, 1871; "Multilocular Ovarian Tumor—Tapped more than fifty times; Extensive Parietal, Intestinal, and Vesical Adhesion; Incision eight inches long, weight of tumor eighty-five pounds, Recovery," *ibid.*, May, 1872; "Trephining in Epilepsy," *ibid.*, 1869; "Dugas' Pathognomonic Symptom in Dislocation at Shoulder Joint," *ibid.*, 1875; "The Trephine, its Uses in Injuries of the Head," *ibid.*, 1876. "The Antiseptic Treatment of Wounds after Operations and Injuries," a paper read before the Surgical Association in 1881—a pamphlet. "The Surgical Treatment of Epilepsy," read before the American Surgical Association, June 1, 1884—a pamphlet.

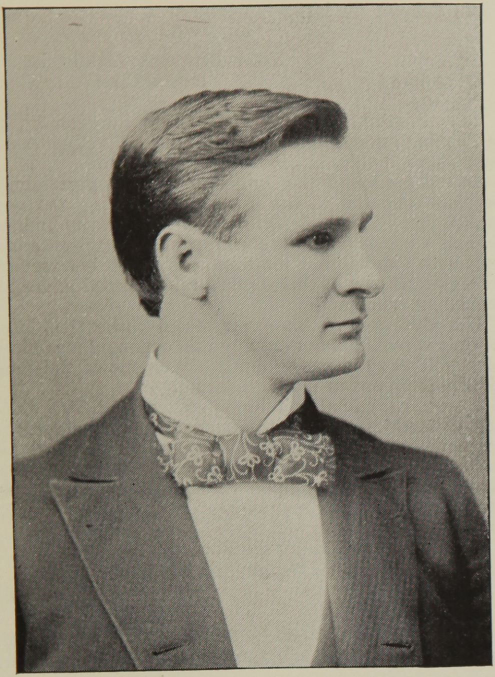
Dr. Briggs had performed the operation for stone two hundred and fifty-four times, with but six deaths; of trephining seventy-five times, with five deaths; removed over three hundred ovarian tumors and ligated all the principal arteries. During the war Dr. Briggs declined all civil offices and medical commissions, although attending the hospitals, Federal and Confederate alike, for humanity's sake. In his younger days he made a tour of Europe, visiting the principal hospitals and medical schools. In 1850 he became a Master Mason at Bowling Green.

Dr. Briggs married, May 25, 1851, Miss Annie E. Stubbins, of Bowling Green, daughter of Samuel and Hettie (Garrison) Stubbins. She died May 6, 1894. Their four children are: Charles S. Briggs, M. D., professor of surgical anatomy and operative surgery, Medical Department of the University of Nashville and Vanderbilt University; Waldo Briggs, M. D., professor of surgical anatomy and operative surgery, College of Physicians and Surgeons, St. Louis; Miss Virginia Lee Briggs; and Samuel S. Briggs, M. D., demonstrator of anatomy in the Medical Department of the University of Nashville and Vanderbilt University.

TAULBEE, Jackson Breckenridge, of Mount Sterling, Ky., born May 7, 1858, in Morgan County, Ky., is the son of ex-Senator William H. and Mary A. (Wilson) Taulbee, grandson of Williams Taulbee, a French Huguenot, and a brother of the late Congressman Taulbee, who was assassinated in the Capitol at Washington.

Dr. Taulbee was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of St. Joseph, Mo., (now Ensworth Medical College,) in 1881, and pursued post-graduate studies at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and at the New York Polyclinic. He began the practice of medicine in 1881, at Pawnee City, Neb., afterward removing to Hazle Green, Ky., and while at the latter place received the appointment of physician and surgeon to the Navajo and Moqui Pueblo Indian agencies, during President Cleveland's first administration. He held the position fourteen months, and then removed to Mount Sterling, in 1887, where he established a surgical infirmary, the only institution of the kind in Eastern Kentucky.

Dr. Taulbee was instrumental in organizing the Eastern Kentucky Medical Society, of which he was president, 1884-'86; also helped organize Montgomery County Medical Society, and has served as its secretary since 1887. He is a member of Kentucky State Medical Society, of the Pan-American Medical Congress, and Eleventh International Medical Congress, representing Kentucky in the Congress at Rome, in March and April, 1894, after which he made a tour of Europe, visiting the most famous medical centres, hospitals, and institutions. He was secretary of the Board of Medical Examiners for the Thirteenth Judicial District, appointed by Governor Knott, and served until 1886, when the law creating the board was amended; secretary of the U. S. pension examining board at Mount Sterling since 1888; member of the city and county boards of health. Dr. Taulbee is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Southern Presbyterian church.



JACKSON BRECKENRIDGE TAULBEE.

Married, in 1880, Miss Mollie Clay, daughter of Capt. Wiley C. Patrick, who fell in the battle of "22d July," in front of Atlanta, Ga., in 1864. Their children are Woodson, Rowland, Esther, and Bertie. His wife died Sept. 25, 1891.

SPILSBURY, Edward Attrill, Toronto, Canada, born July 18, 1855, at Peterborough, Canada, is the son of Charles Thomas and Caroline (Attrill) Spilsbury, grandson of Capt. F. B. Spilsbury, R. N. He was educated at Peterborough Collegiate Institute, Pennsylvania Military Academy, Chester, Pa., and at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.; commenced the study of medicine in October, 1878, at Peterborough, Ont., under Doctors H. C. Burritt and O'Sullivan; attended four courses of lectures at Trinity Medical College, Toronto, receiving from the University of Trinity College, Toronto, the degree of M. B., in May, 1881, M. D., and C. M. in November of the same year, and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario the diploma of membership, in April, 1882. In June, 1881, Dr. Spilsbury commenced the practice of medicine at Haliburton, Ont., where he remained about five years, and then went abroad, spending nearly two years in the special study of diseases of the throat, nose, and ear, in the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, having as preceptors Sir Morell Mackenzie, Dr. Norris Woflenden, Dr. Greville Macdonald, Mr. Lennox Browne, Dr. Dundas Grant, Dr. Semon, Dr. Edward Workes, Sir William Dalby, Mr. George Field, Dr. Urban Pritchard, Dr. Fauvel, and Dr. McBride. In the summer of 1892 he again visited the special throat, nose, and ear hospitals of London, Eng., and was representative from Toronto to the British Medical Association, held at Nottingham in July of that year. Dr. Spilsbury has practised medicine in Toronto since September, 1888. He is a member of the British Medical Association, Ontario Medical Association, and of the Toronto Medical Society. He is lecturer on laryngology and rhinology, Trinity Medical College, surgeon to the Throat and Nose Department, Toronto General Hospital, and lecturer on physiology and anatomy of the vocal organs, Toronto Conservatory of Music. He is a member of the college council and corporation of the University of Trinity College, elected as representative of the medical graduates of the university. Dr. Spilsbury presented a paper on "Deflection of the Nasal Septum and Its Surgical Treatment," to the Ontario Medical Association, June, 1893, published in the *Canada Lancet*.

EDWARD ATTRILL SPILSBURY.

KOBER, George Martin, Fort Bidwell, Cal., son of Jacob and Dorothea (Behr) Kober, grandson of Johannes Kober, was born at Alsfeld, Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, March 28, 1850. He was educated at the public and grand-ducal "Realschule" of his native town; emigrated from Germany in April, 1867, and determined to study medicine, but possessing no means he entered the hospital corps at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., at the age of seventeen. He commenced his medical studies under Dr. J. J. B. Wright, U. S. army, and in January, 1870, was appointed hospital steward and ordered to Frankford arsenal near Philadelphia, where he pursued his studies under Dr. Robt. B. Burns, until October, 1871, when he was ordered to duty in the surgeon general's office, Washington, D. C. He entered the medical department of Georgetown University the same year and pursued his studies under the instruction of Drs. Johnson Eliot and Robert Reyburn, and was graduated, after four courses, in March, 1873. In the following winter he was the first graduate of a post-graduate course instituted by Drs. Thompson, Busey, Ashford, and others, at the Columbia Hospital, Washington, D. C. In the spring of 1874 he opposed the establishment of a German dispensary, but assisted in the reorganization of the "Central Dispensary," and in providing a German speaking staff for his suffering countrymen. In July, 1874, he was appointed acting assistant surgeon U. S. army, and was post surgeon at Alcatraz Island, Cal., to November, 1874; post surgeon, Fort McDermit, Nev., to July, 1877. (In the field southeastern Nevada expedition against hostile Indians in the fall of 1875; and in the Nez-Perces expedition and in charge of the field hospital at Kamiah on the Clearwater, Idaho, from July to October, 1877.) He was post surgeon at camp near Spokane Falls and Fort Coeur d'Alene, to November, 1879; Fort Klamath, Oregon, to June, 1880; and post surgeon at Fort Bidwell, Cal., to November, 1886. The following is a copy of the order releaving him from duty at the latter station:

GEORGE MARTIN KOBER.

> FORT BIDWELL, California,
> Post orders } November 11th, 1886.
> No. 104. }
>
> . . . 1st Lt. W. R. Fisher, Asst. Surgeon U. S. A., having reported for duty will relieve Acting Assistant Surgeon Geo. M. Kober as post surgeon. . . .
>
> In recognition of the long and faithful professional services rendered to the government during the past twelve years in the field in pursuit of hostile Indians and at various posts, the commanding officer cannot part with him without some expression of his feelings of regret, as part of this service was rendered under his immediate command.
>
> His devotion to his professional duties has been warmly recognized not only by this commanding officer, but by others and has stamped him as one of the most skillful surgeons in the U. S. army.
>
> A steadfast friend, a faithful officer, with the many acts of kindness to all, professionally and otherwise, he has endeared himself not only to the officers and enlisted men of the garrison, but to the community at large, which he has helped to build up. . . . He carries with him our best wishes for his future welfare and happiness.
>
> By order of Major Gordon.
> (Signed) L. M. BRETT, 1st Lieut. 2nd Cavalry,
> *Post Adjutant.*

While at this station he was engaged in a large practice among the civilians, and continued there after severing his connection with the army until June, 1887, when he traveled extensively in America and in Europe, returning to Fort Bidwell the following year.

In the fall of 1888 he returned to Washington, D. C., with a view to devoting his time to college, hospital, and literary labors. In 1889 he was appointed professor of state medicine in Georgetown Medical College, and assisted his friend and former classmate, Dr. Carroll E. Morgan, in his specialties, diseases of the throat, chest, etc. In August, 1890, he was a member of the Tenth International Medical Congress, and honorary secretary of the section of medical geography, history, etc. In December, 1890, his California investments necessitated his return to Fort Bidwell, where he is now engaged in the practice of his profession, and since June 1, 1893, is again attending surgeon at the post.

He is a member of the various medical societies of Washington, D. C., and was president of the Medical and Surgical Society of the District of Columbia, in 1889; he is also a member of the Anthropological Society; of the "Cosmos;" and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is the author of a work on "Urinology and its practical applications," and of numerous papers, reviews, and articles, which have been published in the *American Journal of Medical Sciences* and other medical journals and transactions at home and abroad. His report on the diseases and climate of Surprise and Goose Lake valleys, in California, published in 1886, evoked two editorial comments in the *New York Medical Record.* In October, 1876, he described in the *American Journal of Medical Sciences* a recovery from a gunshot injury of the knee joint, treated with antiseptic injections of iodine and carbolic acid, and in his review of the second surgical volume of the War of the Rebellion, published in the *Militairarzt*, in 1877, he placed himself on the side of the innovators, and vigorously combated the objections of Prof. Ashhurst, Hamilton, and others, to enterorrhaphy, without visceral protrusion.

The following is a partial list of his publications: "Urinology and its practical applications," pp. 108, 8vo, Louisville, 1875. "Infantile Paralysis," *Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1874. "Gunshot Wound of the Knee Joint," *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, October, 1876. Review of Prof. Gurlt's oration on Military Surgery, *idem*, July, 1877. Review of Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion, *Militairarzt*, 1877–'78. Review of Prof. Gurlt's work on Excisions for shot injuries, *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, April, 1881. "Report on Climate and Diseases of Surprise and Goose Lake Valleys, California," Biennial Report, State Board of Health of California, 1886. "The Etiology and Prevention of Tuberculosis," 11th Biennial Report, 1890. "The Etiology and Prevention of Typhoid Fever," Tenth International Medical Congress, 1890. Lectures on Hygiene, reported for the *Southern Clinic*, 1890. "Syphilis and Prostitution," *Virginia Medical Monthly*, May, 1891. "The Etiology and Prevention of Infectious Diseases," *idem*, April, 1892. "The Etiology and Prevention of Land and Ship Cholera," California Sanitary Convention, April, 1893. "Laparotomy for Wounds of the Peritoneal Cavity," *Medical Record*, Jan. 21, 1893.

PLUMMER, Henry, of Harrodsburg, Ky., son of Benjamin and Mary M. (Seever) Plummer, grandson of James Plummer, was born May 14, 1837, in Fleming county, Ky. He received a common-school education, and commenced the study of medicine in 1859, at Poplar Plains, Ky., under Ruben P. Samuel, M. D.; attended two courses of medical lectures at the Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati, and was graduated in 1861; was also graduated from the New York Polyclinic in 1887. Dr. Plummer commenced the practice of medicine in April, 1861, at Leesburg, Ky., but in October of the same year entered the Confederate army, as surgeon of the Eighth Regiment, Arkansas Volunteers, C. S. A., also surgeon of the Thirty-second and Fifty-eighth Alabama regiments consolidated, during the last two years of the war. He then practised in Brandon, Miss., two years, Poplar Plains, Ky., two years, El Dorado, Ky., three years, and at Harrodsburg since 1877.

Dr. Plummer is a member of Mercer County (Ky.) Medical Society, its president in 1893; Central Kentucky Medical Association, president in 1873; Licking Valley District Medical Association, president in 1875; Kentucky State Medical Society; American Public Health Association; chairman of Mercer County board of health, 1888 to 1893; surgeon-general of Kentucky State Guard, with rank of colonel on Governor Brown's staff, 1892–'96; president of Harrodsburg Educational District No. 28, 1890–'94; chairman of Mercer County Democratic Committee, 1891–'92; chairman of Mercer County Democratic Club, 1891–'92; a Master Mason, and past master of Warren Lodge, No. 53, Harrodsburg.

HENRY PLUMMER.

Dr. Plummer has performed laparotomy twice, as well as many amputations, and is the author of an essay on "Medical Ethics," 1878.

He married, October 3, 1867, Miss Lizzie Mills, of Harrodsburg, Ky. Of their six children only two survive, Jennie Mae and Bessie Moore Plummer.

HOLMES, Bayard, Chicago, Ill., son of Hector A. and Olive (Williamson) Holmes, grandson of Gilbert Holmes, was born July 29, 1852, at North Hero, Vt. His father was the inventor of the first successful twine-binder now used on the Walter A. Wood harvesting machines. Bayard Holmes was a member of the first class of Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., but received the degree of B. S. from the Paw Paw Institute, Paw Paw, Ill., 1873. He commenced the study of medicine at the Chicago Homeopathic College, attending two courses of medical lectures at that institution, in 1882–'83, 1883–'84, and receiving the degree of M. D. at the close of the latter course. He took by competitive examination first place in the Cook County Hospital, and served as interne until April, 1886. He also attended two courses of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, 1884–'85, 1885–'86, and one course, 1887–'88, at the Chicago Medical College (Northwestern University), from which he received the degree of M. D. in 1888. Commenced the practice of medicine April 1, 1886, at Chicago, where he has continued in practice to the present time. Among many papers published by him in the *American Journal of Obstetrics*, 1889, *et seq.*, are "Primary Myomas of the Broad Ligament," "The Bacteriological Examination of a Dead Extra-Uterine Foetus;" also "Secondary Mixed Infection in Typhoid Fever," "Secondary Mixed Infection in the Acute Infectious Diseases of Children," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1888, *et seq.*, and many articles on special surgical subjects, and on medical education.

BAYARD HOLMES.

He is a member of the Chicago Medical Society; American Medical Association; American Academy of Medicine; Chicago Gynecological Society; Doctors' Medical Club; and the Pan-American Medical Congress. He is also a member of the Chicago Academy of Science of the Evolution Club, and of the Arnold Toynbee Club of Chicago. He was professor of surgery in the Post-Graduate Medical School of Chicago, 1889–1892, and was secretary of the same, 1890–'92; has been professor of surgical pathology and bacteriology, and corresponding secretary of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago since 1892. He was editor of the *North American Practitioner* from January, 1889, to July, 1892; editorial contributor to the *Journal of the American Medical Association* since 1890, and to the *Medical News of Philadelphia*, 1893. He has done special service in establishing in Chicago a Medical Library Association which furnished the nucleus of the Newberry Medical Library, in raising the annual attendance of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in two years, from 155 to 300, increasing the average educational requirements at the same time from 18 majors of 60 hours each, to 48 majors, and introducing laboratory instruction to the full class throughout the year in biology, histology, embryology, bacteriology, pathology, surgical pathology, and pharmacology, and demonstrating the practicability of teaching these subjects to classes of a hundred or more at a time in each laboratory under a single teacher. He was attending surgeon to Cook County Hospital, 1889–'92, inclusive. He has always been a teacher, and takes great interest in the public schools, the educational influences intended to reach the laboring classes, factory inspections, and all child-saving associations and reformatory measures.

Married, August 15, 1878, Miss Agnes Anna George, of Brighton, Mass.; their two children are Bayard Bristol and Ralph Loring Holmes.

HAWLEY, Donly Curtis, Burlington, Vt., son of Curtis F. and Louise Ann (Boynton) Hawley, was born October 31, 1855, at Fletcher, Vt.; his grandfather was Lyman Hawley. He was educated at the New Hampton Institution, Fairfax, Vt., Barre Academy, Barre, Vt., and at the University of Vermont, Burlington (A. B. 1878). He commenced the study of medicine in 1880, at Fairfax, Vt., under Curtis F. Hawley of Fairfax, and Leroy M. Bingham, Burlington, Vt.; attended two courses of medical lectures at the Medical Department, University of Vermont, and was graduated from the same in 1884, being valedictorian of his class. October 1, 1884, he commenced the practice of medicine at Brattleboro, Vt., taking the practice of Drs. Holton and Conland during October and

DONLY CURTIS HAWLEY.

November of that year, and established himself at Burlington in January, 1885, where he has since remained. He is a member of the American Medical Association, member of the board of License Censors of the Vermont State Medical Society, 1885–'86, and has been secretary of the latter society since 1886. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum; Regent of Mansfield Council No. 815, Burlington; also medical examiner for same; superintendent of public schools, Fairfax, 1881–'82; school commissioner, Burlington, 1893–'95. He has been attending surgeon to the Mary Fletcher Hospital since January 1, 1887; is attending physician, Home for Destitute Children, and secretary local board pension examining surgeons; also, lecturer on obstetrical nursing, Mary Fletcher Hospital Training School for Nurses. Among his published medical papers is one on "Antiseptics in Surgery," Transactions Vermont State Medical Society, 1886, one on "Heart Sounds and Cardiac Murmurs," *Journal American Medical Association*, May 28, 1892, and one on "The Surgical Treatment of Hemorrhoids," Transactions Vermont State Medical Society, 1893. Upon graduation from college, in 1878, he entered mercantile business at Fairfax, Vt., as dealer in general merchandise, drugs and medicines, in company with his father, under the firm name of C. F. & D. C. Hawley, but removed to Burlington in February, 1883, and entered the Medical Department, University of Vermont.

Dr. Hawley married, November 27, 1878, Jessie Roberts Hill, of Burlington; they have two children, Bessie C. and May H. Hawley.

MUNDÉ, Paul Fortunatus, New York city, born September 7, 1846, in Dresden, Saxony, is the son of Charles and Bertha (von Hornemann) Mundé and grandson of Baron von Hornemann, at one time counsellor to the king of Saxony. When he was three years of age his father, a political refugee, brought him to this country and he spent his early boyhood in Florence, Mass.; was educated at home and in the Public Latin School of Boston, Mass., and commenced the study of medicine in 1863, at Yale University, department of medicine; then attended his two last courses of lectures at Harvard University, Medical School, and was graduated there March 2, 1866. He was acting medical cadet, U. S. A., during six months of the year 1864, and after graduating he went abroad and served as volunteer assistant surgeon, on the Bavarian side, in the war between Prussia and Austria and South Germany during the summer of 1866, and during the Franco-German war, 1870–'71, was battalion surgeon with rank of first lieutenant in the Bavarian army. In 1867 Dr. Mundé became resident physician to the Maternity in Würzburg and assistant to the great German gynecologist, Scanzoni, and held this position until 1870. On his return from France he was mustered out of the Bavarian army, and passed nearly two years in the hospitals of Vienna (where in December, 1871, he took the degree of Master in Obstetrics), Heidelberg, Berlin, London, Edinburgh, and Paris, and then returned and settled in New York city in 1873, entering upon the general practice of medicine but gradually merging into gynecology and consulting obstetrics. In 1874 he became the editor of the *American Journal of Obstetrics*, and performed the duties of this position until January 1, 1892, when other duties compelled him to resign.

Dr. Mundé is a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York, fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, New York Obstetrical Society (president from 1886 to 1888), American Gynecological Society (vice-president in 1884), British Gynecological Society (vice-president in 1887); German Gynecological Society, corresponding fellow of the Obstetrical Society of Edinburgh, of Leipzig, and of Philadelphia, a member of the Union League Club and Riding Club of New York, South Side Sportsman Club of Long Island, and of the Laurentian Club of Canada.

PAUL FORTUNATUS MUNDÉ.

Dr. Mundé has been professor of gynecology at the New York Polyclinic since 1882, and at Dartmouth Medical College, summer term, since 1880; gynecologist to Mt. Sinai Hospital since 1881; consulting gynecologist to St. Elizabeth's Hospital since 1888, and to the Italian Hospital since 1890. His contributions to medical literature have been numerous, and include the following books, papers, etc.:

"Obstetric Palpitation: The Diagnosis and Treatment of Obstetric Cases by External (abdominal) Examination and Manipulation," reprint from *American Journal of Obstetrics* for July and August, 1879, and April, 1880.

"Minor Surgical Gynecology: A Treatise of Uterine Diagnosis and the Lesser Technicalities of Gynecological Practice, Including General Rules for Gynecological Operations and the Operations for Lacerated Cervix and Perineum, and Prolapsus of Uterus and Vagina," Wood's library, December, 1880, and 2d edition, 1885, pp. 552.

"A Practical Treatise on the Diseases of Women," revised edition (Thomas and Mundé) 1891, pp. 826.

"Gunshot Wounds of the Pelvic Viscera," *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, January, 1867.

"Report of a Case of Partial Spontaneous Amputation of the Metacarpus in Utero, with Explanatory Remarks," *ibid.*, July 8, 1869.

"The Radical Operation for Prolapsus Uteri as Practised by Prof. Carl Braun, of Vienna, with a Report of Six Successful Cases," *American Journal of Obstetrics*, November, 1871.

"The Treatment of Cancer of the Uterus with the Sharp-edged Scoop, or Curette," *ibid.*, August, 1872.

"The Cranioclast as Improved and Used by the Vienna School," *ibid.*, May, 1873.

"Retention of the Dead Ovum," *ibid.*, Vol. VIII, 1875–'76.

"A Case of Presumptive True Lateral Hermaphroditism," *ibid.*, February, 1876.

"The Reposition of Retro-Displacement of the Gravid Uterus by Posture and Atmospheric Pressure," *ibid.*, June, 1876.

"The Influence on the Fetus of Medicines, Particularly Narcotics, Administered to the Mother During Pregnancy and Labor," *ibid.*, 1877.

"The Indications for Hystero-Trachelorrhaphy, or the Operation for Laceration of the Cervix Uteri," *ibid.*, January, 1879.

"A Successful Case of Intravenous Injection of Beef Peptone for Exhaustion from Hemorrhage from Uterine Cancer," *ibid.*, July, 1879.

"Case of Rupture of the Parturient Uterus," *ibid.*, April, 1881.

"The Curability of Uterine Displacements" (read before the International Medical Congress in London, in August, 1881), *ibid.*, October, 1881.

"A Case of Fatal Secondary Hemorrhage after Removal of the Cervix Uteri for Epithelioma with the Galvano-Cautery Wire, Followed by the Sharp Curette and Thermo-Cautery," *ibid.*, March, 1882.

"Clinical Contributions to Obstetrics and Gynecology," *ibid.*, October, 1882.

"The Immediate Removal of the Secundines after Abortion, with Table of 57 Cases," *ibid.*, February, 1883.

"Non-Puerperal Pelvic Lymphadenitis and Lymphangitis," *ibid.*, October, 1883.

"In Memoriam, J. Marion Sims," *ibid.*, January, 1884.

"Electricity as a Therapeutic Agent in Gynecology," *ibid.*, December, 1885.

"The Treatment of Pelvic Abscess in Women by Incision and Drainage; with Reports of Ten Cases," *ibid.*, February, 1886.

"The Value of Electrolysis in the Treatment of Ovarian Tumors," American Gynecological Transactions, 1877, Vol. II.

"A Case of Ovariotomy During Subacute Peritonitis and Suppuration of the Cyst Following Aspiration; with Remarks," *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, January, 1878.

"The Dull Wire Curette in Gynecological Practice" (presented to the Edinburgh Obstetrical Society, January 23, 1878) *Edinburgh Medical Journal*, March and April, 1878.

"Prolapse of the Ovaries," American Gynecological Transactions, 1879, Vol. IV.

"The Diagnosis and Treatment of Obscure Pelvic Abscess in Women, with Remarks on the Differential Diagnosis Between Pelvic Peritonitis and Pelvic Cellulitis," *Archives of Medicine*, Vol. IV, No. 3, December, 1880.

"Secondary Puerperal Hemorrhage," *ibid.*, *Archives of Medicine*, Vol. IX, February, 1883.

"The Etiology and Treatment of Certain Forms of Non-Puerperal Uterine Hemorrhage," *Medical Record*, February 10, 1883.

"The Treatment and Curability of Chronic Uterine Catarrh," *ibid.*, June 28, 1883.

"A Successful Case of Arrest of Tubal Pregnancy by Galvanism," *ibid.*, September 27, 1884.

"Specialism in Medicine:" Introductory address before the medical class of Dartmouth College, August 2, 1882, *Atlantic Journal of Medicine*, Richmond, Va., October, 1883.

"Can Cancer of the Penis be Acquired by Inoculation from Cancer of the Cervix Uteri?" *New York Medical Journal*, October 27, 1883.

"Cervical Fibroids as a Cause of Dystocia and their Removal by Vaginal Enucleation," *American Gynecological Transactions*, Vol. IX, October, 1884.

"The Proper Limitation of the Operation of Complete Vaginal Hysterectomy for Cancer of the Uterus," *ibid.*, Vol. IX, October, 1884.

"Two Cases of Dangerous Hemorrhage from Rupture of the Vagina during first Coitus," *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, May 14, 1885.

"Ten Years' Experience with Alexander's Operation for Shortening the Round Ligaments of the Uterus," *Medical Record*, June 14, 1894.

1886. "Clinical Observations on Reflex Genital Neurosis in the Female," *Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases*.

1887. "Three Cases of Pregnancy Complicated by Ovarian Tumors," *New York Medical Journal*, August.

1888. "A Year's Work in Laparotomy" (45 operations), *Journal of Obstetrics*, January and February.

1889. "My Experience with the Flapsplitting Operation for Lacerated Perineum," *ibid.*

1890. "Does Removal of the Diseased Tubes and Ovaries permanently cure the Patient?" *Annals of Gynecology and Pediatry*.

1890. "The Best Operation for Rectocele and Cystocele," *Journal of Obstetrics*.

1891. "The Surgical Treatment of Retroversion and Prolapsus of the Uterus," *ibid.*

1892. "My Experience with Oöphorectomy for the Cure of Hystero-Epilepsy," *ibid.*

1892. "The Conservative Treatment of Salpingitis," *ibid.*, July.

1892. "The Surgical Treatment of Extra-peritoneal Pelvic Effusions," *New York Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics*.

1893. "The Influence of Marriage on Disease of the Female Sexual Organs," *New York Polyclinic*, May.

1894. "Abscess of the Ovary," *Gaillard's Medical Journal*, May.

1894. Article on "Displacement of the Uterus," in Lippincott's Encyclopedia of Clinical Gynecology.

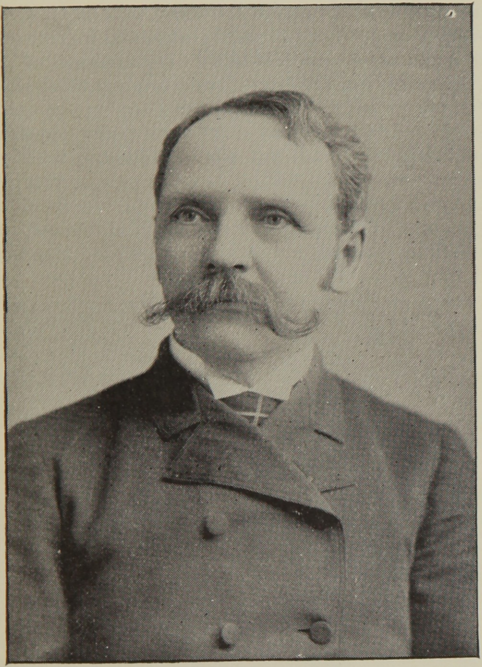
1894. "Clinical Contributions to Abdominal Surgery," *American Journal of Obstetrics*, May.

1894. "Treatment of Mammary Abscess by Compression," International Medical Annual.

Article "Obstetrics" in Johnson's Universal Encyclopedia.

Dr. Mundé married, November 11, 1873, Miss Eleanor Claire Huges, of New Haven, Conn. Their two children are Bertha, aged seventeen years, and Natalie Morris, aged ten years.

CROTHERS, Thomas Davison, Hartford, Conn., born September 21, 1842, at West Charlton, N. Y., is the direct descendant of a family of surgeons prominent in Edinburgh for a century as teachers in the university of that city, being the son of Robert and Harriet E. (Smith) Crothers, and grandson of Dr. Robert Crothers who came to Canada as surgeon of a Highland regiment in the early part of the century. He was brought up on the farm, and prepared for college at Fort Edward Seminary, New York, but the excitement of the war interfering with the college course, he entered directly upon the study of medicine in 1862, and for a time was a private student of the late Professor Armsby; attended lectures at Albany Medical College, and then entered the Ira Harris U. S. Military Hospital as medical cadet. In 1865 he was graduated from Albany Medical College, and continued his studies at the Long Island College Hospital until the next year, when he entered upon the practice of medicine at West Galway, N. Y. In 1870 he removed to Albany, and a year later became connected with the college as assistant to the chair of the practice of medicine and lecturer on hygiene, and instructor in physical diagnosis.



THOMAS DAVISON CROTHERS.

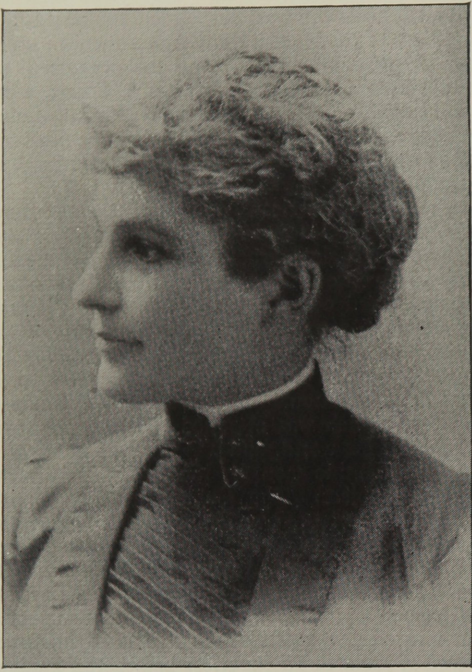
He married Mrs. S. B. Risedorph, of Albany, N. Y., in 1872. In 1875 he was appointed assistant physician to the New York State Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton, but resigned the position in 1878 to become superintendent of Walnut Hill Asylum at Hartford, Conn. Two years later the asylum association was suspended on account of the failure of the legislature to assist them in building. A year after, Dr. Crothers organized the Walnut Lodge Hospital at Hartford, Conn., a private corporation for the medical treatment of alcohol and opium inebriates, of which he is president and superintendent, and has had active charge up to the present.

In 1876 the American Association for the Study and Cure of Inebriety issued the *Journal of Inebriety*, a quarterly journal devoted to the medical study of inebriety, and Dr. Crothers was unanimously elected editor, a position held to the present time. He was also elected secretary of this association, which he still occupies. In 1887 Dr. Crothers was one of the American delegates to the London International Congress for the Study of Inebriety, which was attended by delegates from all parts of the world, and was the first great gathering of scientific men for the purpose of discussing this subject. The English Society for the Study of Inebriety gave Dr. Crothers a reception and public dinner before the congress opened. For many years he has been a voluminous writer and lecturer on different phases of inebriety, and his papers and studies have been the subject of much interest and attention. In 1888 he gave a course of lectures on inebriety before the students of Albany Medical College, and in 1889 repeated it before the students of the medical department of the University of Vermont, urging the study of "inebriety as a disease, and its curability the same as other diseases." In 1893 he published a volume on "Disease of Inebriety," Treat & Co., New York city, which is a compilation of papers from all authorities, including his own studies.

Dr. Crothers is a member of Saratoga County (N. Y.) Medical Society, Albany County (N. Y.) Medical Society, Medical Society of the State of New York, Connecticut Medical Society, American Medical Association, Association for the Study and Cure of Inebriety, of which he is secretary, British Medical Society, Medico-Legal Society of New York, Psychical Society and Anthropological Society, etc., etc., etc.

DAY, Mary Gage, Wichita, Kan., daughter of Henry Van Tassell and Lucy Ann (Grover) Gage, grand-daughter of Abraham Gage, was born June 20, 1857, in Worcester, Otsego county, New York. She was educated in the public schools of Worcester, N. Y.; was a student for a short time in the graded school of Batavia, N. Y., also at the New York Conference Seminary, at Charlotteville, N.Y., and passed regents' examination at the latter institution; passed one year at Cornell University, doing special work in the medical preparatory course, 1884, her medical preceptor being Burt Green Wilder, M. D. Attended two courses medical lectures in the Department of Medicine and

Surgery of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., and was graduated in 1888. On account of her work at Cornell she was allowed an examination before the faculty at Ann Arbor, passed the freshman work, and entered the junior year. She commenced the practice of medicine in October, 1888, at Wichita, Kan., which she continued for fifteen months, and then accepted a position as resident physician at the hospital of the Michigan State Public School for Homeless Children, for ten months. In 1891 she took a post-graduate course at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, and then returned to Wichita, Kan., where she resides at the present time. She is a member of the Wichita Medical Society, of which she has been president, and to which she was the first woman to be admitted; in 1893 elected secretary of the section on diseases of women and obstetrics; in 1894 elected chairman same section, Kansas State Medical Society, being the first woman to hold office in that society; member of the American Medical Association; South Kansas Medical Society; delegate from Wichita Medical Society to First Pan-American Medical Congress; she is a member of the board of directors and physician to the Wichita Wayside Home, for women. She was a member of the Wichita Hospital staff, but resigned. She is a member of the Hypatia Club, for women, and of the Social Science Club of Western Missouri and Kansas. She published an article on the "Loco Weed" in the *New York Medical Journal*, from which the definition of "Loco Disease" was made up in Foster's New Medical Dictionary. This article was written after extensive observation of the suffering caused to stock from eating the loco weed and after much experimental work upon animals. Dr. Day is one of the contributors to the new "Handbook of Therapeutics," edited by Dr. Foster, and to be published by D. Appleton & Co. She has contributed numerous other articles to the medical journals. Prior to 1879 Dr. Day taught a few terms of school. She is a sister of Prof. Simon H. Gage of Cornell University. She married, January 30, 1879, Edgar B. Day, of Worcester, N. Y.


MARY GAGE DAY.

WEED, Theodore Arthur, Cleveland, Ohio, son of John Halleck and Jane (Jones) Weed, was born December 27, 1855, in Cleveland. He was educated in the public schools of that city as well as under a private tutor. He commenced the study of medicine in 1873, at the Medical Department of the University of Wooster, Cleveland, and a little later entered the office of Dr. G. C. E. Weber, as a private student; attended four courses of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Wooster, and was graduated in February, 1877. In the early spring of 1876 Dr. Weed was appointed assistant house physician to Charity Hospital, but after graduating in 1877, he resigned this position to enter private practice. Early in 1878 he went abroad, and received the appointments of clinical clerk, surgical dresser, and substitute house surgeon to London Hospital, London, Eng. On December 19, 1878, he was graduated from the Royal Society of Apothecaries, the oldest examining body for physicians in Great Britain, having been chartered by King George III. In the spring of 1879 Dr. Weed was appointed a member of the house staff of the City of London Hospital for diseases of the chest,

THEODORE ARTHUR WEED.

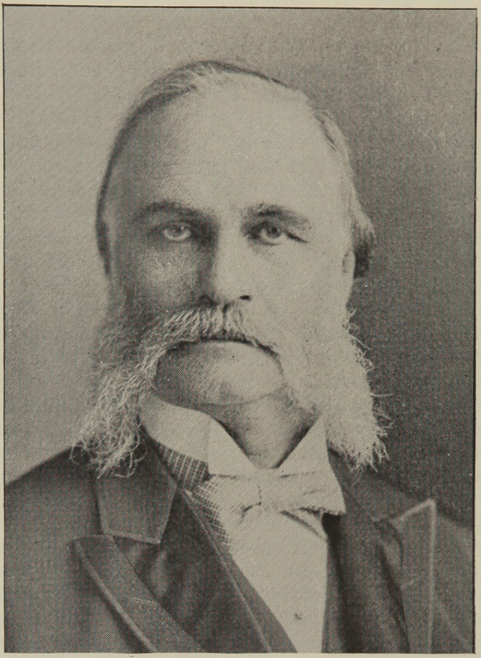
resigning therefrom in the fall of the same year to accept an appointment to the house staff of the East London Hospital for Children. Early in the year 1880 he went to Edinburgh, Scotland, and in February passed the necessary examinations and obtained diplomas from both the Royal College of Surgeons and the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, the latter also conferring upon him a special diploma in obstetrics. Dr. Weed soon after returned to London, passed the examinations for, and obtained the diploma of, the Royal College of Physicians of London.

In April, 1880, Dr. Weed returned to Cleveland, Ohio, and in the early part of 1881 was appointed professor of diseases of the chest and physical diagnosis in the Medical Department of the University of Wooster, which he resigned in 1885. He was United States examiner for pensions from 1885 to 1889; consulting physician to St. Alexis Hospital, Cleveland, since 1891, and in 1893 was appointed chief of staff of St. John's Hospital. Dr. Weed is not a specialist, but has devoted many years of hospital study to "Internal medicine," (heart, lungs, liver, kidneys, stomach, and bowels).

Dr. Weed is a member of Cleveland Medical Society, and of the Ohio State Medical Society.

Married, August 25, 1884, Miss Tasia Farnan, of Cleveland, Ohio. Their one child, Ruth M. Weed, died at the age of eleven months.

STEARNS, Henry Putnam, Hartford, Conn., son of Asa and Mary (Putnam) Stearns, grandson of Increase Stearns, Jr., was born April 18, 1828, in Sutton, Mass. Received his preliminary education at the Monson Academy, Mass.; commenced the study of medicine in 1853, at Harvard University; attended two courses of medical lectures at Harvard University Medical School, and at Yale Medical School, and also attended lectures at Edinburgh University, Scotland. Received the degrees of A. B., and M. A., from Yale, and the degree of M. D., from the same in 1855. He first settled in Marlboro, Mass., 1857, and remained there nearly three years; since then he has been a resident of Hartford. Conn. He is a member of the Hartford Medical Society; the Connecticut Medical Society; the American Medical Association; American Medico-Psychological Association, of which he has been president, and member of the council; New England Psychological Society, of which he has been vice president; honorary member of the British Medico-Psychological Association; the Boston Medico-Psychological Association; the Boston Gynecological Society, etc. He has filled the office of president of the Yale Medical Alumni Association; physician to the Hartford Hospital; medical director of the Travellers' Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn. Member of the Connecticut Historical Society; the National Geographic Society; and Sons of the American Revolution. Director of the Connecticut Humane Society, the Connecticut Bible Society, etc., etc., etc. Dr. Stearns is at present superintendent of the Hartford Retreat for the Insane, and is also lecturer on insanity, Yale University. From its yearly report, 1877, it appears that Dr. Stearns was the first superintendent of public institutions in this country to introduce successfully the management of the insane without mechanical restraint. He also advocated in his report for 1875, the erection of separate cottages for special cases of insanity. Both these methods of treating and caring for the insane have become quite general throughout the country since that time. He has been superintendent of the Hartford Retreat nearly twenty years, and lecturer on insanity, in the Medical School of Yale University, during the past seventeen years.



HENRY PUTNAM STEARNS.

Dr. Stearns was surgeon of the First Connecticut Regiment, three months service in late war; was surgeon United States Volunteers, from September, 1861, to September, 1865; was a member of the staff of the late Gen. U. S. Grant during the winter of 1861–'62, was with him at the Battle of Belmont, and was medical director of the right wing of the army at Fort Donelson and Pittsburgh Landing, (Shiloh), and was medical director and medical inspector of the United States general hospitals at different places in the West and South throughout the war. He was mustered out of the service with rank of brevet lieutenant-colonel.

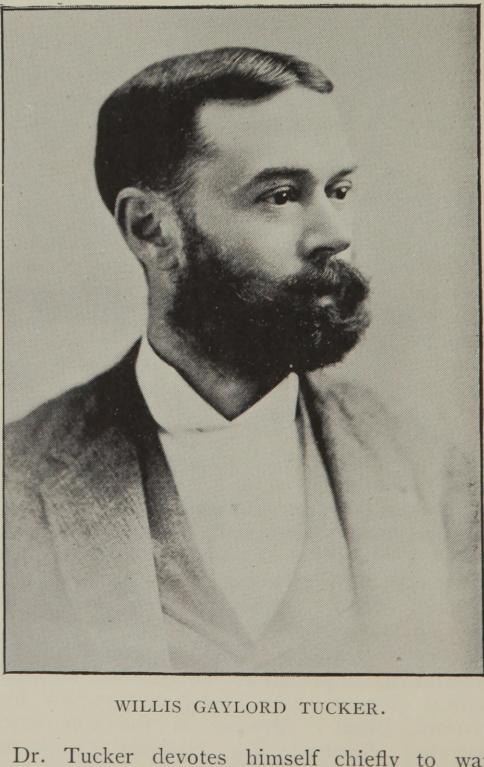
Among his published medical works may be mentioned his contributions to the "Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion;" "On Medical Examinations for Life Insurance," 44 pp., Hartford, Conn.; paper on "Fracture of the Base of the Skull," *American Journal Medical Sciences*, No. CXV, new series; "The Use of Chloral Hydrate," Proceedings Connecticut Medical Society; an address before the graduating class in the Medical Department of Yale University, published by the university; "The Discovery of

Modern Anæsthesia," *Medical Record*, Vol. II; "The Relations of Insanity to Modern Civilization," *Scribner's Monthly*, Vol. XVII, No. 4; "The Insane Diathesis," proceedings Connecticut Medical Society, 1880; "Physiology *vs.* Philosophy," *The New Englander*, Vol. III, No. 16; "The Care of Some Classes of the Chronic Insane," *Archives of Medicine*, Vol. V, New York; "Expert Testimony in Case of United States *vs.* Guiteau," reprinted from government report; "A Contribution *in re* Guiteau," *Archives of Medicine*, Vol. VIII, New York; "Insanity: Its Causes and Prevention," G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, pp. XII and 260; "The Drunkard and His Responsibility," Proceedings General Conference Congregational churches of Connecticut, 1883; "Progress in the Treatment of the Insane," *American Journal of Insanity*, 1884; "Historical Sketch of the Hartford Retreat;" "Memorial History of Hartford County, Conn.;" "The Classification of Mental Diseases," *American Journal of Insanity*, 1887; "A Case Not Wholly Hypothetical," *American Journal of Insanity*, 1889; "Some Notes on the Present State of Psychiatry," (address as president of the American Medico-Psychological Association), *American Journal of Insanity*, 1891; "Lectures on Mental Diseases," P. Blakiston Son & Co., Philadelphia, pp. XVII and 632; "Dr. Joseph Draper," *American Journal of Insanity*, 1892; nineteen annual reports as superintendent of the Retreat for Insane, etc., etc.

Dr. Stearns married, 1858, Miss Annie Elizabeth Storer, daughter of Captain James and Elizabeth (Shaw) Storer, of Dundee, Scotland; they have three children, Henry Stuart, Ellen Brodie, and Charles Storrier.

TUCKER, Willis Gaylord, Albany, N. Y., son of Luther and Margaret Lucinda (Smith) Tucker, grandson of Stephen Tucker, was born October 31, 1849, in Albany, N. Y. He was graduated from Albany Academy in 1866, and became assistant to Dr. Mosher in the laboratory of Albany Medical College, which position he had occupied for some time before leaving the academy. In 1867 he entered the office of the late Prof. James H. Armsby and began the study of medicine, but also continued to devote much time to the study of chemistry and other branches of natural science. He attended four courses of lectures at Albany Medical College, and was graduated December 22, 1870. He then returned to the study of chemistry, and in 1871 was appointed assistant professor of chemistry in Albany Medical College, and in 1874 lecturer on materia medica also. On the reorganization of the faculty in 1876, he was made professor of inorganic and analytical chemistry, and in 1887 the department of toxicology was also assigned to him; in this capacity his relations with the colleges are still continued. Dr. Tucker has also been instructor in chemistry, Albany Academy, 1873–'74; professor of physics and chemistry, Albany Female Academy, 1875–'80; professor of chemistry, Albany High School, 1876–'87; analyst to the state board of health of New York, 1881–'91; professor of chemistry, Albany College of Pharmacy, since its organization in 1881, and president of the faculty of the same institution; lecturer on natural sciences, St. Agnes school, since 1873; director of the laboratory of the state board of health since 1891. In 1882 Dr. Tucker was chosen registrar of Albany Medical College, as successor of the late Dr. Jacob S. Mosher, and was one of the originators of its alumni association, and since its organization in 1874, has been its secretary. As president of the faculty of the College of Pharmacy, he is an *ex officio* member of the board of governors of Union University, from which latter institution he received the honorary degree of Ph. D., in 1882, and honorary Ph. G., from Albany College of Pharmacy the same year.

Dr. Tucker is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Albany, and permanent member of the Medical Society of the State of New York; member of Albany Institute, fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; member of the American Chemical Society; Pharmaceutical Association of the State of New York; fellow of the Chemical Society, London; secretary of the faculty and trustees of Albany College of Pharmacy, 1881–'84; member of the board of medical examiners of the University of New York, 1882–'91.



WILLIS GAYLORD TUCKER.

Dr. Tucker devotes himself chiefly to water analysis and supply, toxicological and sanitary chemistry, especially food and drug adulterations, and has written chiefly upon these subjects. For many of his reports and papers see Index Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon General, U. S. A.

Dr. Tucker married, September 17, 1889, Miss

Mary Newman, of Albany, N. Y. Their children are: Willis Gaylord, Jr., born January 20, 1881; Grace, born February 28, 1883; and Mary, born March 15, 1885.

PORTEOUS, James G., Poughkeepsie, N.Y., son of Andrew and Jane (Blair) Porteous, was born January 3, 1839, at Moriah, N. Y. He was educated at Glens Falls Academy, and commenced the study of medicine in 1859, at Luzerne, N. Y., under J. Burneson, M. D.; attended two courses of lectures at Harvard University, Medical School, passed a special examination and received a license to enter the army, as his three years' term of study had not expired, in 1862. In August of that year he was appointed assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Eighteenth regiment, New York Volunteers, in the War of the Rebellion. He was in many of the battles and campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, and served throughout with the Army of the James. He was known as the "fighting surgeon," and his bravery on the occasion of the capture of Fort Harrison, while his regiment formed a portion of the Army of the James, called forth the following mention in the general orders of the commanding officer, Gen. B. F. Butler:

JAMES G. PORTEOUS.

> "Assistant Surgeon J. G. Porteous, 118th N. Y. V., deserves the highest credit for his bravery and attention to duties, being the only surgeon in the brigade advancing with his regiment, in charging column."

After the close of the James river campaign, Dr. Porteous was promoted to surgeon, and was transferred to the Forty-Sixth regiment, New York Volunteers, with which he remained until the close of the war. Returning to private life he settled in the practice of medicine at Luzerne, N. Y., in 1866, and received the degree of M. D., from Harvard University the same year. He has been a resident of Poughkeepsie since 1880.

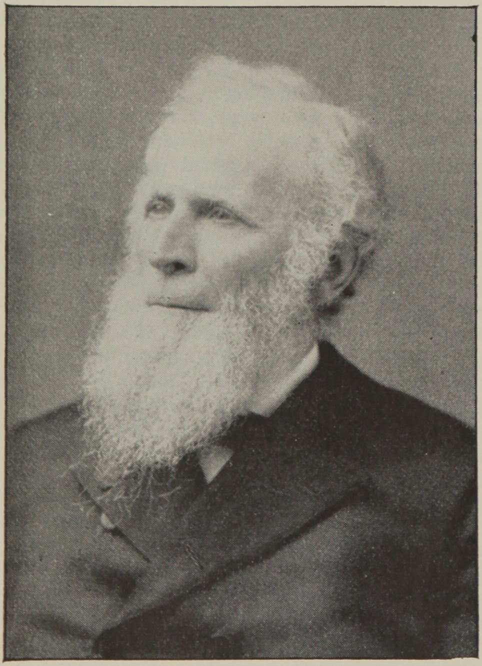
Dr. Porteous is a member of Dutchess County Medical Society, New York State Medical Association, American Medical Association, Pan-American Medical Congress, and of Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Consumption. He was health officer of Poughkeepsie, 1889–1890, and health officer of Luzerne, 1865 to 1880, supervisor and member of New York Assembly, 1873–1874. Dr. Porteous is a Mason, Knight Templar, member of the Mystic Shrine, Mecca Temple, New York, of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Sleight Post, G. A. R., and of the Dutchess Club, Poughkeepsie. He is the author of a paper on "Winter Cholera in Poughkeepsie," read before the New York State Medical Association, 1892, and a paper on the "Prevention of Disease," *ibid.*, 1893.

Married, in 1865, Miss Frances Wilbur of Boston, Mass. Their children are Effie, Flora, and Lizzie.

NEWELL, Timothy, Providence, R. I., was born March 29, 1820, at Sturbridge, Mass. He is the son of Stephen and Polly (May) Newell, and great-grandson of Isaac Newell, second town clerk of Sturbridge, 1739. He was educated at Worcester Academy, formerly Worcester Manual Labor High School, at Wilbraham Academy, and was at Brown University two years, class of 1847. He commenced the study of medicine in 1846, at Pawtucket, R. I., his medical preceptors being Sylvanus Clapp, M. D., and Dr. W. D. Buck, of Manchester, N. H. He attended three courses of medical lectures: two at Vermont Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1850; and subsequently one course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York. He commenced the practice of medicine at Cranston, R. I., in September, 1851, at which place he remained for a little over three years. Since 1855 he has been located at Providence, R. I. He is a member of the Providence Medical Association, and of the Rhode Island Medical Society, of which latter society he was treasurer two years. He was formerly a member of the American Medical Association, American Public Health Association, and American Social Science Association. He was largely instrumental in the formation of a flourishing medical library in Providence, and was for nine years chairman of the library committee, which acquired, by gift and purchase, during that period over seven thousand volumes. Dr. Newell is a member of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, Rhode Island Horticultural Society, Public Parks Association of Providence, of which he was an original member and largely instrumental in its formation, its treasurer six years, and its secretary and treasurer four years; Sons of the American Revolution, being the son of a Revolutionary soldier and officer and the only member of the Rhode Island society having such relationship. He remembers, with his father, to have shaken hands with General Lafayette, in 1824. He is an honorary member of the Metropolitan Public Garden Association, of London. Dr. Newell was surgeon of First Rhode Island Cavalry in the War of the Rebellion, commissioned November 4, 1861, and a voluntary prisoner, taken at Savage Station, June 30, 1862, during the Seven Days' battle in front of Richmond, under General McClellan, and had charge of the sick and wounded prisoners quartered at Libby prison. He was released August 12, 1862.

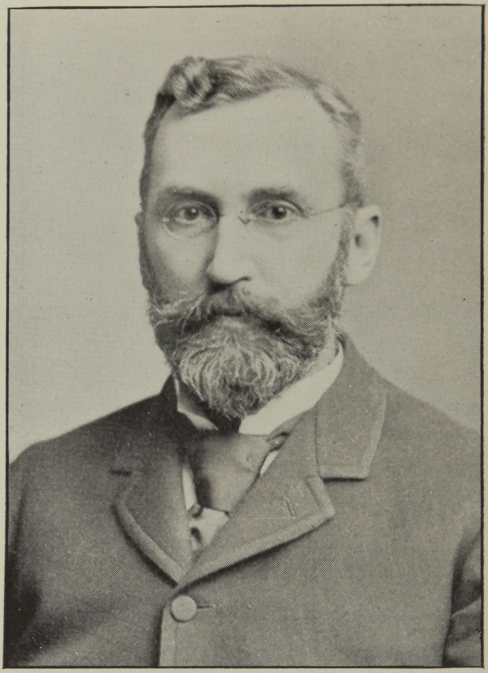
Among his published papers are: "What Changes Does Physiology Demand in our School System?" read before the American Social Science Association at Saratoga, in 1876, and published in the *Sanitarian;* as chairman of a committee on school hygiene, of the Rhode Island Medical Society in 1875, he made a full report with a series of resolutions, which were copied into several sanitary journals and commented; "Interior Open Spaces in Large Cities," read before the American Public Health Association. He is also the author of several pamphlets published annually for ten years by the Public Parks Association, and is author of the "Cyclopedia of Domestic Medicine and Hygiene," Bradley & Woodruff, Boston, 1890, a volume of 700 pages and 200 illustrations.

Dr. Newell married, in September, 1867, Annie Potter, daughter of James W. Bates, late of South Kingstown, R. I., and has one son, Claude Potter, born November 8, 1870.



TIMOTHY NEWELL.

GOULD, George Milbry, Philadelphia, Pa., son of George Thomas and Eliza Ann (Lapham) Gould, grandson of Thomas Gould, was born November 8, 1848, at Auburn, Me. He attended the public schools of the town, and in 1861 entered the Federal army as drummer boy in the Sixty-third Ohio regiment; was discharged in 1862 for disability, but reëntered in 1864 and served until the expiration of his term of service. He was graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, O., in 1873, and received the degree of A. M. from the same university in 1889; was graduated from Harvard Divinity School in 1873; commenced the study of medicine in 1885, taking a three years' course at Jefferson Medical College, and graduating in 1888. Dr. Gould has practised medicine in Philadelphia since 1888. He was appointed one of the ophthalmologists to the Philadelphia Hospital, 1891; he is a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, of the American Medical Association, of the American Academy of Medicine, and its president in 1893–'94. In 1891 Dr. Gould became editor of the *Medical News* of Philadelphia. He is the author of "A New Medical Dictionary," "A Pocket Medical Dictionary," "A Dictionary of Medicine, Biology, and Allied Sciences," and of numerous other articles in medical journals and cyclopedias.



GEORGE MILBRY GOULD.

Married, in 1876, Miss H. F. Cartwright, of Pomeroy, Ohio.

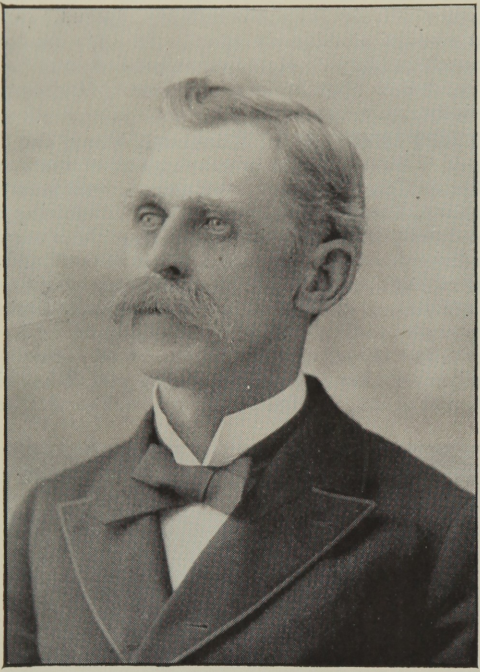
LEFFINGWELL, Albert Tracy, son of Dr. Elisha Leffingwell (a great-grandson of Dr. Elisha Tracy, of Norwich, Conn.) and Jane (Jackson) Leffingwell, was born February 13, 1845, at Aurora, Cayuga county, N. Y. He was educated at Cayuga Lake Academy; entered Hamilton College in 1866, but did not graduate; and for some years was instructor in physiology and other branches at the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N.Y. Beginning the study of medicine in 1868, he attended lectures at the University of New York and Long Island College Hospital, receiving his degree from the last-named institution in 1874. In 1875 he went abroad; spent a year in St. Thomas' Hospital, London, as pupil of Murchison, Peacock, and Bristowe, and of Williams at Bethlehem Hospital for the Insane; studying also at Paris and Vienna. While in Paris he became interested in the case of a young girl who had just been sentenced to death in England for having, in a frenzy of despair, while attempting suicide, destroyed her illegitimate child. His representations in her behalf to the English Government were successful; and from the home secretary of state he received official notification that "having carefully considered your application in behalf of E. W., Mr. Secretary Cross has felt justified in advising the commutation of the capital sentence in this case," to a year's imprisonment. Returning to America after a journey round the world, Dr. Leffingwell became one of the re-organizers of the "Sanitarium" at Dansville, N. Y., with whose management he was connected until 1888. He is a life member of the Long Island Historical Society; one of the vice-presidents of the American Humane Association; a member of the American Public Health Association; of the Medical Society of the County of Kings; of the Congress of Hygiene and Demography, London, and of other societies. Dr. Leffingwell has given much time to travel in all parts of the world; visiting Burmah, China, and Japan in 1881–'82; Morocco and India in 1882; Palestine and Egypt in 1890; and residing, for longer or shorter periods, in nearly every capital of Europe. He has written largely for periodicals; for *Scribner's* and *Lippincott's* on "Vivisection;" for *The London Contemporary Review* on "Free Trade;" for *The Archives of Medicine* on "Suicide;" for *The Popular Science Monthly* on "The Scientific Aspect of Free Will;" for *The International Review* on "Problems of Our Time," etc. He has published two works; one, a treatise on "Illegitimacy, and the Influence of Seasons upon Conduct," was printed in England in 1891; and a record of travel, "Rambles Through Japan Without a Guide," by Albert Tracy, [pseud.] came out also in London in 1892. In 1871 he was married to Mary C. Hathaway, who died in 1886—s. p.; and in 1892, to Elizabeth Fear. His present residence is in Cambridge, Mass.

ALBERT TRACY LEFFINGWELL.

LEFFINGWELL, Elizabeth Fear, daughter of Obed Fear, and grand-daughter of the Rev. Thomas Fear, of Somerset, England, was born in Pittston, Pa., November 10, 1864. Graduating at the Pittston High School, she began the study of medicine in 1884; attended lectures at the University of Buffalo, Medical Department, receiving from it the degree of M. D., in 1888. The following winter she took a post-graduate course at the New York Polyclinic, and in 1889 went to Germany, studying in Berlin, and spending a year at Leipsic as pupil of Dr. Zweifel in his private hospital for women. Returning in 1890 to America, she was for two years in charge of the department for women's diseases in the "Sanitarium" at Dansville, N. Y. In December, 1892, she was married to Dr. Albert T. Leffingwell of Cambridge, Mass.

ELIZABETH FEAR LEFFINGWELL.

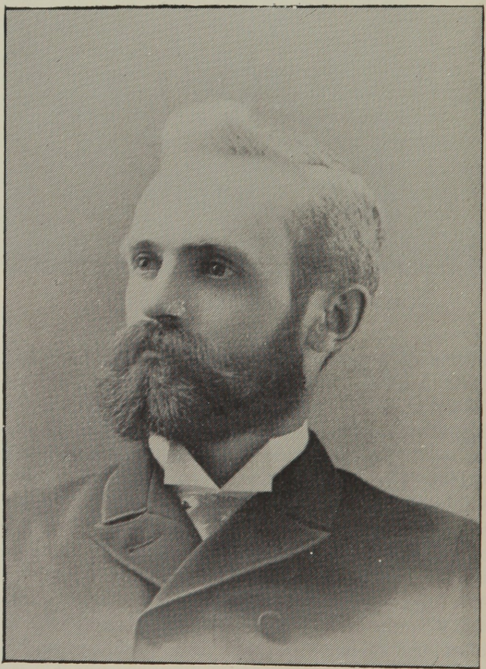
LOWE, George N., Randall, Kan., son of Rev. William and Charity (Morgan) Lowe, grandson of Nixson Lowe, was born July 7, 1838, near Elizabeth City, N. C. He received his primary education in the public schools, and attended the high school of Dublin, Ind., 1852–'53; matriculated at the Greencastle Academy (Ind.), September 1, 1854, and received the degree of A. M. in 1860. Commenced the study of medicine in 1861, at Knightstown, Ind., under Drs. Whitesel & Riddle, but enlisted in the Federal army, August 26, 1861, as private in the Thirty-Sixth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. After the Battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862, he was detailed to assist the surgeons in surgical operations and wound dressing, and served in that capacity until discharged, on account of great physical prostration caused by over fatigue, August 26, 1863. After the close of the war he took three courses of medical lectures at the St. Louis Medical College and the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York city, and was graduated from the latter, degree M. D., in 1868. Soon after graduation he he settled in the practice of medicine at Richmond, Ind.; and after remaining there five years, was at Losantville, two years; Hagerstown, six years; Cambridge City, five years. He then, in 1887, spent three years in medical researches and post-graduate courses, at the Post-Graduate Medical School of Chicago, Ill., and received clinical instruction in the Cook County, Presbyterian, and Woman's hospitals, Chicago, Ill. He has been in practice in Randall, Kan., during the past four years. He is surgeon of the Grand Army of the Republic.



GEORGE N. LOWE.

Dr. Lowe is a member of the Republican Valley Medical Society, of which he is vice-president; Kansas State Medical Society; Nebraska State Line Medical Society; Mississippi Valley Medical Association; Pan-American Medical Congress, Washington, D. C., September, 1893; and other medical societies. He has written papers on "Penetrating Wounds of the Abdomen," *Medical Standard*, July, 1890; "Lacerated Wounds of the Axilla," *Times and Register*, 1891; "Sarcoma of the Dorso-Scapular Region: Operation: Recovery," *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, 1893; "Spina Bifida," *The Kansas Medical Journal;* and other important papers. He has made a number of capital surgical operations, abdominal, thoracic, and cranial, as well as amputations of the extremities, with success. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, subordinate and grand lodge, Hormah encampment, and grand encampment, Indiana.

Married, first, in 1860, Miss Amanda, daughter of James Camplin, who died in August, 1873, leaving three children: James W. Lowe, of Richmond, Ind., and two daughters, Alice and Floria, married. He married, second, February 27, 1890, Miss Connie M., daughter of Simon Swartz, of Kansas.



JOSEPH HENRY AKERS.

AKERS, Joseph Henry, Providence, R. I., son of Joseph Washington and Lucy A. (Tufts) Akers, was born November 11, 1856, at Granby, Hampshire county, Mass. He was a graduate of Granby high school, and also received private instruction while teaching in that place. Commenced the study of medicine in 1880 with Homer S. Bell, Granby, Mass.; attended three courses medical lectures at Dartmouth Medical College, and was graduated from the same in the class of 1884; first settled in practice at Fiskdale, South Worcester county, Mass., in 1885, and after remaining there eighteen months removed to Providence,

R. I., where he has remained to the present time. He is a member of the Rhode Island Medical Society and the Providence Medical Society. He is medical examiner for several societies and life insurance companies. Member Roger Williams Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F.; Minnehaha Encampment; Garfield Lodge, No. 7, K. of P.; Lincoln Council, No. 14, American Order of Mechanics; Morhassuck Council of Royal Arcanum, No. 1,172. Dr. Akers is at present visiting obstetrician to the Providence Lying-In Hospital and secretary of staff. He has taken several post-graduate courses at the N. Y. Polyclinic. Married September 23, 1885, Annie Louise Sholes. They have no children.

CRIADO, Louis Fernandez, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was born in Havana, Cuba, February 11, 1857. He is the descendant of a well-known, aristocratic Cuban family, the son of Peter and Antonia (Urioste) Fernandez Criado.

His desire to obtain a medical education developed at an early age. Being the son of an eminently educated, venerable lawyer and wealthy plantation owner, his early advantages were numerous. At the age of eighteen years he received the degree of A. B., and being then fluently acquainted with the English, Spanish, French, Italian, and Latin languages, at once undertook his favorite study in the fall of the year 1876, much against the will of his relatives. He was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, Medical Department of Columbia College, in the year 1879.

LOUIS FERNANDEZ CRIADO.

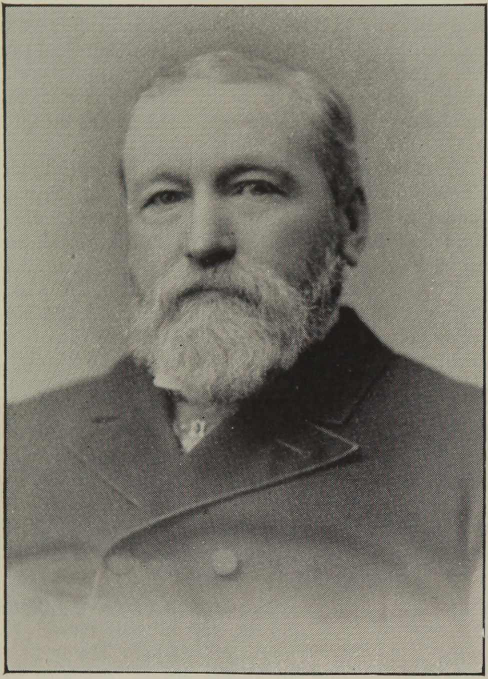
Dr. Criado has travelled widely, and being of a literary disposition, has collected and owns, possibly, one of the finest and most complete private libraries in this continent, comprising works written in the English as well as in many foreign languages. He has served in many capacities in various charitable institutions; is the author of many interesting articles on medical, surgical, and electrical subjects; the inventor of several electrical instruments and devices; and in his fourth year of professorship as demonstrator of pathology and histology at the Long Island College Hospital, resigned his position on account of his more important and lucrative medical and surgical practice. He was appointed Spanish-speaking secretary to the section in pathology of the First Pan-American Medical Congress, held at Washington, D. C., in November, 1893.

Dr. Criado is a commissioned examiner in lunacy, a member of the Medical Society of the City and County of New York, the Medical Society of the County of Kings, the Brooklyn Pathological Society, the Kings County Medical Association, the New York State Medical Association, of several literary societies, and a life member of the Kane Lodge, No. 454, F. and A. M., of the City of New York. He is medical examiner to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

Dr. Criado commenced his early professional career in the city of New York, but soon after established himself in the city of Brooklyn, where he contracted marriage with his present wife, Evelyn, the only child of John G. and Mary (Stanley) Witte. His only child, Roger Fernandez Criado, was born June 20, 1885.

BURGESS, Oscar Otis, San Francisco, Cal., son of Otis and Rebecca Sexton (Jobes) Burgess, grandson of Joel Burgess, was born at Evans, Erie county, N. Y., October 16, 1831. He is of the eighth generation in direct lineal descent from Thomas Burgess, who came to this country from England in 1630.

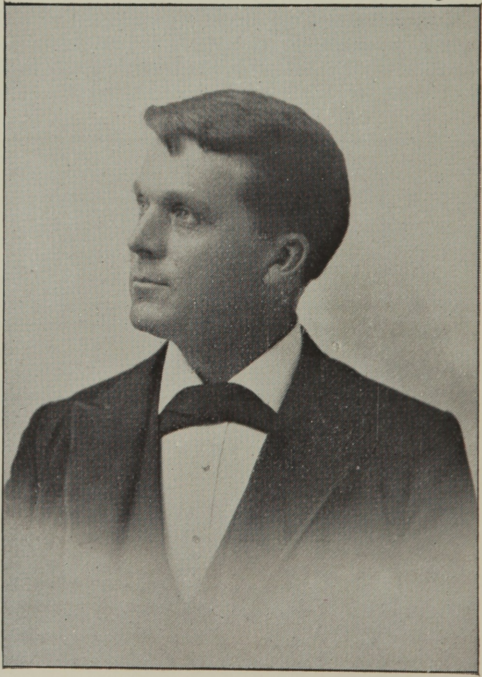
His preliminary education was acquired in the public schools of Buffalo and Erie county, New York; he commenced the study of medicine in 1854, with J. W. Beatty, New York city; attended two full courses and two preliminary courses of medical lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, and was graduated March 13, 1857. March 14, 1857, he commenced the practice of medicine in the city of New York, and remained there six and a half years; he was then four years in Rochester, N. Y., and for the past twenty-six years has been in active practice in San Francisco, Cal. He is a member of and has held the office of president in the San Francisco Gynecological Society, of which he was one of the founders, San Francisco County Medical Society, and the Medical Society of the State of California, and vice-president of the First Pan-American Medical Congress; honorary member San Francisco Polyclinic and Post-Graduate School. Prior to his removal to the Pacific coast, he was attending physician, New York Dispensary, and city physician of Rochester, N. Y. He was assistant, and is now consulting surgeon, California Woman's Hospital; is consulting surgeon to the Children's Hospital, to the San Francisco Lying-in Hospital, to St. Luke's Hospital, and to St. Mary's Hospital. He has been a member of the California State Board of Health, of the San Francisco Microscopical Society, and of the Geographical Society of the Pacific coast. Dr. Burgess has written a number of papers for medical societies, mostly upon tumors of the uterus and ovaries, which have been published in the medical journals; also numerous translations from the French of medical and miscellaneous articles. He has served in several severe epidemics of small-pox, scarlet-fever, diphtheria, etc. Although not a specialist, his practice is chiefly in gynecology; he has performed considerable abdominal surgery, and had the honor of doing the first antiseptic ovariotomy on the Pacific coast, after studying the technique in Europe. He has visited Europe twice—in quest of supplementary medical education, and pleasure besides. He has never engaged in other than medical pursuits, except in early life to enable him to earn the money needed for his medical education. His professional success has been sufficient to enable him to travel quite extensively, and to supplement many deficiencies in his early education.


OSCAR OTIS BURGESS.

Married, March 18, 1863, Miss Amelia Powell of New York, sister of the late W. H. Powell, historical artist. He has no children.

McCORMACK, Joseph Nathaniel, of Bowling Green, Kentucky, born November 9, 1847, in Nelson county, Kentucky, is the son of Thomas (of North of Ireland nativity) and Sarah E. (Brown) McCormack, grandson of Thomas McCormack. He began the study of medicine in 1866, his preceptor being the eminent Dr. J. A. Murphy of Cincinnati, who for many years has been one of the most prominent physicians of the Mississippi valley. His early education was obtained in the imperfect common schools of the period during and after the war, from private tutors, but more largely from private study under the guidance and direction of his father, who was a man of wide experience and travel and broad culture. To his precept and example has his son ever borne tribute, and to them has he owed much of his success. He took an M. D. from Miami Medical College in 1870; and from the medical department of the University of Louisville in 1873. He served with honor in the Cincinnati Hospital during 1870–'71; was afterwards located near New Haven, Ky., 1871–'75; and since the latter date he has been a resident of, and successful physician in, Bowling Green. He has from time to time taken post-graduate courses in New York, Edinburgh, London, and Paris. In his varied experience as a surgeon he has performed many of the more difficult operations rarely attempted except in our hospitals, such as Caesarian sections, ovariotomies, abdominal resections, etc.

Dr. McCormack was appointed a member of the State Board of Health in 1879, and since 1883 has been its executive officer. He is a member of the Kentucky State Medical Society, was its president in 1883; and in his dual capacity as chairman of its legislative committee and executive officer of the state board he has inspired and put into successful operation Kentucky's excellent statute against empiricism. He is also a member of the Bowling Green Medical Society, the American Medical Association, American Public Health Association, National Conference of State Boards of Health, of which he was president from 1886–'93, and of the International Quarantine Commission in 1892.


JOSEPH NATHANIEL MCCORMACK.

His experience with the more commonly feared contagious diseases began in the cholera epidemic of 1873, and he has served through the yellow-fever epidemics of 1878–'79 and 1888, besides numerous local epidemics of small-pox, etc. He has for many years been a trustee of Ogden College. In 1891 the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon Dr. McCormack by Central University "in recognition of his services in the elevation of the standard of the medical profession in his State."

Married, September 14, 1871, to Miss Corinne Crenshaw of Kentucky, daughter of Rev. L. P. Crenshaw. They have one son, Arthur T., aged now twenty-two years, who is studying medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.

ROHÉ, George Henry, of Catonsville, Md., son of John and Margaret (Fuchs) Rohé, both natives of Bavaria, was born January 26, 1851, near Baltimore, Md. He was educated in the public and parish schools in Baltimore city and county, and commenced the study of medicine in 1867, at Baltimore, under the late Prof. Augustus F. Erich; attended three courses of lectures at the University of Maryland, School of Medicine, and was graduated in March, 1873. He afterward studied dermatology, in Boston, under Dr. Edward Wigglesworth. After some years spent in travel, he returned to Baltimore, and engaged in general practice until his appointment as superintendent of the Maryland Hospital for the Insane, at Catonsville, in 1891, which position he still holds.

GEORGE HENRY ROHÉ.

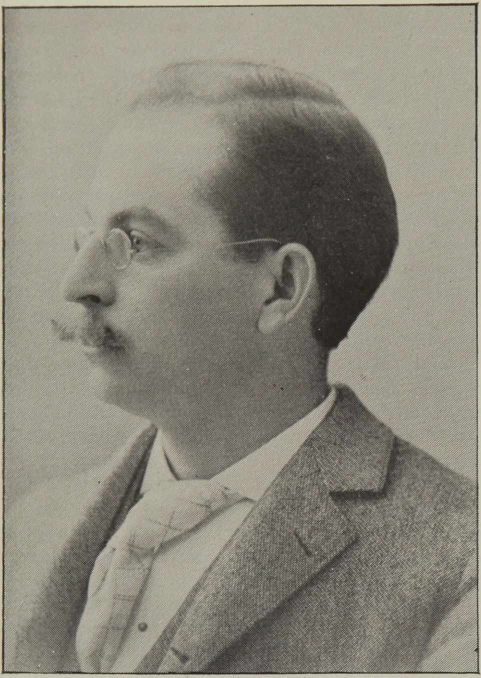
Dr. Rohé was acting assistant surgeon United States army, 1885; he has been professor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, since 1881, and now fills the chair of therapeutics, hygiene, and mental diseases in that college; he was commissioner of health of Baltimore, 1890–'91. He is a member of the American Medical Association, American Public Health Association, American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, its president in 1893; Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, president in 1893; American Medico-Psychological Association; American Electro-Therapeutic Association; Clinical Society of Maryland; Baltimore Medical Association; Baltimore Neurological Society, Medical and Surgical Society of Baltimore; Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, member of the committee on organization, First Pan-American Medical Congress, American Academy of Political and Social Science, membre Associée Etrangère, Société Française d'Hygiéne, and secretary of the Rush Monument committee.

Dr. Rohé is the author of many papers published in the Transactions of the American Medical Association and of the American Public Health Association; has published a Text Book of Hygiene, 3d edition, Philadelphia, 1894; a work on Practical Electricity in Medicine and Surgery (with G. A. Liebig, Jr.), Philadelphia, 1890; and a Manual of Skin Diseases, Philadelphia, 1891. He is also associate editor of the Annual of the Universal Medical Sciences.

Married, in 1890, Miss Mary Lauderman Coffin, of Baltimore, a descendant of Tristram Coffin, the original settler of Nantucket Island in 1660. They have one child, Margaret Rohé.

PRIME, William Reid, Burlington, Vt., son of Thomas Merrill, Jr., and Amity (Paige) Prime, was born in 1857, at Fairfield, Vt.; his father was a physician, the son of Thomas Merrill Prime. Dr. William Reid Prime was educated at Bishop's College School at Lennoxville, P. Q., and at Knowlton Academy, Knowlton, P. Q.; commenced the study of medicine in 1875, at Knowlton, under his father; was two years at McGill Medical College, Montreal, and one year at the University Medical College, New York city, taking three courses of medical lectures, and was graduated from the last named institution in 1879. He located at East Berkshire, Vt., where he commenced his medical practice in 1879, six months, then in Manchester, N. H., nine months; Richford, Vt., nine years; and at the present time in Burlington, Vt. He is a member of the Vermont Medical Society, and of the American Public Health Association; Burlington Clinical Society; sanitary inspector U. S. M. H. S., during the small-pox epidemic in 1885; appointed assistant surgeon of the Vermont National Guards in 1889; attending surgeon to the Mary Fletcher Hospital, Burlington, Vt., 1891; attending physician to the Home for Destitute Children, Burlington, 1891; and medical director for the Vermont Life Insurance Company, 1893. He is the author of several medical papers published in the medical journals and society transactions.

In 1890 Dr. Prime took a post-graduate course at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School, and has given special attention to diseases of women, receiving special practical instruction at Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York, from Professor Mundé and Professor Tauszky in 1879. He has devised a method for forced suction drainage for empyema, and appliances for its use, also other surgical appliances.



WILLIAM REID PRIME.

Dr. Prime was married to Mary Hatch Green, of Windsor, Vt., in 1879. They have two children, Mary Frances, and William Isaac Prime.

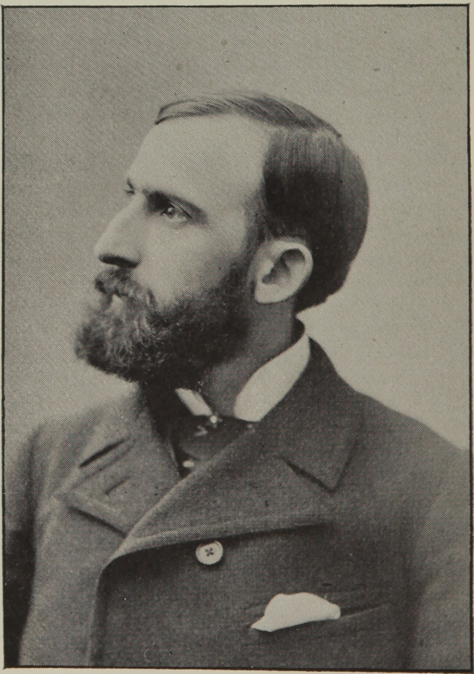
McCURDY, Stewart LeRoy, Dennison, O., son of Peter and Mary (Bowers) McCurdy, grandson of Abel McCurdy, was born July 15, 1859, in Bowerston, Ohio. After graduating from Dennison High School, he commenced the study of medicine, 1877, at Dennison, with Dr. T. H. Wilson of that place; attended two courses of lectures at Columbus Medical College, Ohio, and was graduated March 3, 1881; also a full post-graduate course in all branches at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital in 1885, and an *Ad eundem* degree in medicine from the Ohio Medical University in 1894. He practised general medicine and surgery from date of graduation until 1894, at which time he located at 912 Penn avenue, Pittsburg, Pa., and will limit his practice to orthopedic surgery and diseases of the bones and joints. His special training in orthopedic surgery was received at Vanderbilt Clinic, New York, under Dr. John Ridlon, and at the Institute for Ruptured and Crippled, New York, under Drs. Gibney and Townsend.

Dr. McCurdy is a member of Stillwater Medical Society, its president in 1889; Tuscarawas County Medical Society, president in 1888; Muskingum Valley Medical Society, vice-president in 1890; Ohio State Medical Society, fourth vice-president in 1894; Ohio Association of Railway Surgeons, treasurer in 1893; Ohio Pediatric Society, president in 1894; American Medical Association; American Orthopedic Association; Ninth International Medical Congress; and of the National Association of Railway Surgeons. He was health officer of Dennison, 1884–'93; orthopedic surgeon to Protestant Hospital, Columbus, Ohio, since 1892; professor of orthopedic and clinical surgery, Ohio Medical University, Columbus, since 1892; lecturer on topographical anatomy, Western Pennsylvania Medical College, Pittsburg, Pa.; surgeon to Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway. Dr. McCurdy is surgeon of the Fifth Ohio regiment, Uniformed Rank, Knights of Pythias; president of Dennison school board; president of Dennison Young Men's Christian Association; trustee of Ohio Medical University; and an Odd Fellow.

He received the degree of A. M. from Scio College in 1894, and became orthopedic editor of *Columbus Medical Journal*, the same year.

Following is a list of Dr. McCurdy's more important medical publications:

"Bone Wiring, with Cases," "Hip Joint Disease, with Cases," "New York Letters on Orthopedic Surgery," "Treatment of Tubercular Abscesses," "Orthopedic Surgery as a Specialty," "Intubation with Modified Extractor," "Report on Intubation," "Fracture Bed," (also published in Dr. Schreiber's work on the treatment of fractures in Berne, Switzerland,) "Turpentine as a Remedy for Diphtheria," "Railroad Stretcher," "Lounge and Operating Table," "Railroad Amputations," all in *Columbus Medical Journal*; "Treatment of Compound Fracture," Transactions Ohio State Medical Society; "Spinal Supports," *ibid.*, Davis Annual, 1891; "Sprains and Their Treatment," *Journal American Medical Association*; "Amputations in the Light of Mechanical Science," *ibid.*; "Flap



STEWART LEROY MCCURDY.

Retractor for Amputations," Treat's Annual, 1892; "Bloodless Amputations at Hip and Shoulder," *New York Medical Journal*; "Elastic Traction in the Treatment of Synovitis," illustrated with braces for knee, ankle, wrist, and shoulder, Transactions of American Orthopedic Association, St. Louis, 1893; "Stump Transfusion," chapter XVI, Railway Surgery, by C. B. Stemen, M. D.; "Ambulance, Hospital and Funeral Car," *Railway Age*, "Retaining Splint for Excision of Hip Joint," *Pittsburg Medical Review*; "Old and Neglected Deformities Following Palio-Myelitis," American Orthopedic Association, Washington, D. C., May, 1894; "Excision of the Knee by a New Method," *ibid.*

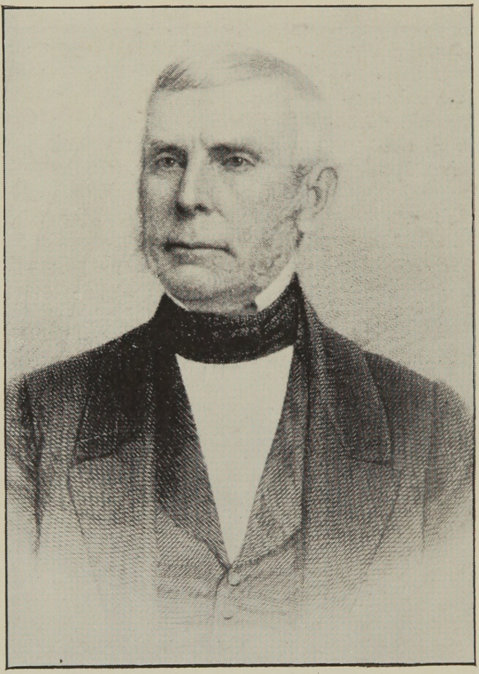
Dr. McCurdy married, September 1, 1887, Miss Susan Rigg Street, of Dennison.

SMITH, Joseph Mather, of New York city, was born at New Rochelle, N. Y., in 1789. His father, Dr. Matson Smith, was a distinguished physician of that place, president of the Westchester County Medical Society, foremost in promoting the welfare of the community, one of the founders (1812) of "The Presbyterian Church formerly called the Old French Church," and belonged to an old Connecticut family, marrying a daughter of Dr. Samuel Mather of Lyme an officer and surgeon in the War of the Revolution and a descendant of the Rev. Richard Mather who came from England to this country in 1635.

Dr. Joseph Mather Smith graduated at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1815. During the War of 1812, he was commissioned in 1814 as surgeon's mate of the First regiment New York Horse Artillery. In 1824 appeared his work entitled "Elements of the Etiology and Philosophy of Epidemics," a volume declared at the time to be "fifty years in advance of the medical literature on its subject, and which was pronounced," by Sir James Johnston in his review of it as "doing honor to American Medicine."

In 1826, he was appointed professor of the theory and practice of medicine in his alma mater, the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, as the successor of the illustrious Dr. David Hosack. Until 1866, the year of his death, thus covering a period of forty years, he uninterruptedly filled either this professorial chair, or the one on materia medica and clinical medicine. In 1829 he was appointed attending physician to the New York Hospital, a position which he held until his decease, skilfully and conscientiously discharging the duties of his office and drawing crowds of students to listen to his clinical instructions. In 1831, he married Henrietta M. Beare, daughter of Henry Martin Beare of New York. She was a most accomplished lady, a descendant of the old New York Colonial families of the Rutgers, Lispenards, and Marstons. In 1854 he was elected president of the New York Academy of Medicine. In 1864 he was appointed president of the Council of Hygiene of the Citizens' Association of New York, and it is chiefly due to the efforts of that body, that an efficient board of health was established in the metropolis. He was one of the early promoters of the American Medical Association and his masterly reports as printed in the first, third, and thirteenth volumes of its transactions, illustrate the logical arrangements of all his thoughts and the breadth and comprehensiveness of his inquiries. He was the author of numerous discourses and essays which were published; among these may be mentioned, "Efficacy of Emetics in Spasmodic Diseases," 1817; "Epidemic Cholera Morbus of Europe and Asia," 1831, published by and at the request of the trustees of the college; "Public Duties of Medical Men," 1846; "Puerperal Fever, its Causes and Modes of Propagation," 1857; "Therapeutics of Albuminurea," 1862.

Dr. Smith was preëminently patriotic. He was a Christian gentleman of the old school. Grave, without formality; dignified, yet not haughty, affable and unassuming; universally beloved and so highly regarded for his learning that he educated about two hundred private pupils in his office. His position was such that his business was chiefly that of a consulting physician. He died in New York in 1866, in the seventy-eighth year of his age, leaving a widow, three sons, and two daughters. His eldest son, Dr. Gouverneur M. Smith, is a physician of New York city, a sketch of whose life appears in this volume. His other sons, Lewis Bayard Smith and Henry Erskine Smith, are retired merchants of New York city.

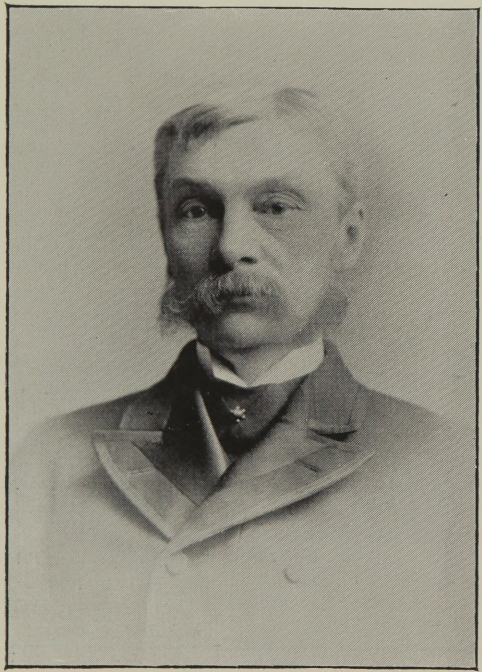


JOSEPH MATHER SMITH.

Dr. Wm. C. Roberts, in his eulogium upon Dr. Smith before the New York Academy of Medicine in 1867, in alluding to his writings remarked: "The style of his written discourses is classical and elegant, exhibiting without labored attempts at fine writing, depth and beauty of thought and expression, wealth of erudition, abundance and felicity of illustration and accuracy of logic and syntax."

Dr. Elisha Harris closed his biography of Dr. Smith before the New York State Medical Society in these words (Trans. 1867),—"Forty years a public teacher in medicine, forty-six years constantly concerned in the active charities of the profession in public hospitals, for more than thirty years a consulting physician whose practical advice and diagnostic aid were widely sought by his brethren, and, to the end of his days a progressive and noble exemplar of the great qualities that exalt our profession, the beneficent influence of his life still lives. His memory is embalmed in our hearts, and will not be forgotten by the generations that follow us."

SMITH, Gouverneur M., was born and resides in New York city, and is the son of the late Joseph Mather Smith, M. D., professor in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, a sketch of whose life appears in this volume. His grandfather, Dr. Matson Smith, was born in Lyme, Conn., belonging to an old New England family, and settling early in life at New Rochelle, N. Y., was distinguished as a physician and active in promoting the religious welfare of the community. He married a daughter of Dr. Samuel Mather, of Lyme, an officer and surgeon in the army of the Revolution, and a descendant of the Rev. Richard Mather who came from England to this country in 1635.



GOUVERNEUR M. SMITH.

Dr. Gouverneur M. Smith, on the maternal side, is connected with such old New York families as the Lispenards, Rutgers, and Marstons, being a great-great-great-grandson of Col. Leonard Lispenard, member of the first Colonial and first Provincial congresses. He was graduated from the New York University in the class of 1852, and received [the degree of A. M. in 1855. While in college he was a member of the Eucleian Society, and belongs to the Delta Phi and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities. In 1855 he was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and in 1856 was appointed physician to the Demilt Dispensary. In 1858 he was one of the delegates from the New York Academy of Medicine to the meeting of the American Medical Association held at Washington, and subsequently represented the Academy in the Medical Society of New York state at Albany. During the Civil War he served gratuitously as a medical officer on board the U. S. Sanitary Commission Transport, *Daniel Webster*. In December, 1862, he was appointed acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A., and served until the close of the war. In 1864 he was appointed executive officer in charge of the U. S. A. General Hospital, at which he was stationed during the absence of the surgeon, U. S. V., in command of the post. His father died in 1866, and Dr. Smith was selected as his successor as one of the attending physicians of the New York Hospital, and since 1879 he has been one of its consulting physicians. He has also been one of the attending physicians of Bellevue Hospital, and one of the attending and consulting physicians of the Presbyterian Hospital. From 1875 to 1878 Dr. Smith was vice-president of the New York Academy of Medicine, and since then, for about fifteen years, one of its trustees. In 1887 and 1888 he was president of the New York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men.

He has written many essays, which have been published in the Transactions of the N. Y. Academy of Medicine, *Medical Record*, the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, and elsewhere. Of these, his article, "Uses and Derangements of the Glycogenic Function of the Liver," was reviewed in London as being "admirable and suggestive." His essay, "The Epidemics of the Century, and the Lessons Derived from Them," was pronounced by the *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, Philadelphia, to be a "scholarly production." His paper, "Wasted Sunbeams—Unused House-Tops," *Medical Record*, April 21, 1888, was quoted from and reprinted in various journals, and very favorably and widely noticed. He has, in a lighter vein, written a number of poems, both of a serious and humorous nature, which have appeared in various periodicals. Among the more notable of his humorous verses may be mentioned "Santa Claus' Mistake," published in *Harper's Monthly*, December, 1888; "An International Congress of Microbes at Berlin," which appeared in the *Medical Record*, January 10, 1891, and "Santa Claus and the Burglar," published in the *Mail and Express*, December 22, 1892. Dr. Smith is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, one of the board of managers of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, one of the incorporators and treasurer of the Society of the War of 1812, one of the consulting physicians of the St. Nicholas Society, a member of the Century and Metropolitan clubs and the New York Historical Society. He is also one of the managers of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor and of the New York Institution for the Blind.

PALMER, Chauncey D., Cincinnati, Ohio, son of Micah and Harriet (Sherman) Palmer, was born September 18, 1839, at Zanesville, O. He was graduated from Woodward High School, Cincinnati, in 1857, and commenced the study of medicine in 1860, under Dr. John Davis, Cincinnati; attended three courses of lectures at the Medical College of Ohio, and was graduated M. D. in 1862. Dr. Palmer commenced the practice of medicine in Cincinnati, in 1862, in the Good Samaritan Hospital, but soon entered the Union army and served as assistant surgeon in Forty-Seventh regiment, Illinois infantry, and in Camp Dennison, O., General Hospital, from 1862 till close of the war.

CHAUNCEY D. PALMER.

Dr. Palmer has been professor of obstetrics and the medical and surgical diseases of women, Medical College of Ohio, since 1870; professor of gynecology and of clinical gynecology in Presbyterian Hospital and in the Woman's Medical College since 1890; gynecologist and obstetrician to Cincinnati Hospital since 1887; consulting gynecologist to German Protestant Hospital, Cincinnati, since 1888; and is medical examiner for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company.

Dr. Palmer is a member of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, president in 1888, '91; Cincinnati Obstetrical Society, president in 1880; Ohio State Medical Society since 1872; and of the American Gynecological Society since 1880. He has performed many ovariotomies and hysterectomies, and has devised a vaginal speculum, obstetrical forceps, intra-uterine syringe, uterine curettes, and intra-uterine medicator. His medical writings include: "Laparotomy and Laparo-Hysterectomy for Fibroids of the Uterus," Transactions of the American Gynecological Society, Vol. V; "Dysmenorrhoea," *ibid.*, Vol. VIII; "Abdominal Section: Value and Range of Application," *ibid.*, Vol. IX; "Therapeutic Value of Certain Remedies in Treatment of Hemorrhage of the Uterus," *ibid.*, Vol. XII; "Periodical Inter-Menstrual Pain," *ibid.*, Vol. XVII; "Occipito-Posterior Positions of Vertex," *ibid.*, Vol. XVII; "Inflammatory Affections of the Uterus," American System of Gynecology, Vol. I; "Constitutional Origin of Local Uterine Diseases," Cincinnati *Lancet and Clinic.*

Dr. Palmer married, first, in 1863, Miss Helen Taylor, of Cincinnati, who died in 1865; married, second, in 1868, Miss M. Adelaide White, of Cincinnati. Their children are Elliott Barton, and W. Dudley Palmer.

Dr. Palmer has recently built, and is occupying, a new residence, with office attached, in Avondale, one of the hill-top suburban places of Cincinnati.

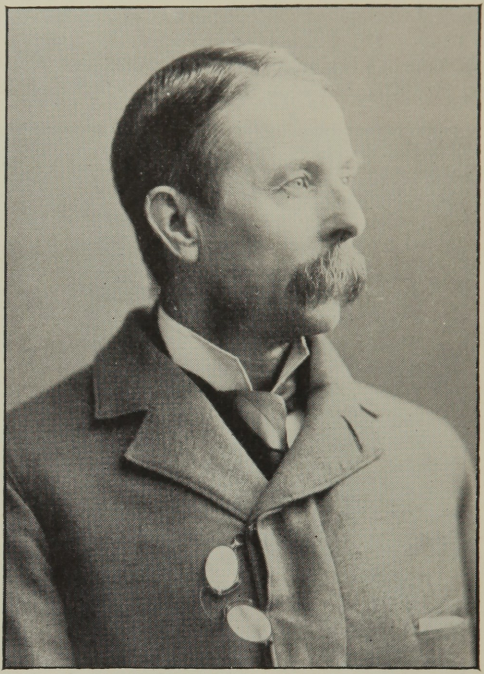
HOLTON, Henry Dwight, of Brattleboro, Vt., was born at Rockingham, Vt., July 24, 1838. He is the son of Elihu Dwight Holton, and grandson of Zoeth Holton. He was educated at the Saxton's River (Vt.) Academy, commenced the study of medicine in 1857, and pursued it under the instruction of Dr. J. H. Warren, of Boston, and Prof. Valentine Mott, of New York. He attended two courses of medical lectures at the University of New York, and was graduated from that institution in 1860. He commenced the practice of medicine in Brooklyn, N. Y., but soon after removed to Putney, Vt., where he remained seven years, subsequently locating at Brattleboro, Vt., where he has been for the past twenty-seven

HENRY DWIGHT HOLTON.

years. He is a surgeon of note, having several times performed ovariotomy, laparotomy, and other of the major operations. He is a member of the Connecticut River Medical Society, the Vermont Medical Society, American Medical Association, British Medical Association, American Public Health Association, and the Gynecological Society of Boston. He is the author of several medical papers which have been published in the society transactions and medical journals. He has been president of local medical societies, Vermont Medical Society, and vice-president of the American Medical Association. He was professor of therapeutics and general pathology in the medical department of the University of Vermont, which position he held for fourteen years; surgeon of the Twelfth regiment Vermont Militia. In 1873 he was appointed by the court medical examiner to the Vermont Asylum for the Insane, which position he held for five years. In 1884 he was elected to the state senate; in 1888 he represented his town in the legislature. He has three times been elected by the legislature trustee of the University of Vermont, each term for six years; was appointed by the governor as commissioner to represent the state in the National Nicaragua Canal Convention, also commissioner for the Columbian Exposition. He was president of the board of trustees of the Pan-American Medical Congress; a member of the Brattleboro school board for twenty-five years, chairman for thirteen years; twelve years president of the Brattleboro Gas and Electric Light Co.; director for ten years of Vermont National Bank; president of Vermont Loan and Trust Co.; vice-president of Vermont Humane Society; president of Brattleboro Home for the Aged and Disabled. He was elected treasurer of the American Public Health Association at its meeting in the city of Mexico, December, 1892. He married, November 9, 1862, Ellen J. Hoit.

DARRAGH, Robert James, Portsmouth, Ont., born Nov. 26, 1842, at Jamaica, West Indies, is the son of James and Isabella (Irwin) Darragh, and grandson of John Darragh of Annagh, Ireland. Removing to Canada with his parents when a child, he received a preliminary education in the common schools of Kingston and at the Kingston Collegiate Institute, then taught by Rev. Peter D. Muir, B. A. He commenced the study of medicine in 1861, attending four courses of lectures at the University of Queen's College, from which he was graduated M. D. in 1866. Was admitted a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario in 1867; commenced the practice of medicine at Paris, Ont., but soon removed to Burford, in Western Ontario, and remained there until 1869, when he took a year's holiday; returned to Western Ontario in 1870 and settled in the practice of medicine at East Whitby, remaining until 1877. While a resident of this town Dr. Darragh helped organize a literary society and also the Mechanic's Institute and Library, and was the first president of the latter. In 1892 Dr. Darragh removed to Portsmouth, Ont., his present location. He has contributed frequent articles to the *Canadian Lancet* and to several literary journals, is a member of the Order of Foresters, medical examiner for several life insurance companies, and district manager of the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company.

Dr. Darragh married, first, in 1869, Miss Margaret Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. James Frame of Watertown, N. Y., who died in 1889. Of their ten children there are living: Alexander, Edmund Burke, Robert James, Charles Septimus, Florence Isabella, and Margaret Pauline; three sons and one daughter are deceased. Dr. Darragh married, second, in 1890, Miss Emily Amelia, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Morley, Esq., of Kingston, Ont.



ROBERT JAMES DARRAGH.

CERNA, David, at present of Galveston, Texas, son of Sr. D. Louis Cerna, was born at San Buenaventura, state of Coahuila, Mexico, in 1857, his father owning one of the largest farms in that state. Dr. Cerna's primary school education was received in his native town. When a little over fourteen years of age he was sent to Philadelphia, Pa., and immediately entered La Salle College, where he won, in his second year, the second prize of his class, a silver medal, and the third year, by which time he had mastered the English language, he was awarded the first prize, a gold medal, for the highest general average.

In 1874, after leaving La Salle College, he entered the University of Pennsylvania, Medical Department, from which he was graduated M. D. in 1879, after a five years' course, taking one of the alumni prizes for his essay on "Thevetia Iccotli and Its Glucoside." In June of the same year he received from the Auxiliary Faculty of Medicine, of the same institution, the degree of Ph. D. and was awarded the "George B. Wood" prize for his thesis on "Phenol (carbolic acid): Its poisonous effects and the soluble sulphates as antidotes."

In 1880 Dr. Cerna returned to Mexico, and after a rigid examination before the board of health of the state of Coahuila, his diplomas were duly recognized and he was allowed to practice medicine, which he did successfully for a period of eight years, 1880–'89. During this time he wrote on general literature and made a translation into Spanish of John William Draper's "History of the Conflict between Religion and Science," the greater part of which was published in the *Boletin Masonico*, then edited in the city of Mexico by the distinguished *literateur*, Ermilo G. Canton, his compatriot. Dr. Cerna also published in Spanish several literary essays and patriotic orations. In 1883, during the inauguration of the Mexican National Railway at Saltillo, capital of the state of Coahuila, he delivered, in the name of the city, the oration of welcome. This was done in English as a courtesy to the large American colony present, and the address was published in several American newspapers. In the same year he was, much against his will, made a candidate for mayor of his town, but was defeated; in the following year he was elected to a seat in the state legislature, which he occupied for the brief period of one month, as secretary of that body, but was obliged to abdicate, together with his fellow legislators and the executive and judicial powers, by order of the National Senate, President Diaz appointing a provisional military government. Dr. Cerna returned to Philadelphia in 1889, and was soon made assistant in the Laboratory of Experimental Therapeutics of the University of Pennsylvania under Prof. H. C. Wood. In 1890 he was appointed successively assistant in physiology, and demonstrator of and lecturer on experimental therapeutics in the same institution. While an officer of the university he published several original essays on medical subjects, one of which, "A Physiological and Therapeutic Study of Hydrastic Canadensis," was awarded the prize offered in 1890 by the Medical Society of the County of New York. Soon afterward he was elected a member of the Philadelphia Pathological Society. In 1891 he delivered two addresses before the Spring Garden Unitarian Society of Philadelphia, one on the "Civilization of the Toltecs," and the other on "Modern Mexico." The same year he received from abroad the honorary title of corresponding fellow of the Sociedad Española de Higiene of Madrid. In February, 1892, he delivered a lecture before the Alumni Society of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, on "Pharmacy among the Aztecs." Soon after he was elected a fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, and member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society. The same year he severed his connection with the University of Pennsylvania, in order to accept the position of demonstrator of physiology in the Medical Department of the University of Texas, at Galveston, which position he has since held. He has recently been elected a member of the Galveston County Medical Society, fellow of the Texas Academy of Science, and member of the Texas State Medical Association. He held the position of Spanish-speaking secretary (Section on Therapeutics) of the First Pan-American Medical Congress, 1893. He is associate editor of Sajous' "Annual of the Universal Medical Sciences," and has recently been elevated to the lectureship on the History of Medicine in the University of Texas.

DAVID CERNA.

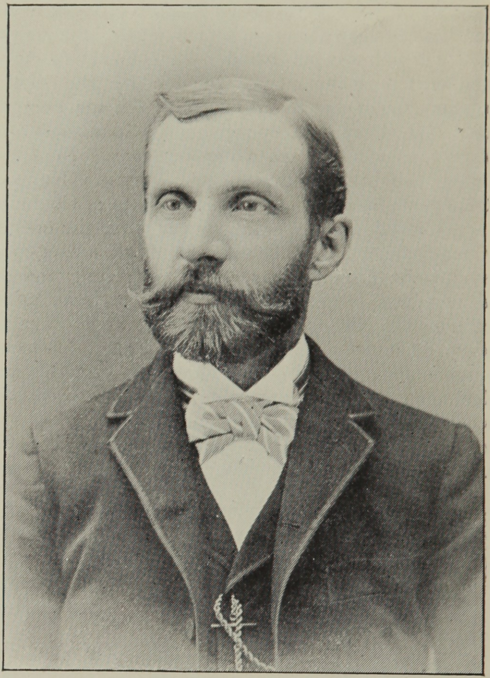
While in Philadelphia Dr. Cerna was connected with the therapeutic section of the *University Medical Magazine*, which he also resigned upon going to Texas. He now has charge of the Section on Therapeutics, in the *Texas Medical Journal*, and has likewise contributed to the Section on General Medicine and Therapeutics in *La Revista Médico Quirúrgica Americana*, of New York. He has published, through Mr. W. B. Saunders of Philadelphia, a little book, entitled "Notes on the Newer Remedies," and is now engaged in the preparation of the second edition of the work.

Dr. Cerna, although not educated in music, has composed some light pieces, among them the "Dedication Waltz," dedicated to his class in 1879 and played at the commencement exercises; and another, "Among the Tube-Roses," (Entre Azucenas), published in Philadelphia, 1891; and another, "Xóchitl," recently published.

Among his contributions to medical literature not previously mentioned are: "A Case of Twins in a Primipera; Spontaneous Version, Asphyxia, and Post-Partum Hemorrhage," *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, Nov., 1879; "Massage in Surgery," *ibid.*, Sept., 1891; "A New Treatment of Tuberculosis," *ibid.*, Oct., 1891; "The New Treatment of Pneumonia by Large Doses of Digitalis," *ibid.*, Dec., 1891; "The Action of Ergot as a Hemostatic in Uterine Hemorrhage," *ibid.*, Jan., 1892; "The Therapeutic Uses of Iodol," *ibid.*, April, 1892; "A Note on the Chemistry of Phenol and the Effects of the Sulpho-Carbolates," *Philadelphia Medical Times*, Jan., 1880; "A Contribution to the Study of the Physiological Action of Quinia and Cinchonidia," *ibid.*, July, 1880; "Some Cases Treated with Iodol," *Medical News*, March, 1890; "A Research to Determine the Action of Nitrous Oxide, Nitrogen, Oxygen, and Carbonic Acid Upon the Circulation, with Especial Reference to Nitrous Oxide Anæsthesia," with Dr. H. C. Wood, *Therapeutic Gazette*, Aug. and Sept., 1890; "A Study of the Physiological Action of Kava-Kava," *ibid.*, Jan., 1891; "The Physiological Actions of Alcohol," presented to the First Pan-American Medical Congress; "The Therapeutic Uses of Phenocoll, With Special Reference to its Employment in Malaria," *ibid.*; "The Therapeutic Uses of Kava-Kava," *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, May, 1891: "A Physiological Study of Chlotalmid," with Dr. H. C. Wood, *Notes on New Remedies*, June, 1891; "A Study on the Comparative Actions of Antipyrine, Phenacetine, and Phenocoll on the Circulation and Heart Phenomena," with Dr. W. S. Carter, *ibid.*, Sept., 1892; "A Contribution to the Study of the Action of Chloral on the Circulation," *University Medical Magazine*, Nov., 1891; "Aztec Medicine," *ibid.*, July and August, 1892; "General Therapeutics," with Drs. J. P. Crozer Griffith and H. W. Cattell, in the Annual of the Universal Medical Sciences, 1891, 1892; "Experimental Therapeutics," with Dr. Hobart A. Hare, *ibid.*, 1892; "Chloride of Ethyl and Pental," with Dr. H. C. Wood, *Dental Cosmos*, July, 1892, and Transactions of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, 1892; "List of Incompatibles," appendix to Keating's Medical Dictionary, 1892; "Table of Poisons and Antidotes," *ibid.*; "List of New Remedies," *ibid.*; "The Antagonism Between Opium and Belladonna," *Daniel's Texas Medical Journal*, Dec., 1892; "Typhus-Fever as Met With in Mexico, With Special Reference to its Treatment," *Medical Review*, May, 1893; "The Actions and Uses of Pental," Transactions of the Texas State Medical Association, 1893, and *American Medico-Surgical Bulletin*, October, 1893; "The Effects of Drugs and Other Agencies upon the Respiratory Movements," with Dr. H. C. Wood, *Journal of Physiology*, supplement No. 2, 1892; "Some Thoughts on Higher Medical Education and Medical Ethics," *American Medico-Surgical Bulletin*, Dec., 1893, and Jan. 1, 1894; and numerous other contributions in the form of reviews, translations from the French and Spanish medical literature, etc.

Dr. Cerna married, in 1885, Miss Dolores de la Garza, of Mexico, who died in 1887; he married, again, in 1891, Miss Matilda Lorenz, of Philadelphia, Pa.; has one child, a girl, Luisa Herlinda Cerna.

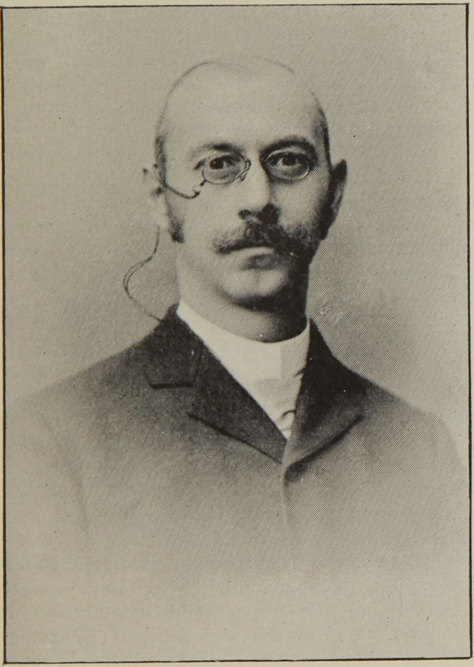
DELESDERNIER, Horace William, of Meriden, Conn., son of Horace Nelson and Normanitine (Desjardins) Delesdernier, grandson of Horace Nelson Delesdernier, was born April 6, 1851, at St. Scholastique, Province of Quebec, Canada. He attended the common schools from 1857 to 1860, then took a course of study at the Classical College of St. Thérèse, P. Q., and after that a two years' course at a normal school in Montreal, P. Q. At the age of sixteen he removed to Meriden, Conn., and engaged in work. He undertook the study of medicine, in 1880, at Meriden, studying under Dr. Emile C. Jenigor and Dr. Edward W. Smith, both of that city; attended a four years' course at the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, and was graduated June 25, 1885. He commenced the practice of medicine in July of that year, at Meriden, and remained until July, 1886, then moved to Gilbertville, Mass., where he practised until 1889, and then returned to Meriden. He is a member of Meriden Medical Society, New Haven County Medical Society, and of Connecticut Medical Society; assistant surgeon of the Second regiment of Connecticut, Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias; member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Ancient Order of Foresters, and others, and is medical examiner for many of them.


HORACE WILLIAM DELESDERNIER.

Married, February 14, 1889, Miss Marie Louise Valentine, daughter of C. F. Lalonde, ex-mayor of Montreal, P. Q. They have one child, Leah Delesdernier.

CAMMANN, Donald Muhlenberg, of New York city, son of George Philip Cammann, M. D., inventor of the binaural stethoscope, and Catherine Anna (Lorrillard) Cammann, grandson of Charles Louis Cammann, was born April 13, 1852, in New York city. He was a student one year and a half at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., and then spent several months with Ernest Coleridge, grandson of the poet, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, in Surry, Eng., within sight of Tennyson's country home, preparing for Oxford University, from which he was graduated B. A. in 1876. He commenced the study of medicine the same year, under Dr. Francis Delafield, of New York; attended three courses of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, and was graduated in 1879; was interne at St. Luke's Hospital, 1879–'81. His whole professional career has been in New York city, being in partnership for several years with Dr. James R. Leaming and Dr. Gustavus A. Sabine.

Dr. Cammann is a member and one of the founders of the American Climatological Association, fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, member of the Medical Society of the County of New York, and of the New York Pathological Society. He was assistant attending physician, class of heart and lungs, Out-Door Department, New York Hospital, 1882–'85; attending physician, class of heart and lungs, Demilt Dispensary, 1885–'91; instructor in diseases of the chest and physical diagnosis, New York Polyclinic, 1884–'87; visiting physician to the Orphans' Home and Asylum, New York city, 1883–'92, and now consulting physician to the same; attending physician, class of heart and lungs, New York Dispensary, 1880–'82. He was attending physician to the poor of Trinity Chapel for several years. He has contributed quite extensively to medical literature, among his writings being a book on "The Physical Diagnosis of the Diseases of the Heart and Lungs," G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1891; paper on "Bronchitis and Interpleural Plastic Exudation," *Medical Record*, September 30, 1882; "Milk Diet in Childhood," *New York Medical Journal*, March 29, 1884; "Terpine in Diseases of the Lungs," *ibid.*, June 30, 1888; "Twenty-three Cases of Tyrotoxicon Poisoning," *ibid.*, November 23, 1889; "A Modification of Cammann's Binaural Stethoscope," *ibid.*, January, 1885; "Remarks on Auscultatory Percussions on a New Binaural Hydrophone," *ibid.*, February 27, 1886, besides being contributor to Wood's "Handbook of the Medical Sciences."



DONALD MUHLENBERG CAMMANN.

Dr. Cammann is a member of the University Club of New York city, St. Nicholas Society, and has been president of the Knickerbocker Bowling Club since 1885. He has travelled extensively, more especially in the Southern United States and over the continent of Europe.

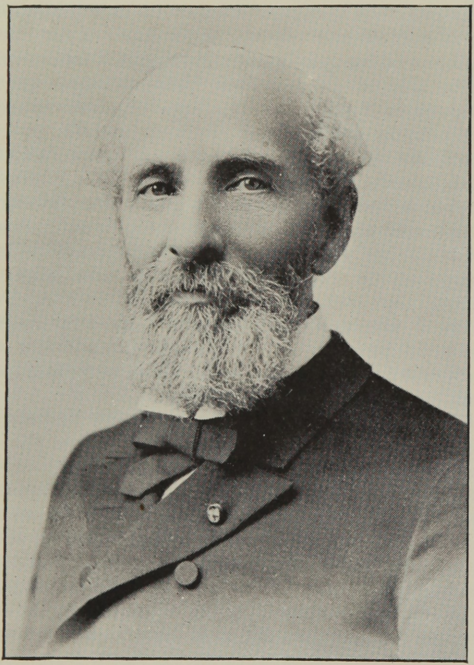
Unmarried.

CLARKE, Augustus Peck, Cambridge, Mass., born September 24, 1833, in Pawtucket, R. I., is the son of Seth Darling and Fanny (Peck) Clarke, and is of the ninth generation from Joseph Clarke (Seth 8, Edward 7, Ichabod 6, Joseph 5, Joseph 4, Joseph 3, Joseph 2, Joseph 1), who, with his wife, Alice (Pepper) Clarke, emigrated from Suffolk county, Eng., to Dorchester, Mass., in 1630. His great-grandfather, Ichabod Clarke, was commissioned captain in the War of the Revolution, and his grandfather, Edward Clarke, served in the War of 1812. This family is one of great antiquity in Suffolk county, Eng. A direct ancestor, Thomas Clarke, of Bury St. Edmund's, gent., mentioned in his will of 1506, "a Seynt Antony crosse, a tau crosse of gold weyng iij li.," which was borne in an armorial coart, and was assumed as an augmentation in consequence of having been worn by his maternal great-grandsire, Nicholas Drury, in the expedition to Spain with John of Gaunt, the Duke of Lancaster, in 1386. Dr. Clarke's maternal grandfather, Joel Peck, also served in the War of the Revolution, and was of the twenty-fifth generation in descent from John Peck, of Belton, Yorkshire, knight.

Dr. Clarke completed his preparatory course in the University grammar school, Providence, R. I., and entered Brown University in September, 1856, reeeiving the degree of A. M. in the class of 1860. Before the close of his academic course he commenced the study of medicine under Lewis L. Miller, M. D., of Providence, R. I., entered Harvard University Medical School, and received the degree of M. D. in the class of 1862. In August, 1861, after an examination by a medical board, he was appointed assistant surgeon of the Sixth New York Cavalry, and immediately entered upon the duties of the office. He served in the Peninsular campaign of 1862, was at the siege of Yorktown and at subsequent engagements, including those at Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, and Peach Orchard, in the Seven Days' battles. At the Battle of Savage's Station, June 29, 1862, he became a prisoner of war, but was allowed to continue his professional service, and remained with the wounded until all were exchanged. He was promoted to the rank of surgeon in the same regiment, May 5, 1863, and served with the cavalry corps in the Rappahannock campaign and in other operations of the Army of the Potomac of that year. At the opening of General Grant's campaign, in the spring of 1864, Dr. Clarke was appointed surgeon-in-chief of the Second Brigade of the First Cavalry Division, was present with his command and took an active part in the movements conducted by General Sheridan. During the campaign of 1864–'65 he was appointed surgeon-in-chief of all the First Cavalry Division, accompanied General Sheridan in his colossal raid from Winchester to Petersburg, was in the Battle of Five Forks, and in other engagements until the surrender at Appomattox. On recommendation of his superior officers, he received brevet appointment of lieutenant-colonel and colonel for faithful and meritorious service.

Immediately after the close of the war Dr. Clarke went abroad, visiting the medical schools and hospitals of Paris, London, and other medical centers. On his return, in 1866, he settled in Cambridge, Mass., where he has since continued the practice of medicine.

Dr. Clarke is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and has been one of its councillors; member of the American Academy of Medicine, American Medical Association, American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists; president of the Gynecological Society of Boston, 1891–'92; a vice-president of the Pan-American Medical Congress, 1893; member of the Ninth International Medical Congress, Washington, D. C., and of the Tenth at Berlin, before each of which he read papers; a delegate to the British Medical Association in 1890, and to medical societies at Paris in the same year. While abroad with his family, in the last named year, he travelled extensively in Central Europe and in the British Isles, again visiting the hospitals and medical schools. He was one of the founders of the Cambridge Society for Medical Improvement in 1868, and was its secretary from 1870 to 1875; also a member of the American Public Health Association, and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. The following are the titles of some of the papers Dr. Clarke has written:



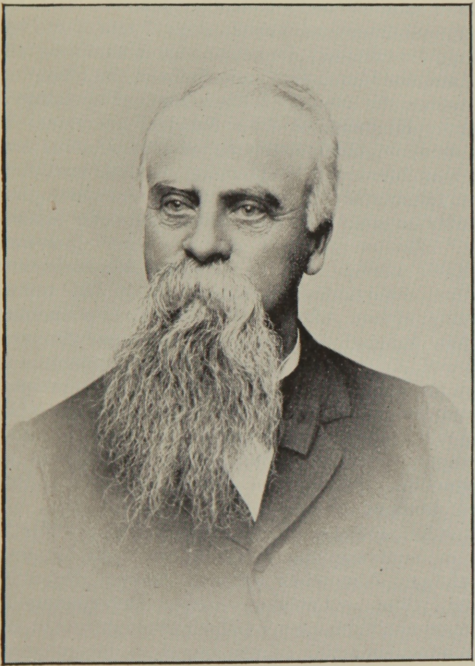
AUGUSTUS PECK CLARKE.

"Perforating Ulcer of the Duodenum," *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1881; "Removal of Intra-Uterine Fibroids," *ibid.*, 1882; "Cerebral Erysipelas," *ibid.*, 1883; "Hemiplegia," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1884; "Uterine Displacements," *ibid.*, 1884; "Obstinate Vomiting of Pregnancy," *ibid.*, 1885; "Induced Premature Labor," *ibid.*, 1885; "Pelvic Cellulitis," *ibid.*, 1886; "Early and Repeated Tapping in Ascites," *ibid.*, 1886; "Abortion for Uncontrollable Vomiting of Pregnancy," *ibid.*, 1888; "Ante-partum Hourglass Constriction of the Uterus," *ibid.*, 1888; "Chronic Cystitis in the Female," *ibid.*, 1889; "Management of the Perineum During Labor," *ibid.*, 1889; "On the Tenth International Medical Congress at Berlin," *ibid.*, 1890; "The Influence of the Position of the Patient in Labor in Causing Uterine Inertia and Pelvic Disturbances," *ibid.*, 1891; "Some of the Lesions Induced by Typhoid Fever," *ibid.*, 1891; "A Certain Class of Obstetric Cases in which the Use of the Forceps is Imperatively Demanded," *ibid.*, 1891; "Some Points in the Surgical Treatment for the Radical Cure of Hernia," *ibid.*, 1891; "Origin and Development of Modern Gynecology," *ibid.*, 1892; "On the Importance of Surgical Treatment for Laceration of the Cervix Uteri," *ibid.*, 1892; "Diet in Its Relation to the Treatment and Prevention of Disease," *ibid.*, 1892; "Vesico-Vaginal Fistula; Its Etiology and Treatment," *ibid.*, 1893; "A Consideration of Some of the Operative Measures Employed in Gynecology," *ibid.*, 1893; "The Pan-American Medical Congress," *ibid.*, 1893; "Vascular Growths of the Female Meatus Urinarius," *Medical Press and Circular*, London, Eng., 1887; and Transactions of the Ninth International Medical Congress, 1887; "Dilatation of the Cervix Uteri," Transactions of the Gynecological Society of Boston, 1889; "Faradism in the Practice of Gynecology," *ibid.*, 1889; "The Treatment of Placenta Prævia," *Medical Times and Register*, 1890; "Adherent Placenta: Its Causes and Management," Transactions of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, 1890; "Post Partum Hemorrhage: Its Etiology and Management," *ibid.*, 1891; "Ueber die Wichtigkeit der frühzeitigen Erkenntniss des Pyosalpinx als Ursache der eitrigen Beckenentzündung," Deutschen Medicinischen Wochenschrift, Berlin, 1891; "Parametritis, Its Etiology and Pathology," *Journal of Gynecology*, 1891; "The Advantages of Version in a Certain Class of Obstetric Cases," *American Journal of Obstetrics*, 1892; "Puerperal Eclampsia: Its Causation and Treatment," *American Gynecological Journal*, 1893; "Some Observations Respecting Tubo-Ovarian Disease," *ibid.*, 1893; "Some Points in the Surgical Treatment of Appendicitis," *The Canada Medical Record*, 1893: "On the Value of Certain Methods of Surgical Treatment for Chronic Procidentia Uteri," Annals of Gynecology and Pædiatry, 1893; "On the Relation of Pelvic Suppuration to Uterine Disease," Transactions of the

Eleventh International Medical Congress, Rome, Italy, 1894, also *Gazette Hebdomadaire et Mercredi*, Paris, France, 1894.

Dr. Clarke has been consulting physician to Middlesex Hospital and Dispensary since 1892, and professor of gynecology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Boston since 1893, and dean of the faculty since 1894. He was president of Cambridge Art Circle, 1890–'91, member of Cambridge city council, 1871–'73, '74, and during the last year was an alderman and chairman of the Committee on Health.

Dr. Clarke married, October 23, 1861, Miss Mary H. Gray, author and poet, daughter of the late Gideon and Hannah Orne (Metcalf) Gray, and of the seventh generation in descent from Edward Gray, who settled in Plymouth in 1643. They have two daughters, Inez Louise, A. B., of Harvard Annex, 1891, and Genevieve, a student of the same collegiate institution.



EUGENE A. BENTON.

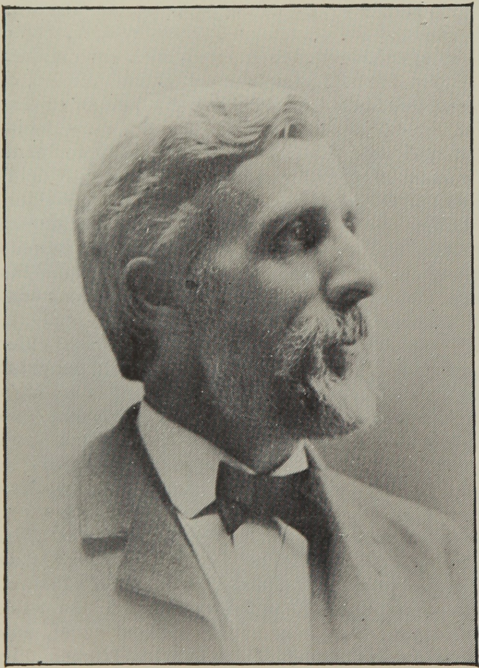
BENTON, Eugene A., Central City, Neb., son of Jesse and Phœbe (Scott) Benton, was born July 23, 1839, at Franklin, N. Y. He was educated at Academy, Coudersport, Pa., and at Delaware Literary Institute, Franklin, N. Y.; served as hospital steward in the Fifty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, 1861–'65; attended two courses of lectures at Albany Medical College and at the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, graduating from the latter in 1866. He commenced the practice of medicine the same year in Delaware county, O., and in 1869 removed to Davis, Ill., where he remained until 1885, and then settled in Central City, Neb. Dr. Benton is a member of Nebraska State Medical Society, was its vice-president in 1892; is a member of the American Medical Association; health officer of Central City, 1893–'94, and is secretary of the pension examining board of surgeons of Central City, Neb.

Dr. Benton has performed the most difficult and delicate operations, such as ovariotomy, laparotomy, and many others. He is an earnest advocate of a new operation for biliary calculi, viz., Ligating the cystic duct, removing the contents of the cyst together with as much of the cyst as can be removed without injury to the substance of the liver, and closing the wound without drainage. He is the author of "Reports of Cases of Ovariotomy," "Atresia Hymenialis," and other papers published in the Transactions of the Nebraska State Medical Society.

Dr. Benton married, May 24, 1869, Miss Della Thurston, of Delaware, O. Their children are: Jessie, Josey E., Grace, and Bessie.

WILDER, Burt Green, Ithaca, N. Y., born August 11, 1841, in Boston, Mass., is descended from Nicholas Wilder, who, in 1497, received from Henry VII the estate of Shiplake on the Thames, with a coat of arms; also of Thomas Wilder, whose widow, Martha, came to America with her children in 1638. He is a grandson of David Wilder, of Leominster, Mass., who published a history of that town, served as state treasurer and in the legislature, and was the first in that vicinity to break the custom of providing liquor in the harvest field, and son of David and Celia Colton (Burt) Wilder, his father also being a member of the legislature and state auditor of Massachusetts. His parents removed to Brookline, Mass., in 1845, and his natural history studies began at the age of fourteen, with recorded observations upon living spiders, which were brought to the notice of the elder Agassiz and led to an invitation to visit the great naturalist. He was graduated from the high school, Brookline, Mass., in 1859, the last two years being devoted to Latin and Greek, and entered Lawrence Scientific School (Harvard) in the fall of 1859 as a special student of comparative anatomy with Jeffries Wyman, also attending courses by Agassiz and Gray, and was graduated B. S. in July, 1862 (*in anatomia summa cum laude*). Upon the invitation of Dr. F. H. Brown, he at once entered Judiciary Square Hospital, Washington, D. C., as acting medical cadet, and became medical cadet, U. S. A., in October. In May, 1863, he passed the examinations as licentiate of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and was appointed assistant surgeon of the Fifty-Fifth Massachusetts Infantry (colored); in this capacity, and later as surgeon, he served until the regiment was discharged in September, 1865. While stationed on Folly Island, near Charleston, S. C., August 20, 1863, Dr. Wilder discovered a large and handsome spider (since named *Nephila Wilderi* by McCook) from which, while alive, he reeled 150 yards of yellow silk. At the close of the war accounts of this spider were presented to scientific bodies, in lectures before the Lowell Institute, and, at the suggestion of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, in the *Atlantic Monthly*, August, 1866.

Dr. Wilder attended lectures at Dartmouth Medical College and Harvard Medical School, from the latter of which he was graduated March 6, 1866, his thesis being read at the commencement. In October of the same year Dr. Wilder became assistant in comparative anatomy in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, under an arrangement with Professor Agassiz, whereby his time was equally divided between the anatomy of sharks and rays and more general studies. While at the museum he served for a year as curator of herpetology in the Boston Society of Natural History, and in the winter of 1867–'68 gave a course of university lectures on "The Morphological Value and Relations of the Human Hand." In 1867 he described what is now known as the "slip system of notes," and in 1885 the use of "correspondence slips" was suggested. Dr. Wilder was elected professor of physiology, vertebrate zoölogy, and neurology in Cornell University September 26, 1867, and has occupied that chair since the opening of the institution in the fall of the next year. During this connection with Cornell, Dr. Wilder has been professor of physiology in the Medical School of Maine, 1874–'84, and in the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, 1876–'77; was selected as chief of the scientific staff of the unrealized "Woodruff expedition around the world," 1877; lecturer on the comparative anatomy of vertebrates at the Anderson Summer School of Natural History, 1873–'74, and lectured before the Lowell Institute in Boston, and institutes in New York, Brooklyn, Chicago, and other cities, as well as the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New York in 1884.


BURT GREEN WILDER.

Dr. Wilder is a member of Tomkins County (N. Y.) Medical Society; American Neurological Association, its president in 1885; Association of American Anatomists, its vice-president in 1894; American Association for the Advancement of Science, vice-president of its biological section in 1885; Boston Society of Natural History; American Philosophical Society; Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences; delegate to the American Medical Association in 1880. With Prof. S. H. Gage he is the author of "Anatomical Technology as applied to the Domestic Cat," 1882–'86, 1892. Other representative writings are: "Muscles of the Chimpanzee," 1861; "Intermembral Homologies," 1871; "The Brain of the Cat," 1881; "Gar-Pikes Old and Young," 1877; "The Triangle Spider," 1875; "Educational Museums of Vertebrates," 1885; "Jeffries Wyman," 1874; "Should Comparative Anatomy be Included in a Medical Course?" "Is Nature Inconsistent?" 1876; "The Brain of Ceratodus," 1887; "The Gross Anatomy of the Brain," Wood's Reference Handbook, 1889, 1893; "Anatomical Terminology," *ibid.*; "Physiology Practicums: Directions for Examining the Cat, and the Heart, Eye, and Brain of the Sheep, as an aid in the Study of Elementary Physiology," 1893; "Histories of Two Surgical Specimens in the Army Medical Museum," *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, LXXI, 1864, Medical and Surgical History of the War, part I; "Pathological Polarity, or what has been called Symmetry in Disease," *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, LXXIV, 1866; "Extra Digits," Massachusetts Medical Society Publications (read at the annual meeting, June, 1868), II, 1868; "Preliminary Medica Education," *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, XCII, June 24, 1875; "An Apparatus to Show the Action of the Diaphragm in Respiration," Boston Society Natural History Proceedings, XIX, 1878; "Preliminary Laryngoscopy upon the Cat," Laryngol. Arch. 1, 1880; "The Two Kinds of Vivisection, *Sentisection* and *Callisection*," *New York Medical Record*, XVIII, 1880, p. 219; *Nature*, XXII, 1880, p. 517; *Science*, I, 1880; "Methods of Studying the Brain (Cartwright Lectures for 1884)," *New York Medical Journal*, February *et seq.*, 1884; "Paronomy *versus* Heteronymy as Neuronymic Principles," presidential address at the 11th annual meeting of the American Neurological Association, 1885, *Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases*, XII; "Remarks upon a Living Frog which was Decebrized more than seven months ago," American Neurological Association Transactions, 1886, *Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases*, XIII; "The Relation of the Thalamus to the Paracœle (lateral ventricle)," *Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases*, July, 1889, XIV, also American Neurological Association Transactions, 1888; "Brain: Gross or Microscopic Anatomy," Reference Handbook of Medical Sciences, A. H. Buck, editor, VIII, 1889, also in IX, 1893; "Brain, Malformations of, which are Morphologically Instructive," *ibid.*; "Brain, Removal, Preservation and Dissection of," *ibid.*, also in IX, 1893; with S. H. Gage, "Anatomical Terminology," Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences, A. H. Buck, editor, VIII, 1889; with F. P. Foster, An

Illustrated Encyclopædic Medical Dictionary, being a dictionary of the technical terms used by writers on medicine and the collateral sciences in the Latin, English, French, and German languages; as chairman, "Reports of the Committee on Anatomical Nomenclature, with special reference to the Brain," American Association for the Advancement of Science Proceedings, 1888–'90; as secretary, "Preliminary Reports of the Committee on Anatomical Nomenclature," Association of American Anatomists, Records, 1890.

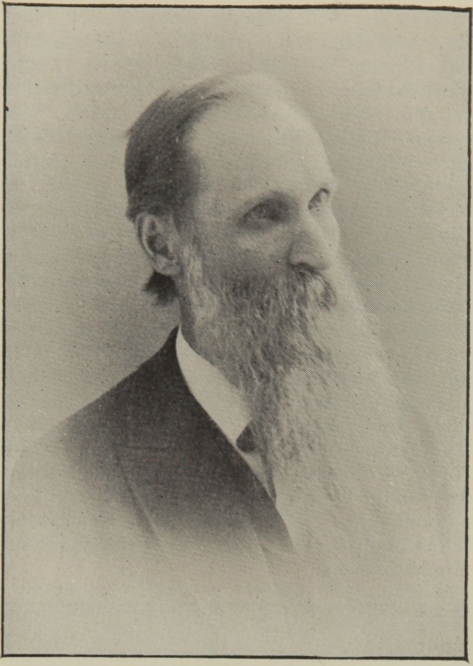
At the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the opening of Cornell University, October 7, 1893, there was presented to Professor Wilder a "Quarter-Century Book," a volume of 500 pages, 26 plates, 36 figures in the text, and a portrait. It comprises scientific papers prepared for the occasion by fifteen of his former pupils.

Dr. Wilder has opposed secret societies and intercollegiate athletic contests. He has advocated the simplification of anatomical nomenclature, the need of studying the cerebral fissures of average moral and intelligent persons, the introduction into schools of practical exercises in physiology and zoölogy, painless experiments upon animals as a means of general instruction, the extirpation of the appendix from all young children, temperance as distinguished from total abstinence, and the use of chloroform as a lethal agent for condemned animals and criminals. He is an evolutionist and a member of the New church (Swedenborgian denomination).

Married, June 9, 1868, Sarah Cowell, daughter of Dr. William Nichols, of Boston, Mass. Their children are: Ruth, Mary Nichols, and Bertha.

ROBERTSON, Thaddeus Lindley, Birmingham, Ala., son of Willis Benjamin and Catherine H. (Coley) Robertson, grandson of George Robertson, was born January 27, 1836, in Granville county, N. C. The Robertsons and Coleys were both Scotch families who emigrated to Delaware in the early settlement of this county. His parents moved to Alabama in 1848, and he worked upon the farm and attended the common schools until the age of seventeen, then entered the academy at Oxford, Ala. After reading medicine for more than three years, he attended a course of lectures at the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, Charleston, obtained a license under the law then in force, in 1858, and practised medicine until the fall of 1860 at Springville, Ala.; attended his last course of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and was graduated in 1861. While a resident of Oxford, 1881, Dr. Robertson helped organize the Calhoun County Medical Society, obtained the charter, and was elected its treasurer and a member of the board of censors, holding those positions until he removed to Birmingham, Jefferson county, Ala., in 1887. He became a member of Jefferson County Medical Society, was elected one of its censors in 1890 and 1893, and was president of the society in 1891. He has served the Alabama State Medical Association as councillor since 1881, was elected vice-president in 1886, serving two years, and in April, 1893, was elected president of the association.

Married, in 1862, Miss Hepsabeth L. Herring of Springville, Ala. Their children are: Fannie W., Annie L., and Ida M., living; Bettie P., Nellie H., Dollie T., and Gussie G., dead. Wife died in 1877. Contracted a second marriage with Mary C. Worthington in 1879. Their children are Walter W., Janie W., and Benjamin P., living; Thenia A., dead.



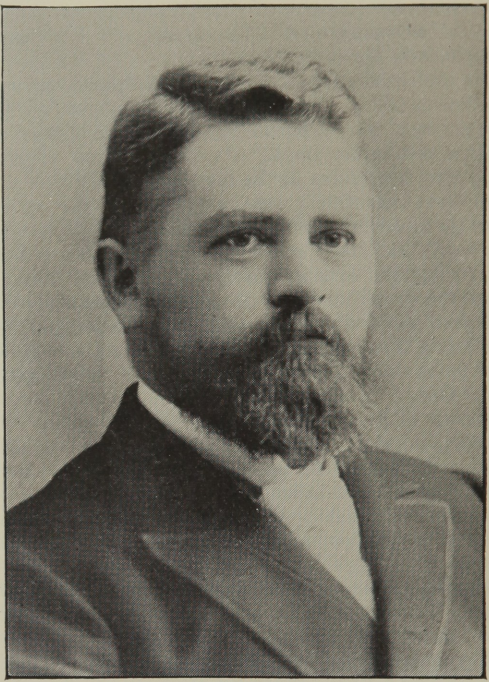
THADDEUS LINDLEY ROBERTSON.

BUGBEE, Abel Goss, Derby Line, Vt., was born Jan. 24, 1824, at Lower Waterford, Vt. He is the son of Dr. Ralph and Irena (Goss) Bugbee, whose family consisted of six children, five sons and one daughter; all of the sons, with the exception of one who died in infancy, were physicians and surgeons, and the daughter married Enoch Blanchard, A. B., M. D., a physician and surgeon. He was the grandson of Amos Bugbee, a descendant of Edward Bugby (the name was so spelled till about the year 1700, when it was quite universally changed to Bugbee) who came from England, sailing from Ipswich in the ship *Francis*, early in April, 1634, and settled in Roxbury, Mass.

His preliminary education was obtained in the Lower Waterford district and select or high schools, and at the St. Johnsbury and Peacham Academies; commenced the study of medicine in 1845, at Lower Waterford, with his father, Dr. Ralph Bugbee, and in 1847 with Prof. Josephus Perkins, of Castleton, a part of the time at his office; attended two full courses of medical lectures at Castleton Medical College, and was graduated November 22, 1848. He first located in practice at Wells River, Vt., where he remained until November, 1850, when he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, for a full course of lectures; he also attended the Old City Hospital, Bellevue Hospital, Blackwell's Island Hospital, and the Eye and Ear Infirmary, and then settled in Derby Line, Vt., in 1851, and has remained there to the present time. In 1868 he took a second course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city, attended Bellevue Hospital and Blackwell's Island Hospital. He is a member of the Vermont State Medical Society, Orleans County Medical Society, of which he was president three years, and is now one of the censors, and the White Mountain Medical Society. He united with the Stanstead (Canada) Wesleyan Methodist Church, May 10, 1874, and has been steward of the same since 1875, recording steward eight years, and trustee since 1878. In 1880 he was elected one of the executive committee of the Stanstead Wesleyan College, and has held the office since that date; and since 1885 he has been a member of the trustee board of the same college. He is a member of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Vermont; member of the Grand Encampment I. O. O. F., appointed D. D. G. L. three years for District No. 13; Oriental Lodge No. 36, Derby Line, I. O. O. F., in which he has held all the offices; International Encampment, No. 13, in which he has held all the offices; and Rebekah Lodge Maple Leaf, No. 19, chaplain, Derby Line. His practice has been extensive in Orleans and Stanstead counties, and he has performed many surgical operations. Married, September 7, 1852, Miss Minddwell Ann Carter, who died September 1, 1870; married, second, October 17, 1877, Miss Nancy Reed. His two children, by second marriage, are deceased.

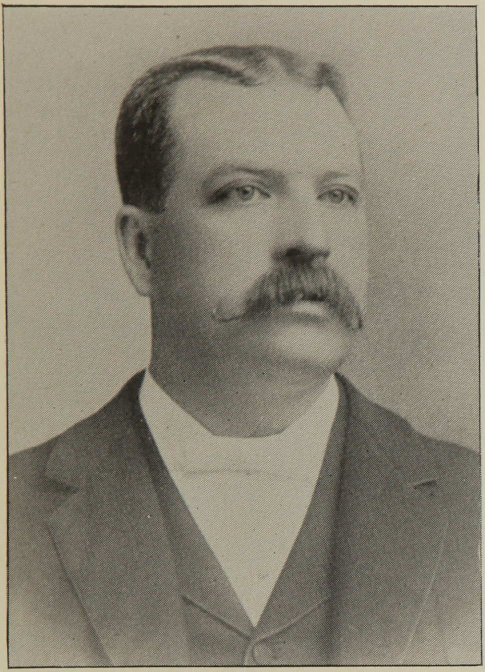
ABEL GOSS BUGBEE.

JONES, William Farrington, San Rafael, Cal., son of William Ladd and Anne Louise (Farrington) Jones, grandson of Elijah Jones, was born January 11, 1860, at Eureka, Humboldt county, Cal. He was educated in the public schools and at the Golden Gate Academy, Oakland, Cal., and at Oahu College, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands; commenced the study of medicine in 1881, at Honolulu, H. I., with Dr. John S. McGrew; attended three full courses of medical lectures of nine months each, at Cooper Medical College, San Francisco, Cal., and was graduated from the same November 11, 1885. He served first as interne one year, 1866, at City and County Hospital, San Francisco, and then settled at San Rafael, Cal., where he has since remained. He is a member of the Medical Society of the State of California; director of physical culture, Mount Tamalpais Military Academy, San Rafael; president of board of education, and formerly secretary of board of trustees of town library of San Rafael. He is a member of Marin Lodge, No. 191, F. and A. M.; Marin Lodge, No. 200, I. O. O. F., San Rafael. Dr. Jones's father and grandfather were Congregational clergymen, his grandfather having been pastor of one parish nearly fifty years, in Minot, Me. His father, Wm. Ladd Jones, went to California in 1855, around the Horn. He is himself an elder in the First Presbyterian church in San Rafael. Married, June 29, 1889, Mrs. Mettie Ware Irwin, of San Rafael; they have one child, Farrington Ladd Jones.



WILLIAM FARRINGTON JONES.

McKINNON, Alexander Balone, Fairhaven, Wash., son of Henry and Alexandrina (McDonald) McKinnon, and grandson of Captain Ronald McKinnon, of the British Army, was born August 31, 1851, in Inverness county, Cape Breton, Can. He received his education in the common schools of his native county and at the Academy Cape Breton, and graduated from the Military College, Halifax, N. S., in 1876. He began the study of medicine in 1874, and continued it until 1876 when he enlisted in the Northwest Mounted Police, Canada. He remained in the service for three years, and from 1880 to 1882 he was employed in the Dominion lands office at Birtle, Manitoba. In the latter year he was elected treasurer of the united counties of Shoal Lake and Russell, and in the same year again took up the study of medicine. He attended four courses of medical lectures at the University of the City of New York, graduating therefrom in February, 1886.



ALEXANDER BALONE MCKINNON.

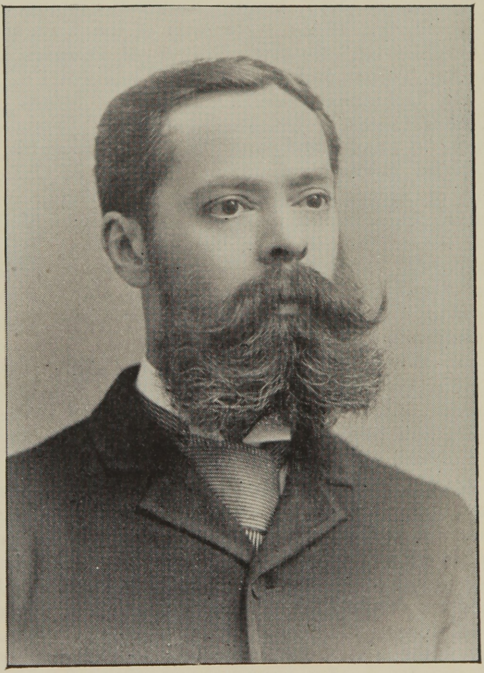
Returning to Manitoba he began the practice of his profession at Birtle the same year. In 1888 he was appointed coroner for the province of Manitoba, by Governor Shultz. In 1890 Dr. McKinnon removed to Fairhaven, Washington, where he is at present located. He is a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Manitoba; a licentiate of the State Board Medical Examiners, Washington; and of the Whatcom County Medical Society.

He is also prominent in social and fraternal organizations, being a member of the Knights of Pythias, Independent Order Foresters, and Canadian Order Odd Fellows, Manchester Unity.

Dr. McKinnon is unmarried.

WHITE, Joseph Augustus, Richmond, Va., son of Ambrose A. and Mary (Hurley) White, grandson of John White, was born April 19, 1848, at Baltimore, Md. His preliminary education was obtained at Rock Hill College, Ellicott City, Md., at Loyola College, Baltimore, Md., and was graduated A. B., 1867, from Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmetsburg, Md. He received the degree of A. M. from the same college in 1869. He commenced the study of medicine, 1867, in Baltimore, under Dr. Nathan R. Smith of that place. He attended two courses of medical lectures at the University of Maryland School of Medicine from which he was graduated M. D. in 1869. He then attended the spring course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, after which he went abroad. He took one course at the Ecole de Medicine, Paris, France, and was in Dolbeau's service at Beaujon Hospital. From Paris he went to the University of Freiburg in Breisgau for one session, to Heidelberg for the same period, and finished his studies in Berlin, where he took special courses under Hirschberg, Leber, Schweigger, Weber Liel, Virchow, and Helmholtz.

He commenced the practice of medicine in 1872, at Baltimore, Md., remained there until 1879, then removed to Richmond, Va., and has since practised there. Dr. White was professor of diseases of the eye and ear at Washington University School of Medicine in Baltimore from 1872 to 1877. He is now professor of ophthalmology and associate professor of otology, rhinology, and laryngology, in the University College of Medicine, Richmond, Va., (established May, 1893). He is senior surgeon to the Richmond Eye, Ear, Throat, and Nose Infirmary, which he founded in 1880; ophthalmic surgeon to the Virginia Hospital, Richmond, Va.; and serves in the same capacity for several railroad corporations. He served a short time as an auxiliary surgeon in the Baden corps, during the Franco-Prussian war, in 1870–'71.



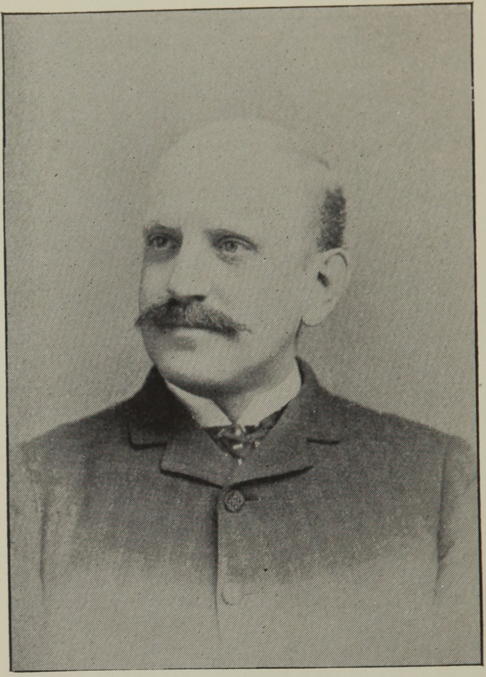
JOSEPH AUGUSTUS WHITE.

Dr. White is a member of the American Opthalmological Society; member and ex-vice-president of the Medical Society of Virginia; member Richmond Academy of Medicine; Medical Society of the State of West Virginia; ex-member of the executive committee, and ex-chairman of the Ophthalmic Section of the American Medical Association; ex-president of the Richmond Medical and Surgical Society; and member of the National Association of Railway Surgeons. He is also a member of the Virginia Historical Society, and of the Virginia branch of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Dr. White originated the self-retaining palate retractor which bears his name, a self-retaining tongue depressor, a galvano-cautery handle, with various attachments for operating on the nose, throat, and eye, and with a ratchet snare attachment. He has published many papers in various medical journals since 1872, on subjects in his special department of medicine and surgery, among them being one on "Eye Troubles of Reflex or Neurotic Origin," *Virginia Medical Monthly*, 1887; "Importance of Nasal Surgery and Nasal Therapeutics in Aural Affections," *ibid.*, 1890; "The So-Called Third Tonsil: Its Importance in Nasal Catarrh," *Journal American Medical Association*, 1889; "Relations of Refractive Errors and Muscular Defects in Asthenopia," Transactions Medical Society of Virginia, 1890; "Artificial Ripening of Cataract," *Archives of Opthalmology*, 1891; "Injuries of Eye Among Railroad Employes," *Railway Age*, 1892; "Neurosis of the Nose and Naso-Pharynx," Burnett's System of Diseases of the Ear, Throat, and Nose, 1893, (Lippincott Co.); "The Ophthalmoscope as a Diagnostic Means in Various Forms of Disease," *Gaillard's Journal*, 1878; "Tracheotomy and Phthisical Laryngitis," *Archives Laryngology*, 1882; "Address of Chairman of Section of Ophthalmology, Otology, and Laryngology, in open session of the American Medical Association in New Orleans," 1884; "On Laryngeal Papillomata," *Journal American Medical Association*, 1892; "On Orbital and Occular Growths" (with plates), *ibid.*; "On Optic Nerve Troubles in Fevers," *ibid.*, 1893.

Dr. White married, December 27, 1877, Miss Sophie, daughter of Dr. James Berney, of Montgomery, Ala. They have two daughters living, Edith and Sophie. Three sons, James Berney, J. Edward, and Joseph A., Jr., are deceased.

WILE, William Conrad, Danbury, Conn., was born January 23, 1847, at Pleasant Valley, Dutchess county, New York. He is the son of the Rev. Benjamin Franklin and Betty (Buckley) Wile, and grandson of Conrad Wile, of an old Dutch family of Amsterdam. Dr. Wile was a student at the College Hill school of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and at the age of fifteen enlisted in Company G, the One Hundred and Fiftieth New York regiment, 1862; he was at the front two years and eight months, and was in the Battle of Gettysburg and accompanied Sherman in his march to the sea. Returning home, he commenced the study of medicine in 1865, under Dr. John M. Dwan, Pleasant Valley, N. Y. He attended three courses of medical lectures at the Medical Department, University of New York, and was graduated in 1870. Previous to 1870 he served two years as hospital steward in the regular army. He commenced the practice of medicine at New Brunswick, N. J., where he remained one year; he was at Highland, Ulster county, N. Y., two years; Newtown, Conn., from 1873 to 1886, when he was called to the chair of nervous diseases and electric therapeutics at the Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia, where he spent one year; since that time he has been located at Danbury, Conn.



WILLIAM CONRAD WILE.

Dr. Wile organized the Danbury Medical Association, and has been an active member from the first; he has been vice-president of the Connecticut State Medical Society; president of the Danbury Medical Association; twice president of the Fairfield County Society; vice-president of the American Medical Association; president of the American Medical Editors' Association; a member of the British Medical Society; corresponding member of the New York Medico-Legal Society; member of the Society of Jurisprudence, New York city; honorary member of the Ulster County (N. Y.) Medical Society; Bridgeport (Conn.) Medical Association; Bridgeport Scientific Society, and is now president of the Merchants' Board of Trade of Danbury. In 1881 he commenced the publication of the *New England Medical Monthly* and is still editor of the same, and has contributed extensively to the American Medical Association, the British Medical Society, and to the state and county medical societies. In September, 1892, he was elected surgeon-general of the Grand Army of the Republic at Washington, D. C.; organized Custer Post 46, department of Connecticut, and for three years was its commander; he is also, for the second time, medical director of the state of Connecticut. He is surgeon of the Danbury Hospital, surgeon of the Danbury & Norwalk and New York & New England railways. He is a Thirty-second Degree Mason. Dr. Wile devised a spray apparatus and a trocar for exploring ovarian cysts.

In 1871 Dr. Wile married Eliza Scott Garretson who died in 1882, leaving one child, a daughter; in 1887 he married Hattie Adele Loomis, of New Haven, Conn.

SATTERTHWAITE, Thomas Edward, of New York city, son of Thomas Wilkinson and Ann Fisher (Sheafe) Satterthwaite, was born within what are now the territorial limits of New York city, March 26, 1843. His paternal grandfather was an Englishman who married a daughter of Theophylact Bache, of New York, a merchant of English birth but Huguenot extraction. Bache reached New York in 1751, his uncle (by marriage), Paul Richard, a Huguenot and mayor of New York, establishing him in business. Richard's family had emigrated from Holland in 1660.

On the maternal side, Dr. Satterthwaite had for his grandfather James Sheafe, of Portsmouth, N. H. Through Mr. Sheafe's marriage with Ann Fisher, Dr. Satterthwaite became a lineal descendant of John Wentworth, lieutenant-governor of New Hampshire. The Sheafe family was Puritan, and came to this country in 1639 with a company under the Rev. Henry Whitfield (afterwards private secretary of Oliver Cromwell) and Robert Kitchel. Both had married Sheafes. They founded Guilford in Connecticut, Robert Kitchel afterwards uniting with other Connecticut colonists to found Newark, N. J. Jacob Sheafe, the founder of the American branch, was one of the so called pillars of the Guilford church; subsequently he removed to Boston, and his tomb in King's Chapel burying-ground is said to have been the first erected there. James Sheafe was a merchant, and though of loyalistic tendencies became a Federalist subsequently, and was elected to the house and senate in New Hampshire, and thence to the house and senate at Washington. Running for governor of New Hampshire, he received a plurality of votes, but lost the election in the house.

THOMAS EDWARD SATTERTHWAITE.

Dr. Satterthwaite's grandfather, Thomas W. Satterthwaite, was partner of his father-in-law, Theophylact Bache, who was a conspicuous figure in the annals of New York: at one time president of the Chamber of Commerce; of the New York Hospital; St. George's Society, and a warden of Trinity Church. His father, Thomas W. Satterthwaite, was also engaged in New York mercantile business for many years.

Dr. Satterthwaite entered Yale College in 1860 and was graduated in 1864; in September of the same year he entered the Scientific Department of Harvard University, in the department of comparative anatomy, and became a private pupil of Jeffries Wyman. In November he entered the department of medicine, attended one course of lectures, and then reëntered the medical department of the Scientific School, where he remained until July, 1865. In October, 1865, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, and received the degree of M. D. from that institution in March, 1867. In August, 1867, he became an interne of the New York Hospital, then on Broadway, opposite Pearl street, receiving there a diploma in 1869, after twenty months of surgical experience. He then went to Europe and continued his medical studies in Vienna. The Franco-Prussian war breaking out, in the summer of 1870 he entered the Prussian service as assistant surgeon, and having been promoted to the position of full surgeon with the rank of captain was sent to the field in the autumn, remaining there until the spring of 1871. For his services he received from Emperor William the decoration of the Iron Cross. On the cessation of hostilities in March, 1871, he tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and he returned once more to the study of medicine, taking special courses under Rechlinghausen in Würtzburg. Upon his return to this country in the autumn of 1871, he commenced the practice of medicine in New York city, continuing it, with few interruptions, to the present time.

In 1872 Dr. Satterthwaite was appointed microscopist to St. Luke's Hospital and subsequently pathologist, holding these positions for about twelve years; in 1873 was appointed pathologist to the Presbyterian Hospital, holding the position for fifteen years; in 1873 was made clinical assistant to Willard Parker in the chair of surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York. The same year he opened a private laboratory for instruction in normal and pathological histology. This was probably the first private laboratory opened in this country for that purpose, and it was continued for seventeen years. Later he became incorporator and trustee of the alumni association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, designed by its founders to promote the extra-mural teaching of those branches of medicine not successfully taught in the regular under-graduate curriculum. After some money had been raised, the project met with so much opposition from the faculty of the college that the original project was abandoned. Meanwhile, however, an organization was effected between a number of extra-mural teachers in the several colleges, which, in the year 1882, ripened into the founding of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, and the New York Polyclinic, two institutions that have now a permanent place in the medical systems of the country. Dr. Satterthwaite was one of the founders of the New York Post-Graduate School, and probably the originator in this country of the post-graduate system as applied to organized post-graduate medical education. He was secretary of this school during two of the most trying years of its eventful history; was professor of pathological anatomy one year and of general medicine seven years in the same institution. In 1890, while vice-president, he resigned, being compelled to give up teaching on account of the pressure of other duties. For seventeen years he took an active and continuous interest in practical pathology, and was for two years lecturer in comparative pathology at the Columbia Veterinary College, where he made a special study of the diseases of the lower animals. For two consecutive terms he was president of the New York Pathological Society.

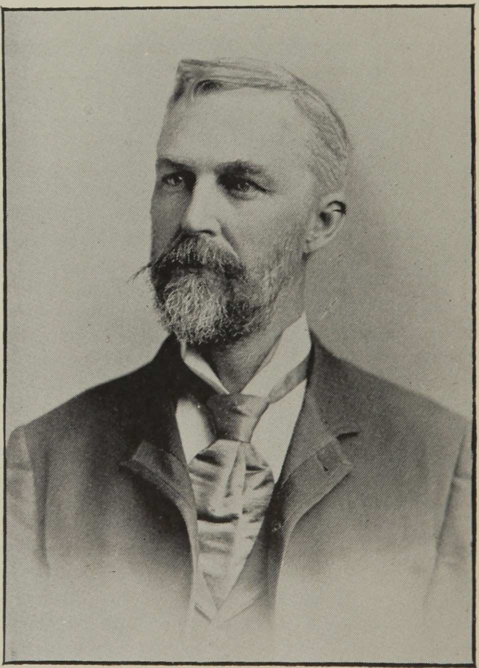
In 1881 Dr. Satterthwaite issued simultaneously in New York and London a "Manual of Histology," written in conjunction with well known American specialists, and in 1887 published a work on "Practical Bacteriology." He has also contributed extensively to medical journals. The following published papers show the general scope of his work:

"Bacteria and their Relation to Disease," *Medical Record*, December, 1875; "The Structure and Development of Connective Substances" (Prize Essay), *Monthly Microscopic Journal*, London, 1876; "The Germ Theory of Disease," Transactions of the International Medical Congress, 1876; "Address on Comparative Pathology," *Journal of Comparative Medicine and Surgery*, January, 1882; "Origin and Natural History of Tuberculosis," *Medical Record*, October 28, 1882; "Carcinoma," Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences, Vol. 1, 1885; "Renal Diseases," etc., *Medical News*, October 23, 1886; "Lithæmia and Allied Disorders," *Medical Record*, November 19, 1887; "Ulcerative Endo Carditis," *idem.*, February 27, 1886; "Enlargements of the Liver," Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences, Vol. IV, 1887; "Abscess of the Liver," *idem.*, 1887; "Scarlatina," *Quarterly Bulletin* of the Post-Graduate Medical School, January, 1887; "Hodgkins Disease," *Post-Graduate Journal*, April, 1888; "Pyothorax," *Medical Record*, November 17, 1888; "Progressive Pernicious Anæmia," *Medical Record*, March 31, 1888; "Bronchial Pneumonia," *British Medical Journal*, December 7, 1889; "Pulmonary Syphilis," *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, June 11–18, 1891; "Pathology of Diphtheria," *Canada Lancet*, March, 1894.

Dr. Satterthwaite is at present consulting physician to the Orthopædic Hospital, North-Eastern Dispensary, and is president of the Babies' Hospital. He is a member of the American Academy of Medicine; the New York Academy of Medicine; the Medical Society of the County of New York; Medical Society of the State of New York; International Medical Congress; Pathological Society; and New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association; also of the Geographical Society; Genealogical and Biological Society; and of the University and Century clubs. He is still engaged in a general medical and consulting practice, continuing to take an active interest in medical and scientific subjects. He is also active in matters relating to municipal reform and local good government.

Married, in 1884, Isabella, daughter of the late Dr. James Lenox Banks, of New York city.

HUNTINGTON, George, La Grangeville, N. Y., son of Dr. George Lee and Mary (Hoogland) Huntington, grandson of Dr. Abe Huntington, for many years one of the principal physicians and surgeons of Eastern Long Island, was born April 9, 1850, at East Hampton, N. Y. He was educated at Clinton Academy, East Hampton, Long Island, N. Y., and was a classical pupil of John Wallace of East Hampton; commenced the study of medicine in the fall of 1868, under the preceptorship of his father, George L. Huntington, M. D.; attended three courses of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, and was graduated from that institution in 1871. Dr. Huntington commenced the practice of medicine in 1872, at Pomeroy, Ohio, but after less than a year there, joined his



GEORGE HUNTINGTON.

father in practice at East Hampton, L. I., until January, 1874, and then removed to La Grangeville. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Dutchess (N. Y.), and was its president, 1887–'88; was elected an honorary member of the Brooklyn Society for Neurology in April, 1894; and is also a member of the Audubon Society of New York. Dr. Huntington is the author of a paper on "Chorea," read before the Meigs and Mason Academy of Medicine in 1872, and published in the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*. This paper described a peculiar form of hereditary chorea existing in Long Island, N. Y., which has since attracted much attention both at home and abroad, and which has been designated by the name of "Huntington's Chorea."

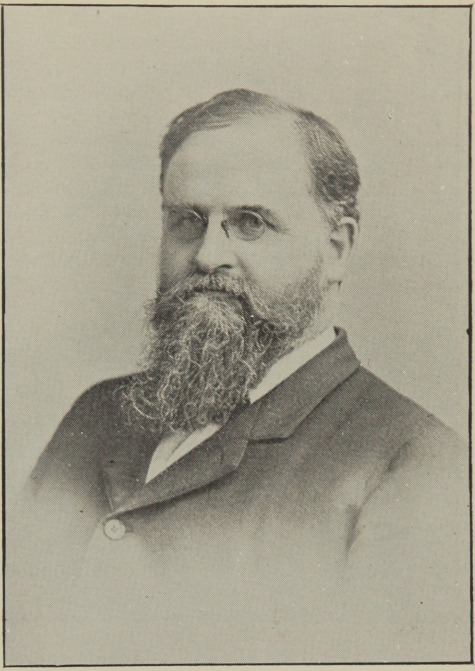
Married, in 1874, Mary E., daughter of Judge Martin Heckard of Pomeroy, Ohio. Their children are: Katharine, Charles Gardiner, Abel (deceased), Elizabeth, Edwin Horton, and Eleanor.

CONNOR, Leartus, Detroit, Mich., born January 29, 1843, in Coldenham, N. Y., is the son of Hezekiah and Caroline (Corwin) Connor, grandson of William Connor and great-grandson of William Connor, who emigrated from the north of Ireland, settled in Scotchtown, N. Y., in 1767, and fought in the War of the Revolution. His mother was fifth in descent from Mathias Corwin, who emigrated from England and settled in Ipswich, Mass., in 1633.

Dr. Connor prepared for college at Wallkill Academy, Middletown, N. Y., and was graduated A. B. from Williams College, Mass., in June, 1865, receiving the degree of A. M. from the same institution in 1868. He served as assistant principal of Mexico Academy, Mexico, N. Y., 1865–'67, and commenced the study of medicine in 1865, under Dr. George L. Dayton, of Mexico, N. Y.; attended one course of lectures and laboratory work at the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, and two courses at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, graduating from the latter in 1870.

For about seven months following he practised medicine at Searsville, N. Y., and then moved to Detroit, Mich., and has devoted himself exclusively to ophthalmology and otology since 1878. Dr. Connor was lecturer on chemistry, including practical laboratory work, in Detroit Medical College, 1871–'72, professor of physiology and clinical medicine in the same, 1872–'79, and professor of didactic and clinical opthalmology and otology, 1878–'81, attending physician to St. Mary's Hospital, Detroit, 1872–'78; ophthalmic and aural surgeon to Harper Hospital, Detroit, since 1881; ophthalmic and aural surgeon to Detroit Children's Hospital since 1887; consulting ophthalmologist to the Woman's Hospital since 1886.

Since 1871 Dr. Connor has edited a medical journal, known successively as the *Detroit Review of Medicine and Pharmacy*, the *Detroit Medical Journal*, the *Detroit Lancet*, and the *American Lancet*. He was secretary of the American Medical College Association, 1876–'83; secretary of Detroit Medical College, 1875–'81; president of Detroit Academy of Medicine, 1877–'78 and 1888–'89, and its secretary, 1871–'72; president of the American Academy of Medicine, 1888–'89; chairman of the ophthalmological section of the American Medical Association, 1891; vice-president of that association in 1882–'83, and trustee of its journal, 1883–'89, 1892–'94; president of the American Medical Editors' Association, 1884.



LEARTUS CONNOR.

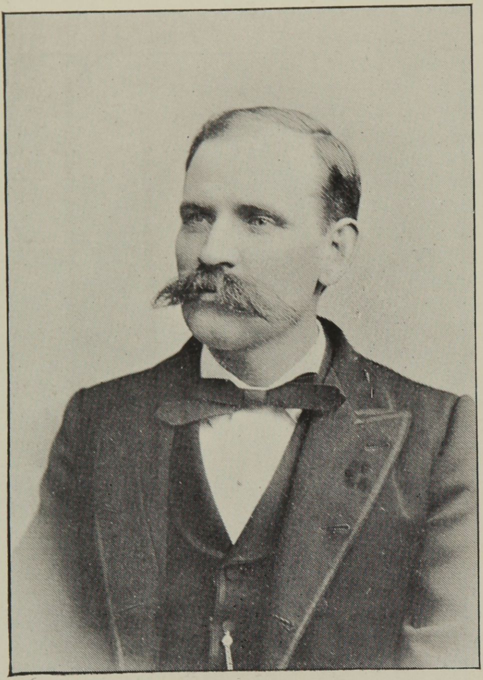
Dr. Connor is an active member of the Detroit Academy of Medicine; the Detroit Medical and Library Association; the Michigan State Medical Society; the American Academy of Medicine; the American Medical Association; and the American Medical Editors' Association. Was a member of the council of the Ophthalmic Section of the Ninth International Medical Congress; was a member of the Tenth International Medical Congress; and was a member of the Pan-American Medical Congress.

Among his contributions to medical literature are: "Glaucoma Produced by Mental Disturbances," "Syphilitic Diseases of the Eye," "Reproduction of the Membrana Tympani," "The Value of Hot Water in the Management of Eye Diseases," "Tobacco Amblyopia," "Primary Inflammation of the Mastoid Cells," and "Eye Complications of Case of Cerebral Tumor."

Dr. Connor is actively identified with the social, political, religious, and business life of the city of his residence, being a member of the Detroit Club, the Michigan Club, the Fort Street Presbyterian church, and a director in the Home Savings Bank, etc.

Married, August 10, 1870, Miss Anna A. Dame, of Exeter, N. H. Their children are Guy Leartus and Ray.

AITKIN, Charles William, Flemingsburg, Ky., son of Dr. George and Jennie Holiday (Duty) Aitkin, grandson of George Aitkin, was born December 16, 1859, at Sherburne, Ky. He was educated in the public schools of Fleming county, Ky., and at Threlkeld's Select School, Lexington, Ky. Commenced the study of medicine in 1877, at Sherburne, under his father, George Aitkin, A. M., M. D. Attended two courses of lectures at the Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati, and was graduated March 2, 1880; he also took a post-graduate course of instruction at this college in 1890, special courses of instruction in microscopy, bacteriology, physical diagnosis, and opthalmology, and at the New York Polyclinic in 1891. He practised his profession in Sherburne, Ky., from the time of his graduation until 1890, since that time in Flemingsburg.



CHARLES WILLIAM AITKIN.

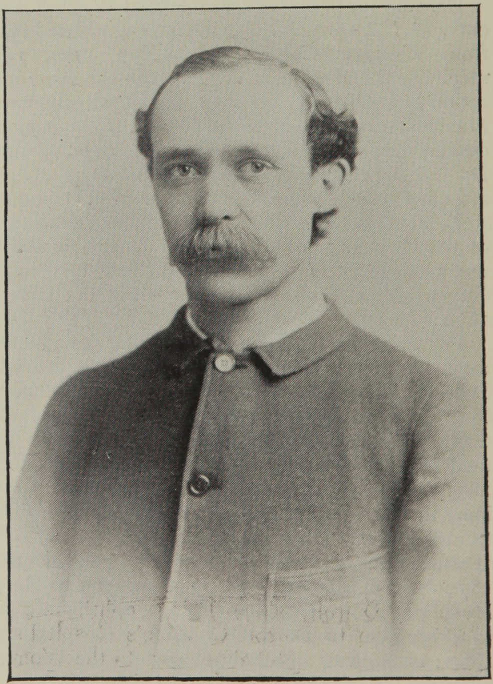
Dr. Aitkin is a member of Fleming County Medical Society; North Eastern Kentucky Medical Association, treasurer of the same in 1893, and reëlected at May meeting, 1894; member of Kentucky State Medical Society, elected first vice-president at June meeting, 1894; Alumni Association of the Medical College of Ohio; secretary of Fleming County Board of Health, 1891–'95; secretary of Flemingsburg Board of United States Pension Examiners, 1890–'93; president of Fleming County Farmers Bank since August, 1892; director local board of Blue Grass Building and Loan Association; member board of missions, Kentucky Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, south.

He has published articles on "Pleuritic Effusions," *Medical Progress*, July, 1890, and *American Practitioner and News*; "Diagnosis and Treatment of Diphtheria," Transactions of Kentucky State Medical Society, New Series, Vol. I; "Wound Closure after Empyema Operation," *Ohio Medical Journal*, April, 1892; "Some Points on Physical Examinations of the Chest," *ibid.*, January, 1894; "A Complicated Pleurisy," *ibid.*, July, 1894. He is also the author of a paper on "Post Scarlatinal Nephritis," "Report of Three Atypical Cases of Cancer of the Stomach," read before local societies.

Married, September 20, 1881, Miss Ida J. Browning of Mason county, Ky. Their two children are Jennie Browning, born November 13, 1883, died October 26, 1888, of diphtheria; and Maurice Duty Aitkin, born April 8, 1890.

FLOOD, Everett, of Baldwinville, Mass., son of David and Harriet M. (Cain) Flood, was born February 10, 1855, at Clinton, Me. He was educated at the Waterville Classical Institute and at Colby University, A. B., 1879; commenced the study of medicine in 1878, under Dr. P. M. Whitten, Clinton, Me.; attended three courses of lectures at the Medical School of Maine, at Bowdoin College, from which he was graduated in 1881. He also attended lectures at the New York Post-Graduate School and Hospital in 1886, and took a year's course of study in London and Berlin in 1893.

Dr. Flood commenced the practice of medicine in 1881, at Worcester Lunatic Hospital, Worcester, Mass., remaining there until 1887. He was then one year in Providence, R. I., and since 1888 he has held the position of superintendent of the hospital cottages for children at Baldwinville.



EVERETT FLOOD.

Dr. Flood is a member of Massachusetts Medical Society, Rhode Island Medical Society, Miller's River Medical Society, and of the New England Psychological Society. Married, in 1887, Mrs. Julia E. Wright, of Bowdoinham, Me.

VONDERGOLTZ, Eric Augustus, New York city, son of August Graf and Agnes (Von Podevils) von der Goltz, was born June 21, 1862, at Shoenau, Germany. He was educated in German Gymnasiums at Potsdam and Graudenz. He commenced the study of medicine in 1883, at Zurich, Switzerland, under Herman von Meyer, H. von Fehling, J. J. Bischoff, Augustus Socin, and Gustav Bunge; attended medical lectures in the universities of Zurich and Basel, Switzerland, and was graduated from the latter October 20, 1887. On November 18 of the same year he entered upon the practice of medicine in New York city.

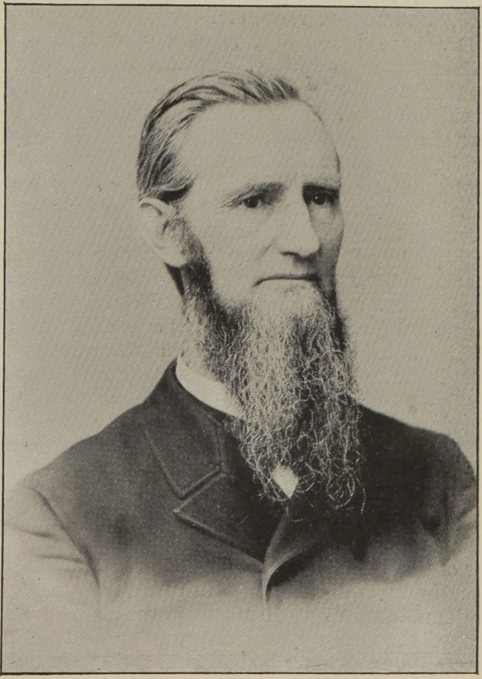
ERIC AUGUSTUS VONDERGOLTZ.

Dr. Vondergoltz is a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York; New York Society of Medical Jurisprudence and State Medicine; New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association; Arion Society of New York. Dr. Vondergoltz gives special attention to operative gynecology and obstetrics. His writings include the inaugural dissertation at Basel in 1887, "Die Præcipitirten Geburten;" "Das Ergotin in der Geburts Hilfe;" "Placenta Prævia;" "Zur Behandlung des frischen Abortus;" "Enuresis Nocturna;" "Aether oder Chloroform;" "Studie zur Extirpation gesunder Ovarien;" "Therapeutische Mittheilungen über Subcutane Injectionen mit Ergot;" "Zur Frage der Præcipitirten Geburten," published in the *New York German Medical Monatschrift;* "Lysol, a New Disinfectant," *Journal of Obstetrics*, February, 1892; "The Internal Use and Dosage of Lysol," *Medical Record*, September, 1892.

Married, in 1891, Miss Clara H. Schultz, of New York city. They have one child, Gladys Eliot Vondergoltz.

ORTON, John G., of Binghamton, N. Y., was born December 5, 1827, at Seneca Falls, N. Y., a son of the Rev. Azariah G. Orton, D. D., and Minerva Squire. He is the sixth in line of descent from Thomas Orton, a native of England, who came to this country and settled in Charlestown, Mass., in 1636, removing to Windsor, Conn., in 1641. The paternal grandfather of Dr. Orton was Azariah Orton, of Tyringham, Mass., in which place he died at the advanced age of ninety-three years. He was a Revolutionary patriot, joining General Gates's command when a lad of but sixteen years. His son, Azariah G. Orton, a graduate of Williams College, was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry, and settled at Seneca Falls, N. Y., where he preached for fourteen years, afterward removing to Greene, Chenango county, in which place he followed his work as pastor for a similar period of time. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Union College and also by the University of the City of New York.

His son, John G., in his youth, after an academic course of study, entered the University of the City of New York, where he remained three years, and graduated from the medical department of that institution in 1853. After devoting a year to hospital work he commenced the practice of medicine and surgery, in the spring of 1854, in the city of Binghamton. In that year he became a member of the Binghamton Academy of Medicine, and two years later a permanent member of the American Medical Association. In this year, also (1856), he was elected president of the Broome County Medical Society and permanent member of the Medical Society of the State of New York, and in 1854 was chosen


JOHN G. ORTON.

as a corresponding member of the Buffalo Natural History Society, and in 1875 a member of the American Association for the Cure of Inebriates. In 1884–'85 he became one of the founders and vice-president of the New York State Medical Association. He is also a member of the American Public Health Association, having been elected in 1890, and was consulting surgeon to the New York State Inebriate Asylum. He is a trustee and was one of the original organizers of the Binghamton City Hospital. Since 1887 he has been a member of the International Medical Congress, and in 1889–'90 was president of the New York State Medical Association.

Among the many contributions of Dr. Orton to the literature of his profession are the following: "Paper on Tubal Pregnancy," Transactions of New York State Medical Association, 1884; "Discussion on Relapses in Pneumonia," *ibid.*, 1885; "Peculiarities in a Case of Ovariotomy," *ibid.*, 1886; "Operation for Ovarian Dropsy," reported in Proceedings of New York State Medical Society, 1869; "Amylene as an Anæsthetic," *ibid.*, 1858; "Bichromate of Potassa as a Remedy in Diphtheria," *ibid.*, 1868; "Contributions to Chemical Pathology," Transactions of Medical Association of Southern New York; annual address before the New York State Medical Association, 1889–'90; "The Medical Profession as a Public Trust," see Transactions; address before Third District Branch of same, 1890; "Popularization of Sanitary Science," *Sanitarian*, 1890, etc.

Dr. Orton has always taken a great interest in philanthropic enterprises. He was the founder of the Binghamton Orphan Asylum, and has been its president and one of its managers since 1869, the year of its organization, and likewise of the Home for Aged Women of Binghamton. He was also trustee, treasurer, and secretary of the New York State Blind Asylum. He took an active part in securing the establishment of the state board of health. His investigations, while acting under the appointment of Governor Fenton as one of the commissioners for the suppression of contagious diseases among cattle, are given in his official reports, which added largely to the previous knowledge of the subject. He has been United States Examining Surgeon for his section of the state for a quarter of a century, and is the confidential adviser and medical examiner of many of the life insurance companies represented in Broome county. He is also a director and vice-president of the Binghamton Savings Bank, and has been for several years a member of the board of education. He is a member of the Board of Trade of Binghamton, and has large interests in real estate in that city. In 1846, while making experiments in galvanism and electricity, Dr. Orton discovered the method of the decomposing of water by means of the galvanic battery. This discovery, which aroused the attention of prominent scientists, he fully elucidated and established, and it was followed in 1847 by important discoveries connected with the manufacture of gun-cotton.

In June, 1856, he married Helen M. Doubleday, daughter of Dr. Ammi Doubleday, of Binghamton. Their children are: Helen Doubleday, Alice, wife of H. M. Dunsmore, and May, wife of F. E. Barnes, all of Binghamton.

SMITH, Gould, Taylorville, Ill., son of Josiah and Elizabeth (Gould) Smith, was born April 18, 1854, in Grantham, Lincolnshire, Eng. He came with his parents to America in the fall of 1855, and lived at Hunterville, Ohio. After receiving a common school education, he attended the North-Western Ohio Normal University, Ada, for two years; commenced the study of medicine in August, 1875, continuing two years under Dr. H. W. Philips, of Kenton, Ohio; then attended two courses of lectures at Columbus Medical College, and was graduated March 1, 1879. He commenced the practice of medicine at Galesburg, Ill., in 1879, and after three or four months in that place he was located at Oneida, Ill., a little over one year, at Kenton, O., five years, Forest one year, and at Toledo, four months. He then canvassed for a medical book for D. Appleton & Co., and in January, 1892, resumed the practice of medicine at Taylorville, Ill.

While living in Kenton, Dr. Smith was a member of Hardin County Medical Society and held the office of secretary until removing from the county, and was also a member of the Northwestern Ohio Medical Society. He is the author of a paper on "How do we Detect the Direction From Which Sound Comes?" *Cincinnati Lancet-Clinic*, April 23, 1892; "A Few Cases From My Experience in Obstetrics," *ibid.*, June 25, 1892; "Anonocephalus, Accompanied by Entire Absence of the Medula Oblongata and Spinal Cord," *Medical Review*, April 9, 1892; "Maternal Impressions," *ibid.*, April 23, 1892; "Catching Cold and Its Action in Intestinal Affections," *Times and Register*, Novem-

GOULD SMITH.

ber 26, 1892; "Typhoid Fever," *ibid.*, September 24, 1892,

Married, March 19, 1879, Miss Hattie E. Tingle, of Knoxville, Ill. Their one child is Harry G.

STAPLES, Franklin, Winona, Minn., son of Peter and Sarah (Maxwell) Staples, grandson of Peter Staples, was born in Raymond, (now Casco,) Maine, November 9, 1833. He received an academical education and began the study of medicine in the office of medicine of Dr. Charles S. D. Fessenden, of Portland, Me., in 1855; attended lectures at the Medical School of Maine, at Bowdoin College in 1856, and was one of the first students in the Portland School for Medical Instruction, under the late Prof. Wm. C. Robinson and Prof. Israel T. Dana, now of the Maine Medical School. In 1861 Dr. Staples entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, and was graduated in March, 1862, and soon after became the assistant of the late Prof. David Conant in the Maine Medical School, as demonstrator of anatomy. In the summer of 1862 Dr. Staples established himself as a general practitioner at Winona, Minn. He was one of the founders of the Winona Preparatory Medical School. In 1871 he was elected president of the Minnesota State Medical Society; in 1874 appointed a member of the State Board of Health of Minnesota, and has been its president since 1889. He is a member of the American Medical Association, was a member of its judicial council, 1875–'77, and vice-president of the association in 1877. During the years 1883–'87 he held the chair of the practice of medicine in the Medical Department of the University of Minnesota, when the faculty of the university constituted the medical examining board of the state. He was the first president of the Southern Minnesota Medical Association, organized in 1892.

FRANKLIN STAPLES.

Dr. Staples's writings on medical and surgical subjects have, from time to time, been published in various scientific and professional journals, but in recent years his attention has been largely given to sanitary science and to practical work in this direction. His report on "The Influence of Climate on Pulmonary Diseases in Minnesota," was published in the Transactions of the American Medical Association, 1876; "Report on Diphtheria," Transactions of the Minnesota State Board of Health, 1880; "Some Notes and Suggestions on Aseptic and Antiseptic Surgery of the Present Time," *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, Philadelphia, Aug., 1893, and *Northwestern Lancet*, St. Paul, Nov., 1893.

Dr. Staples married, June 4, 1863, Helen M., daughter of the late Ezra Harford of Portland, Me. Of their four children two are living: Gertrude, wife of Seward D. Allen, Esq., Duluth, Minn., and Helen Ford Staples. Annie and Mae died in childhood.

MILLER, Charles Douglas, Pottsville, Pa., son of Dr. George Merkel and Elizabeth A. (Geiger) Miller, grandson of Joseph Miller, was born October 17, 1861, in Hamburg, Pa. His father, George Merkel Miller, M. D., a surgeon in the U. S. Army during the Rebellion, removed with his family from Hamburg to Mahanoy City, Pa., in 1867, where his son, Charles Miller, received a common school education and was graduated from the high school in 1880. He served an apprenticeship in the office of *The Mahanoy Gazette* during school vacations, 1874–'77, and as drug clerk in

CHARLES DOUGLAS MILLER.

his father's drug store between school hours from 1877 to 1882. He read medicine under the guidance of his father, entered Jefferson Medical College in September, 1882, and was graduated March 29, 1884; also took a post-graduate course at this institution, 1886–'87. In April, 1884, he commenced the practice of medicine in Mahanoy City, and November 9, 1886, located permanently at Pottsville, Pa. Dr. Miller is a member of Schuylkill County Medical Society, of which he was secretary in 1888 and 1889, and treasurer in 1890; permanent member of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania. He received the appointment of out-door physician to the poor of Pottsville and vicinity in January, 1887, and served as such until 1889, and is medical examiner for several life insurance companies. Dr. Miller speaks both German and English. His medical writings include a thesis on Rheumatism and a "Discussion of Bergeon's Treatment for Consumption," *American Medical Digest*, September, 1887. Dr. Miller taught school in 1881 and 1882 while studying medicine.

Married, January 5, 1889, Miss Alice S. Wagner, daughter of F. B. Wagner, merchant, of Mahanoy City, Pa.

ALLEN, John Thomas, Brownsville, Tenn., was born December 28, 1856, on a farm near Brownsville, but removed to the town when he was thirteen years of age. He is the son of Dr. John Richard and Julia Ann (Snipes) (whose mother was a Burnett of North Carolina) Allen, and grandson of Amson Allen of Virginia. He received the degree of A. B. at the Southwestern Baptist University at Jackson, Tenn., in 1875; commenced the study of medicine in 1876 with his father, John Richard Allen, M. D.; attended two full courses of medical lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York city, from which he was graduated March 1, 1880. He immediately commenced the practice of medicine at Brownsville, Tenn., where he has since resided. In 1878, while a first-course student, he served through the fearful epidemic of yellow fever in Tennessee, from which he gained considerable experience in that disease, and wrote his thesis upon that subject. He has had an extensive hospital practice, having in 1887 and 1888 served a course in Central London, Golden Square, and Moorfields hospitals, of London, Eng., and also, during his stay in Europe, attended Koch's bacteriological works in Berlin and Pasteur's in Paris. He has also served at intervals in Bellevue Hospital, New York city, and at the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, Charring's Cross, London, Eng., in the latter of which he held the position of clinical assistant in the ophthalmological department. He has practised extensively on what are considered special parts,—the eye, ear, throat, and nose; in general surgery has performed the operations of tracheotomy, removal of entire breast, cutting for stone, trephining skull, removal of tumors, etc. He is a member of the Haywood County Medical Society; the Tennessee State Medical Society; and of the West Tennessee Medical and Surgical Association.

JOHN THOMAS ALLEN.

Married, in the spring of 1890, Miss Minneola, daughter of Hiram Mann, of Brownsville, Tenn. They have two children: Julia Burnett and Mary Louise Allen.

LINDLEY, Walter, Whittier, Cal., son of Milton and Mary A. (Banta) Lindley, grandson of David Lindley, was born at Monrovia, Ind., January 13, 1852. He was educated at the Minneapolis, Minn., high school, and commenced the study of medicine in 1871 at Belleville, Ind., under Dr. R. C. Moore, and took a course at Keen's School of Anatomy, Philadelphia. He attended two courses of medical lectures at the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., from which he was graduated in 1875. In 1874 he was appointed by the Brooklyn Board of Health ambulance surgeon, and was also resident physician to the Eastern District (Williamsburg) Hospital up to the date of graduation, thus during the last year at the medical college carrying on his studies and filling these positions. Commenced the practice of medicine at Los Angeles, Cal., in 1875, continuing there until 1890, but meanwhile attending two terms at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital.

Dr. Lindley was one of the founders of the *Southern California Practitioner*, published in Los Angeles, and is the author of "California of the South," a climatic and balneological description of Southern California, which has passed through several editions, D. Appleton & Co., 1888; has also written several monographs. He was one of the founders and in 1880 was president of the Los Angeles Orphans' Home Society; one of the founders of the Los Angeles Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; one of the founders of the College of Medicine of the University of Southern

California, in 1885 was secretary of its faculty, and from 1885 to 1891 was professor of obstetrics in the same institution. While a resident of Los Angeles he was health officer of the city and superintendent of the Los Angeles County Hospital.

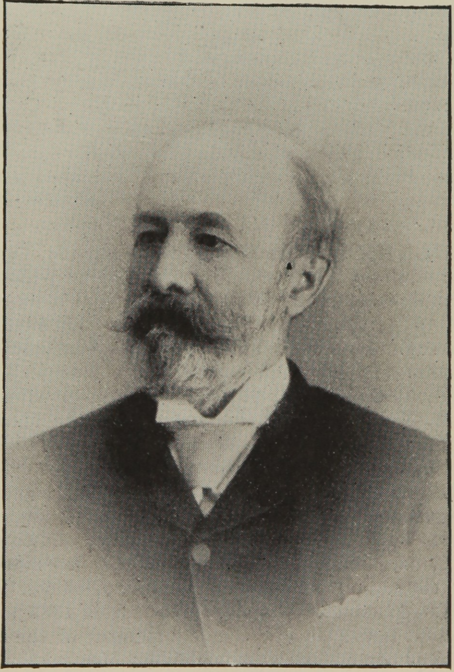
While a member of the Los Angeles city board of education, Dr. Lindley was impressed with the necessity for a school that would care for and educate boys that could not be sufficiently provided for in the public schools, and for ten years he advocated appropriations for trades schools for this class of children. In 1889 the legislature of California made liberal appropriations, in accordance with his suggestions. He was then appointed to establish the Whittier State School at Whittier, Los Angeles county, Cal., where he resided from 1890 until September, 1894, when, having demonstrated the wisdom of his theories and thoroughly established the school, he resigned his position and resumed the practice of his profession in Los Angeles. He is vice-president of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, and chairman of the Committee on Reformatory and Preventive Work in the National Prison Congress, and a member of the Committee on Medical Legislation of the Medical Society of the State of California, of which society he is a member and in 1890 was its president; member of the Southern California Medical Society and of its board of censors; member and in 1882 president of the Los Angeles County Medical Association; and member of the American Medical Association.

WALTER LINDLEY.

In 1887 Dr. Lindley investigated a section of the Colorado desert, about one hundred miles east of Los Angeles, which is several hundred feet below sea level, and wrote a description of the same which was first published in the *New York Medical Record*, and afterward translated into German and French and published in numerous scientific journals. He advocates the climate of this peculiar section as a specific in certain classes of pulmonary troubles. His home is at 1036 South Hill street, Los Angeles, and his family consists of his wife, *née* Haynes, and two daughters, Myra and Flora, aged respectively 14 and 18 years.

SIMPSON, Thomas, Montreal, Canada, born April 5, 1833, is the son of William Simpson, who was the seventh son of a small Scottish laird at the foot of the Grampians in Perthshire, Scotland, and who was, as usual in those days, in the case of the seventh son, intended for the medical profession; but he had different views with regard to himself, and came to Canada in pursuit of fortune, and died there at a comparatively early age. Dr. Simpson's mother was the eldest daughter of Richard Webster, of County Monaghan, Ireland, and she, by the exercise of an admirable self-denial, succeeded in giving her four children a good private school education.

Dr. Simpson entered McGill University as a student in 1849, and in 1854 received the degree M. D., graduating with first-class honors in all the branches. He afterwards continued his studies for a short period in London, Edinburg, and Paris. On his return to Canada, he was appointed surgeon to a large copper mine on the northwestern shores of Lake Huron. That country was then a wilderness, and except at the mines, Hudson Bay posts, and at a few scattered points, there were no white inhabitants. Dr. Simpson remained there, and in


THOMAS SIMPSON.

the neighborhood, until 1872, and until the last six years of his residence in the district, was chiefly engaged as a "mining surgeon."

In 1866, he received the government appointment of surgeon to the Indians of the district now called Algoma, with headquarters at Manitowaning. During the six years of service he travelled in the discharge of his duties, many thousands of miles, in open boats and bark canoes in summer, and on snow-shoes in winter, camping in the wilderness, or creeping into an Indian hut at night. At this time he also held the offices of coroner and Indian commissioner for the district.

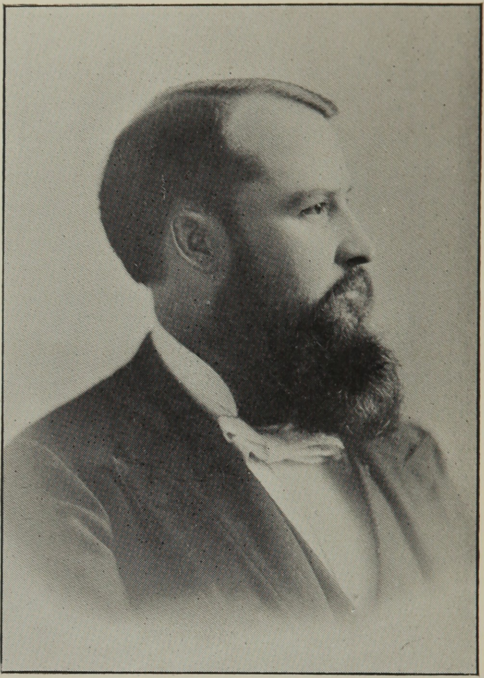
In September, 1872, Dr. Simpson removed to Montreal, and engaged in private practice. In 1873, he was appointed physician to the General Hospital, and some years later to the Western Hospital. In 1880, he entered the medical faculty of Bishops' College as professor of hygiene. These positions were resigned in 1886, at which time he retired from active hospital attendance, and joined the consulting staffs of both hospitals. In 1881, he received from Bishops' College the *ad eundem* degree of M. D.

Dr. Simpson, who is a prominent authority in the medical department of life assurance, has for many years held the position of medical referee to the Canadian branch of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

Although by no means given to voluminous or frequent writing, he has contributed papers from time to time to local medical journals, and has also on many occasions discussed in the popular press so-called medical politics and kindred subjects, and is a member of the Canadian Medical Association, and the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Montreal.

Married Helen, eldest daughter of the late William Plummer, commissioner of Indian lands, Ottawa. Their children are Anne, Gertrude, Margaret, Blanche, and William Lovat Simpson.

BLANKS, John Harrison, Nashville, Tenn., son of Erwin Ralph and Mary Jane (Huff) Blanks, grandson of James W. Blanks, was born November 30, 1853, in Lauderdale county, Miss. He attended the common schools and Toomsuba Academy and Marion (Miss.) High school, and commenced the study of medicine in 1872, at Toomsuba, with Dr. J. G. Knox. He was graduated from the Medical College of Alabama in 1874, and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, in 1876; also took a post-graduate course in surgery and gynecology at the New York Polyclinic, 1884–'87. He commenced the practice of medicine at Cuba, Ala., but remained there only four months, in 1874, and was then at Meridian, Miss., from 1887–'88, and at Nashville, Tenn, from 1888 to the present time (1894). He is a member of the Mississippi State Medical Association; Medical Society of the State of Tennessee; Nashville Academy of Medicine; Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association; American Medical Association, from which he was delegated in 1879 to the Canadian Medical Association; and the Lauderdale County Medical Society, of which he was president in 1883, and secretary 1879–'81. He was chief health officer of Lauderdale county in 1882; member of the State Board of Health of Mississippi, and of the State Board of Medical Examiners, 1882–'88; president of Meridian, Miss., city board of health, 1888. He was professor of the practice of medicine in the Medical Department, University of Tennessee, 1888–1891; professor of clinical medicine in the same institution since 1891. He received the honorary degree of M. D. from the Southern Medical College, Atlanta, Ga., in 1883, and from the Medical Department of the University of Tennessee in 1887. He has been chief medical examiner for several life insurance companies, since 1886.



JOHN HARRISON BLANKS.

Among the papers written by Dr. Blanks may be mentioned the following: "Strike at the Cause," *Louisville Medical News*, 1878; "Antiseptic Treatment of Pulmonary Disease by Means of Pneumatic Differentiation, with Report of Twenty-seven Cases," Transactions Mississippi Medical Association, 1886; "Diagnosis and Treatment of Laceration of the Cervix Uteri," Transactions Mississippi State Medical Association, 1887; "Reflex Nervous Phenomena from Laceration of the Perineum and Rectocele," Transactions of Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, 1888; "A Plea for Early Operative Interference in Ovarian Tumors," *American Journal of Gynecology*, Toledo, Ohio, 1891.

Married, November 7, 1877, Miss Octavia P. McKenzie, of Meridian, Miss. They have four children,—Eugene McKenzie, Janie Gary, John Harrison, and Mary Lena Blanks.

CASSIDY, John Joseph, Toronto, Ont., son of James and Margaret (Foley) Cassidy, grandson of James Cassidy, was born at Toronto, July 4, 1843. He was educated at St. Michael's College, Toronto, 1854–'60, and the College de Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, P. Q., 1860–'63. Commenced the study of medicine in 1864, at Toronto; attended four courses of medical lectures at the Toronto School of Medicine, in affiliation with Toronto University, and was graduated M. B. in 1868, Starr gold medallist, and M. D. in 1869. He has practised his profession in Toronto to the present time, twenty-five years. In association with several confreres of the provincial board of health, he wrote "A Manual of Hygiene," now used in normal and high schools and colleges in the province of Ontario. He has published occasional papers in the *Canada Lancet*, *Canadian Practitioner*, and in 1892 and 1893 contributed to the *Ontario Medical Journal;* 1893, collaborateur *Dominion Medical Monthly;* also has published numerous papers in the annual reports of the provincial board of health, 1882–'92, and annual reports of the Association of Medical Health Officers, Ont. He was surgeon, House of Providence, 1868–'75; surgeon, Toronto General Hospital, visiting staff, 1869–'84, now member of consulting staff; president Toronto Medical Society, 1885; examiner in medicine and therapeutics, Toronto University, 1886–'88; member of Provincial Board of Health for the Province of Ontario, 1882–'94, has been chairman of the board. He was a member of the city separate school board three years; of the public library board three years; and of the license commissioners board three years. He was appointed to represent the provincial board of health of Ontario at the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, London, 1891, at which he read a paper in section IX, state hygiene; he was subsequently appointed member of the honorary council of the British Empire, of that congress. January 31, 1893, at a conference held at Ottawa between the Provincial and Federal public health authorities on cholera and vital statistics, he was one of the representatives of Ontario, and was chosen chairman of the committee which prepared the resolutions subsequently submitted to the conference and adopted.

JOHN JOSEPH CASSIDY.

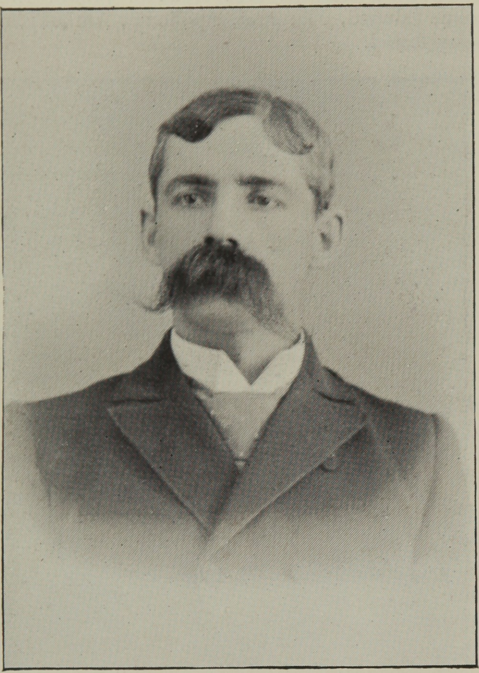
Dr. Cassidy married, in 1878, Miss Apollonia A. Messner, of Formosa county, Bruce, Ontario. Their nine children are: Dolores, James, Irene, John, Edward, Margaret, Apollonia, Anthony, and Mary Isabel.

EDWARD GAGER FOX.

FOX, Edward Gager, Wethersfield, Conn., son of Dr. Roswell and Ann Maria (Gager) Fox, grandson of David A. Fox, was born August 8, 1859, at Wethersfield. After graduating from the high school and fitting for college under private tutors, he began to read medicine with his father, Roswell Fox, M. D., in 1878; attended three full courses of lectures at the University of the City of New York, Medical Department, and was graduated in February, 1883; also received private instruction while attending lectures. Dr. Fox has practised medicine in his native town since 1883. He is a member of Connecticut State Medical Society and of Hartford County Medical Society. He has been physician and surgeon to Connecticut state prison since 1891; health officer of Wethersfield, 1888 to present time; secretary and treasurer of his school district since 1889; and medical examiner for several life insurance companies. Dr. Fox was delegate to the American Medical Association in 1889, to the New York State Medical Society in 1888, and fellow from Hartford county to the Connecticut state society in 1889. He is a Mason and a Knight Templar.

Married, October 26, 1892, Miss Frances Stoddard Wells, of Wethersfield, Conn.

GAMBER, William Perry, Stanton, Mich., born December 27, 1854, at Fayette, Ohio, is the son of George and Carolina (Bachman) Gamber, of New York, grandson of John Gamber of Pennsylvania, and great-grandson of John Gamber, who was born in Germany. He was educated at the high school, Fayette, Ohio, at the Normal school of Bryan, Ohio, and at the high school, Morenci, Mich., working on his father's farm during vacations. From eighteen until twenty-three years of age he taught school, and in 1878 commenced the study of medicine at Fayette, Ohio, under E. H. Rorick, M. D., of that place. He attended one course of lectures at Detroit College of Medicine, and entered the Western Reserve University, Medical Department, Cleveland, Ohio, from which he was graduated March 4, 1881. He attended lectures, and was a matriculate in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York during the last half of the term of 1884–5, and at the same time took a post-graduate course in the New York Polyclinic. Dr. Gamber commenced the practice of medicine at McBride, Mich., in the summer of 1881, and remained there seven years, holding the position of health officer of that town, and also of the township of Day; he was also elected village president and village clerk, one term each, and two terms clerk of the township of Day. Dr. Gamber removed to Stanton, Mich., in 1888, and is health officer of that city and member of the board of education. He is a member of the Michigan State Medical Society, and secretary of the Stanton board of pension examining surgeons; member of the American Medical Association, also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Knights of Maccabees. He is a registered pharmacist in the state of Michigan, having received a diploma from the state board in March, 1887.



WILLIAM PERRY GAMBER.

Dr. Gamber has given special attention to diseases of the eye and ear; has performed two operations for removing cancer of the breast; two for trephining the skull; two for iridectomy; and a number of tenotomies for convergent strabismus, besides other operations. He has made some original research in bacteriology with a No. 1 microscope magnifying 2,400 diameters, and has recently proven some disputed cases of typhoid fever by the discovery of the typhoid bacilli in the fecal discharges. He is also using a cabinet combined Faradic and Galvanic battery of his own construction. A paper from his pen on the "Restriction and Prevention of the Dangerous Communicable Diseases, from the Standpoint of the Health Officer and Physician," was published in the Proceedings of the Sanitary Convention held at Stanton, April 27, 28, 1893. He is also the author of papers on "Typho-Malarial Fever," "Digestion," "Bacteriology in Midwifery and Prophylaxis of Puerperal Fever," read before the Michigan State Medical Society, May 3, 1894, and published in its Transactions; also in the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*.

Dr. Gamber married first, in 1883, Miss Addie I. Rood, of McBride, who died in 1890; married, second, in 1892, Miss Lilla M. Buckrell, born January 2, 1871, at Wintworth, Ont., and a graduate of Stanton High school. They have one child, William George Gamber, born July 3, 1893.

CHARLES MACLELLAN.

MacLELLAN, Charles, Chicago, Ill., son of Neil and Kathrine (Sillers) MacLellan, was born in Grenock, Scotland, in 1844. He was educated in the primary school of his native city and the parish school of Kilcalminell, Argyle, Scotland. Coming to Canada in 1852, he was a student in the public schools of the Dominion, high school of Galt and Rockwood academy, Canada, and then taught in the public and high schools of Canada six years. He commenced the study of medicine in 1868, at the University of Toronto Medical Faculty, and the Toronto School of Medicine, and was graduated M. B., from the former in 1872. He received the degree of M. C. P. S., the same year from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and the degree of M. D. from the University of Toronto in 1888. While pursuing the study of medicine he also took an elective course in arts in the university. He commenced the practice of medicine in 1872, at Trenton, Ont., and remained there until 1891, when he removed to Chicago, Ill.

Dr. MacLellan is a member of the Dominion Medical Association; Association of Executive Health Officers of Ontario, Canada, and was its president in 1892, and member of the council prior to that year; member of the American Public Health Association; municipal councillor of Trenton, 1880–'81; member of the board of education of Trenton, 1878–'79; medical health officer, by appointment, 1874 to 1890; and director of Mechanics Institute, Trenton, 1879 to 1891; Dr. MacLellan has published papers on "Diphtheria," 1889; "Effect of Deforesting on Climate and Health," 1890, in the Reports of the Association of Executive Health Officers of Ontario; also the "President's Address," 1892.

Dr. MacLellan is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Scottish Clans, and St. Andrew's Society of Trenton, and was president of the latter society in 1879 to 1890.

Married, December 31, 1873, Miss Augusta Genifrede Clute, of Trenton, Ont. Their children are Katherine, Harry Gordon, Charles Archibald, and Kenneth Fraser.

NORRIE, William George, West Branch River John, Nova Scotia, son of William Howard and Elizabeth (Stephenson) Norrie, grandson of Thomas Norrie, was born May 22, 1844, at Broughty Ferry, Forfarshire, Scotland. He attended the primary school of Dundee, Scotland, one year, and coming to this country in 1849, was a student in the common schools of Pictou county, N. S., where his parents resided. At the age of twenty years he was graduated with first honors from the Normal College, Truro, N. S. He then devoted himself energetically to the profession of teaching, having begun meanwhile, in 1862, the study of medicine in Kings county, N. S., under the preceptorship of Dr. Elias N. Payzant, of Wolfville, Charles Rufus Oulton, M. R. C. S. Eng., of Five Islands, Colchester, N. S., and Charles H. Munroe, M. D., West River, N. S. He attended two courses of lectures at Harvard University, Medical School, and was graduated in July, 1867. A few days prior to his examination for degrees at Harvard he was found very ill in his room, the case being diagnosed as small-pox, and he was at once sent to the small-pox hospital. The case soon developed into measles, but he was obliged to spend a few weeks among the small-pox patients. Dr. Norrie attended medical lectures at Harvard about four weeks in 1880, six weeks in 1888, and again eight weeks in 1891.

Dr. Norrie is a member of the Nova Scotia Medical Society; British Medical Association; Harvard Medical Alumni Association. He was one of the judges of live stock at the county exhibition held in New Glasgow, N. S., in 1892, and in Pictou, 1893, and is one of the health officers in the municipality of Pictou county. Dr. Norrie was appointed surgeon to the Seventy-eighth Regiment King's Volunteers in 1867. He has made a special study of diseases of women and children and of the nervous system, and has read at different meetings of the Nova Scotia Medical Society papers on "Glosso-Labial Paralysis," "Puerperal Eclampsia," "Therapeutics," "Vital Statistics," and "Physical Education." In 1894 he made a tour of the United Kingdom, visiting the hospitals in the larger cities, and being made a member of the Caledonia Club. Through the courtesy of Sir Charles Tupper he was accorded the privilege of listening to a debate in the House of Commons.

WILLIAM GEORGE NORRIE.

Married, first, in 1867, Miss Annie, youngest daughter of Alexander McDonald, of Durham, N. S., who died in 1871, leaving one daughter, Christine Elizabeth. He married, second, in 1875, Miss Jessie Florence, youngest daughter of the late Charles Phillips Parker, of Ingersoll, Ont.

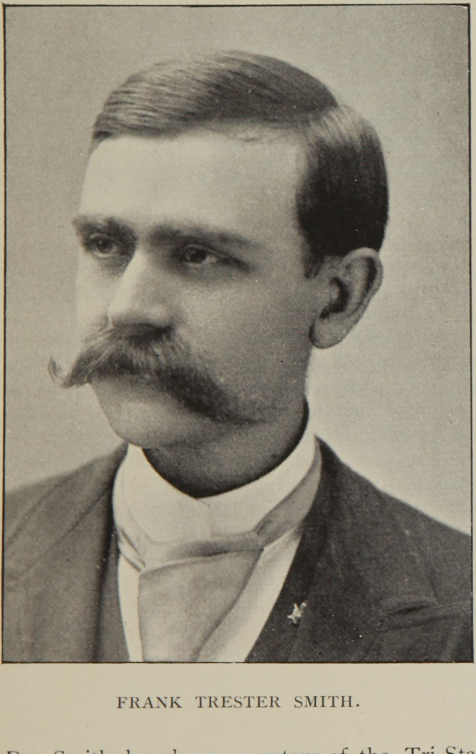
PECK, George, Elizabeth, N. J., son of Aaron and Miranda (Pierson) Peck, grandson of James Peck, was born July 9, 1826, at Orange, N. J. He was educated in the public and private schools of Orange, and under private tutors. He commenced the study of medicine in 1844, his preceptors being Drs. Stephen C. Brewster, Joseph

Mather Smith, and John H. Wittaker. He attended four courses of medical lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, and was graduated from the same in 1847. Received the degree of A. M. from the College of New Jersey in 1857; examined by Board of Naval Medical Officers and found qualified for appointment, January 3, 1851. Commissioned assistant surgeon February 25, 1851; ordered to the *Cyane* Home Squadron August 23, 1851; cruised in the Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean sea and West Indies; crossed the Isthmus of Panama before the construction of the railroad; assisted the survivors of Strain's Expedition to Darien; journeyed to the Pacific via the San Juan river and Lake Nicaragua to San Juan del Sur; carried dispatches to the United States minister at Leon, and visited the principal cities and towns of Nicaragua; participated in the bombardment of San Juan del Norte; detached from the *Cyane* September 1, 1854; ordered to the Naval Rendezvous, New York, September 13, 1854; detached October 15, 1855; examined and recommended for promotion April 10, 1856; ordered to frigate *St. Lawrence*, Brazil Station, September 20, 1856; joined Paraguay Expedition, detached from the *St. Lawrence*, May 11, 1859; ordered to the receiving ship *North Carolina*, New York, July 2, 1859; detached and ordered to the steam sloop-of-war *Seminole*, Brazil Station, March 9, 1860. Commissioned surgeon May 30, 1861, returned to the United States in the *Seminole*, and joined the N. A. Blockading Fleet; served on the Potomac river during the attempted blockade by rebel batteries, and took part in the capture of Port Royal, Fernandina, and Norfolk; detached from the *Seminole* July 9, 1862; ordered to the Marine Rendezvous, New York, August 18, 1862; detached September 24, 1864, and ordered to the *Dictator*, North Atlantic Blockading Fleet; detached September 2, 1865, and ordered to the *Vanderbilt*, convoy of the *Monadnock* via Straits of Magellan to San Francisco; en route witnessed the bombardment of Valparaiso and Callao by the Spanish Fleet; volunteered to aid in the care of the wounded after the action at Callao, and assisted the medical officer in charge aboard the *Villa de Madrid* of the Spanish Fleet; visited the Peruvian Hospital ashore, and tendered service to the medical officer in charge; detached June 28, 1866, and accompanied Commodore John Rodgers from San Francisco to the Atlantic coast before the completion of the railway, escorted by a squadron of United States cavalry; ordered to Navy Yard, New York, April 1, 1867; detached May 20, 1869, and ordered to the frigate *Sabine* May 25, 1869; received aboard from the Naval Academy the graduated class of midshipmen, and sailed on a practice cruise to Europe and Brazil; detached July 28, 1870; ordered to the Navy Yard, New York, September 15, 1870. Commissioned medical inspector May 28, 1871; detached May 11, 1872, and ordered to the North Atlantic Fleet; reported on board the flag-ship *Worcester* at Key West, for duty as surgeon of the fleet; detached December 26, 1873; ordered as member of the Retiring Board, and for examination of officers for promotion, Washington, February 25, 1874; detached April 10, 1877, and appointed member of Naval Medical Examining Board December 1, 1877; ordered to examination for promotion, January 14, 1878. Commissioned medical director of the grade of captain, from January 7, 1878; detached and ordered April 30, 1879, as member of Retiring Board and president of Medical Examining Board; detached and ordered as president of Board of Physical Examination of Officers for Promotion, September 3, 1879; detached February 29, 1880, and ordered a member of Naval Medical Examining Board, Philadelphia, Pa., March 1, 1880; ordered medical director of Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., July 2, 1880; detached October 8, 1883, and on leave; ordered as member of Naval Board of Inspection and Survey December 15, 1883, and detached June 3, 1885, and on waiting orders; ordered as member of Court of Inquiry, Washington, June 20, 1884; court dissolved December 31, 1884; ordered as delegate from Medical Department of the Navy to annual meeting of American Medical Association, April 9, 1884, Washington, and April 23, 1885, at New Orleans; ordered as delegate to represent the Medical Department of the Navy at the Ninth International Medical Congress, Washington, August 28, 1887; ordered as member of the Examining Board, Navy Department, Washington, November 5, 1887, and detached July 9, 1888; and from length of service, in conformity with chapter III, section 1444, Revised Statutes of the United States, transferred to the retired list of officers of the navy.

GEORGE PECK.

He is a member of the American Medical Association; American Academy of Medicine; American Public Health Association; and New York Academy of Medicine. He is also a member of the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, New York; Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; New Jersey Historical Society; Sons of the American Revolution, Society of New Jersey; and of the Washington Head-quarters Association of Morristown, N. J.

SMITH, Frank Trester, Chattanooga, Tenn., son of George Washington and Mary Ann (Jones) Smith, was born March 2, 1853, at Aurora, Ind. He obtained his preparatory education at Bethany College, West Virginia, from which he was graduated B. S., with first honors, in 1880, and from which he received the degree of A. M. (*pro honore*), in 1887. He commenced the study of medicine in 1878, under Dr. George Kellar, of Bucyrus, Ohio. He attended medical lectures, 1880–'81, and 1881–'82, at the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, from which he was graduated June 22, 1882. In July of the same year he located in the practice of medicine at Youngstown, Ohio, remaining there until August, 1883, then went to New York city, and practised in hospitals there until 1887, except that he was ship surgeon a few months in 1884–'85, making trips to Brazil and to Amsterdam. He located in Chattanooga, Tenn., in February, 1887, where he has since remained.



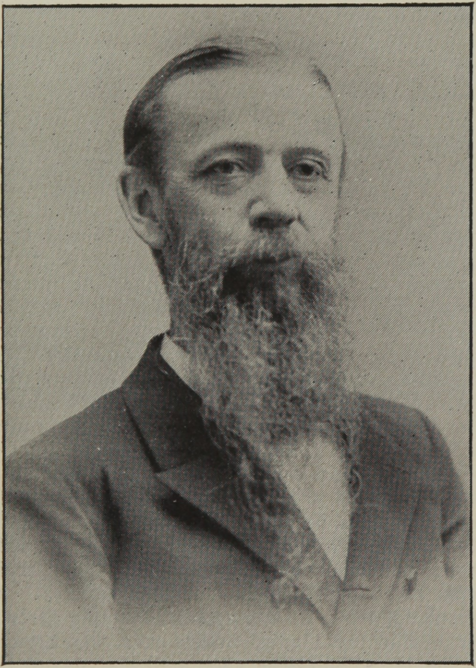
FRANK TRESTER SMITH.

Dr. Smith has been secretary of the Tri-State Medical Society of Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee since its foundation in 1889, having conducted the preliminary correspondence and enlisted the profession in its organization; member of the Medical Society of the State of Tennessee; American Medical Association; and of the Chattanooga Medical Society. He gives special attention to diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat, and has read various papers before the societies named, many of them published in the various journals. He has been professor of diseases of the eye, Chattanooga Medical College, since its organization in 1889; was clinical assistant and assistant surgeon, New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute, 1883–'87; assistant in Out-Door Department, Chambers Street Hospital, New York, 1884; assistant resident physician at Emigrant Hospital, Ward's Island, New York, 1886; assistant resident physician at the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled, New York, 1886–'87; surgeon Second Regiment Tennessee, Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias; member Beta Theta Pi fraternity; Masonic Order; Odd Fellow; Woodmen of the World. He has done some original work in investigating the properties of flourescein and flourescin, an account of which was published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1891.

Married, June 6, 1893, Miss Mary Duncan, of Chattanooga.

BATTEN, John Mullin, of Pittsburgh, Pa., born April 19, 1837, in East Brandywine township, Chester county, Pa., is the son of James and Sarah (Mullin) Batten, his father being of English and his mother of Scotch-Irish extraction, and grandson of William Batten. He worked on a farm and attended the public schools in winter until eighteen years of age, then taught school in various localities during the winter months, and attended the State Normal school at Millersville, Pa., during the summer seasons until he was graduated Bachelor of Elements from that institution. He began the study of medicine in the winter of 1856–'57, under Dr. William Compton, of Lancaster, Pa., teaching meanwhile; attended two courses of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated in March, 1864. For eighteen months previous to his graduation he was a medical cadet, located in the United States army hospitals at Christian street, and at Broad and Cherry streets, Philadelphia, whence he attended medical lectures. On March 22, 1864, he was appointed acting assistant surgeon in the United States navy, was attached to the U. S. S. *Valley City*, and was aboard that vessel when she participated with Lieut. William B. Cushing in sinking the Confederate ram *Albemarle*, at Scuppernong river, Plymouth, N. C., on the morning of October 28, 1864. He was also on the *Valley City*, on an expedition up the Scuppernong river, September 29, 1864, when that vessel got aground and was subjected to a raking fire for four hours from Confederate batteries and sharpshooters. While on this ship he treated an endemic of yellow fever, at Newberne, N. C. Dr. Batten was on the U. S. S. *Minnesota*, on the morning of April 9, 1864, when an attempt was made to blow up that vessel by placing a one hundred pound torpedo under her, and he was also with the celebrated expedition up the Roanoke river in December, 1864, when two vessels of the Union fleet were sunk by Confederate torpedoes. The remainder of the fleet then penetrated the enemy's country for fifty miles, fighting Confederate batteries, infantry, and sharpshooters the whole distance, and taking up and exploding eighty Confederate torpedoes. After serving on various United States vessels-of-war, he was honorably discharged from the United States navy, March 23, 1866, with the thanks of the department. He then located at Exton, Pa., but remained only six weeks, and then settled permanently in Pittsburgh.

Dr. Batten is a member of Allegheny County Medical Society; Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; American Medical Association; Ninth International Medical Congress; and was for a long time a member of the Mott Medical Club, of Pittsburg, of which he was the president one year. He was elected president of the Allegheny County Medical Society in January, 1886, and treasurer in 1888, both of which offices he filled for one year. He was a physician to Pittsburgh Free Dispensary for several years, and is thereby constituted a life member of the same, and was a member of the medical staff of Pitttsburg Infirmary for ten years. He is a charter member of Pittsburgh Medical Library Association, and served for a term as director in the Market Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.



JOHN MULLIN BATTEN.

Dr. Batten is the author of "Two Years in the United States Navy"; also an address before the Allegheny County Medical Society, subject, "Our Posterity," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1887; and papers, "Three Hundred and Forty Cases of Labor," *ibid.*, 1890; "Tape Worm," *ibid.*, 1891; "Diphtheria," *ibid.*, 1892; "Bright's Disease," *ibid.*, 1893; and "Syphilis," *Pittsburgh Medical Journal*; "Hospital Gangrene," "Typhoid Fever," "Report of a Successful Case of Ovariotomy," and "Spurious Gonorrhoea," *Medical and Surgical Reporter*; "Predisposition to and Tolerance in Disease," and a "Report of a Case of a Gall Stone," *Medical Brief*, 1892; "Report of a Successful Treatment of Laryngeal Diphtheria with Large Doses of Calomel;" a paper on "Unique Cases in Practice," read before the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, 1894.

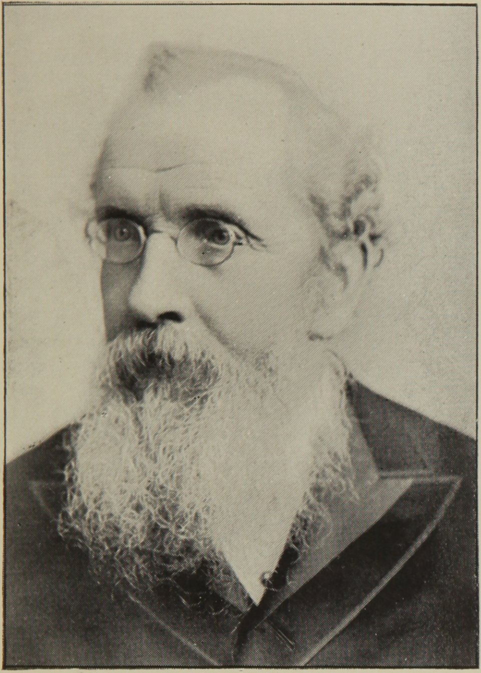
TYRRELL, Gerrard George, Sacramento, Cal., only son of Gerrard Tyrrell, Esq., of Dalkey county, Dublin, Ireland, and Elizabeth (Haslett) Tyrrell, was born in Dublin, Ireland, September 16, 1831. Receiving his preliminary professional education at the Carmichael School of Medicine, where he obtained prize medals in surgery, medical jurisprudence, botany, chemistry, and the institutes of medicine, he attended in the Richmond surgical, Whitworth medical, and Hardwick fever hospitals, and in the Rotunda Lying-in Hospital, Dublin, where he was made a licentiate in midwifery in the year 1854. Received the diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, in 1856, and that of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians, Dublin, in 1859, from which latter college he also received its special diploma in midwifery in the same year. In January, 1880, by supplementary charter, he was made a member of the Royal College of Physicians in Ireland.

Having entered into practice, by taking medical charge of ships carrying emigrants to America, he was induced, after a few voyages, to remain in the United States, and settling in Milwaukee, Wis., in 1856, very soon established a large practice. In 1857 he was elected county physician and subsequently surgeon to Saint Mary's Hospital, and physician to the Orphan Asylum, which positions he retained until he removed to California in 1861. He first settled in California in Grass Valley, a very flourishing mining town, and there actively engaged in surgical practice until 1868, when he removed to Sacramento, which has been his residence since that date.

Dr. Tyrrell is a member and ex-president of the Sacramento Society for Medical Improvement; member, ex-secretary and ex-president of the Medical Society of the State of California; member of the American Medical Association, (1871); corresponding member of the Gynecological Society of Boston; member American Public Health Association; ex-secretary of the State Board of Health of California; ex-president of Sacramento City Board of Health. He filled the position of surgeon and major of the First Artillery Regiment, N. G. C., and in 1883 was appointed by Governor and General Stoneman, surgeon general, with rank of colonel, of the state of California. In 1887 he was appointed by Governor Bartlett to occupy the same position, until the governor's lamented death. Having now served nearly twenty consecutive years in the National Guard of California, he was placed, by request, on the retired list, with the full rank of colonel.

Since 1863, Dr. Tyrrell has been an occasional contributor to the *Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal*, *Western Lancet*, and other professional journals. Among his more important papers may be mentioned, "Therapeutical Value of the Sulphites in Phlegmonous Angina," *Pacific Medical and*

Surgical Journal, 1870; "Nature in Disease;" "Epidemic Influenza;" "Myalgia," with cases; "The Relation of the Medical Profession to the Public;" "Ovariotomy," with successful cases; "Catarrhal Fever in Children;" "Neurotic Purpura;" the biennial reports of the state board of health for the years 1884–'90; and some miscellaneous papers on surgical, medical, and sanitary subjects.

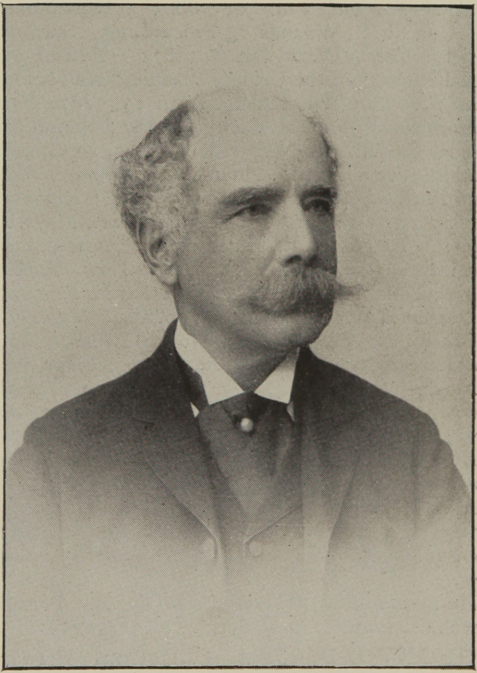


GERRARD GEORGE TYRRELL.

Dr. Tyrrell married, December 7, 1859, Miss Louisa Flood, daughter of the late Henry Flood, M. D., F. R. C. S., of Peterborough, Canada West, who died December 19, 1889, leaving five children, three daughters, and two sons, Gerrard George, and Frederick Densmore Tyrrell, both members of the medical profession, and just entering into active practice.

BRIDDON, Charles K., New York city, son of Samuel and Ann (Harrison) Briddon, of Manchester, Eng., was born March 4, 1827, at Manchester, Eng. He pursued his medical studies at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, and took his degree of M. D. in 1857. He was surgeon to the Park Barracks Hospital during the war, in 1862, and belonged to the corps of volunteer surgeons, who were present at the second field of Manassas, and on the James river. Late member of the New York Dermatological Society; Medico-Legal Society of New York; Medical Society of the County of New York; Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men; New York Statistical Society; Medical Journal Association. He was president of the New York Pathological Society in 1876, and late president of the New York Surgical Society. He was lecturer in the "summer" course of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1857; late surgeon to the Hospital Department of the Colored Home; surgeon to the New York Dispensary, 1857–'65; and has been surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital in the city of New York since 1876.

Dr. Briddon's contributions to medical literature consist, among others, of reports on "Ligature of Primitive Carotid," *New York Medical Press*, Jan., 1859; "Congenital Hernia of the Funis," *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, Oct., 1859; "Ligature of Femoral Artery," *American Medical Monthly*, 1859; "Excision of Hip," *Medical Record*, May 18 and Nov., 1876; "Operation for Neuroma Musculo-Spiral in Axilla," *ibid.*, Nov., 1875; "Excision Elbow Joint," *ibid.*, April, 1873, and Oct., 1876; "Excision of Wrist Joint," *ibid.*, June, 1876; "Extirpation of Rectum," *ibid.*, Jan., 1877; "Case of Jejunostomy for Inoperable Cancer of the Stomach," *Annals of Surgery*, Vol. XVII, p. 310; "Cholelithotomy," *ibid.*, p. 206; "Diagnosis of Abdominal Tumors," *ibid.*, p. 339; "Group of Cases of Appendicitis," *ibid.*, p. 197; "Ileus from Twist of Bowel, caused by Axial Rotation of Mesenteric Tumor," *ibid.*, p. 63; "Intestinal Obstruction," *ibid.*, p. 341; "Nephrectomy for Pyo-Nephrosis," *ibid.*, p. 313; "Thyroidectomy," *ibid.*, p. 207; "Trephining for Relief of Jacksonian Epilepsy, following Depressed Fracture," *ibid.*, p. 239; "Severe Pharyngeal Syphilitic Stenosis Relieved by Operation after Tracheotomy," *ibid.*, p. 105. He reported the first laparotomy done for "Tubal Gestation" in the city of New York, Nov. 13, 1883, Proceedings of the New York Surgical Society, Nov. 13, 1883, and *Medical News*, Dec. 15, 1883. He also pub-

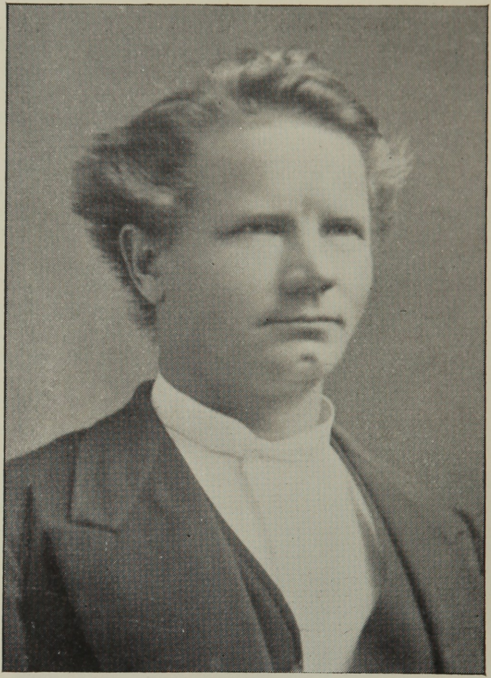


CHARLES K. BRIDDON.

lished a paper on "Lithotomy in Children," *American Medical Times*, Jan., 1862; "Operations on the Air Tube," *ibid.*, Nov., 1863; "Contributions to the Surgery of the Male Urethra," *Medical Record*, July, 1872; "Extirpation of Lower End of Rectum, and Entire Prostate Gland, for Scirrhous Carcinoma," Proceedings Surgical Society, and *Medical Record*, 1881; "Intestinal Obstruction from Internal Hernia Laparotomy," *Medical Record*, 533; "Hysterectomy for Large Myoma," *ibid.*, 1881; "Ligature of Right and Left Femoral Arteries in same subject," *ibid.*, 1879; "Excision of Upper Jaw," *ibid.*, 1881; "Cases of Intestinal Obstruction," Proceedings New York Surgical Society, May, 1882, and *Medical Record;* "Excision of Tongue, Floor of Mouth, Ligature of both Lingual Arteries," Proceedings New York Surgical Society, *Medical News*, 1883; "Cases in Abdominal Surgery, with Considerations as to the Causes of Death," *Medical Record*, Oct. 13, 1883; "Surgical Observations in the Treatment of the Diseases and Accidents of the Liver," Proceedings New York Surgical Society, Jan. 13, 1885, *Medical News*, Jan. 31, 1885; "Penetrating Wound of Rectum and Bladder, Recto-Ves. Fistula, complicated with Stone," operation, cure, Proceedings New York Surgical Society, Dec. 22, 1885, *Medical News*, Jan. 16, 1886; "Case Nephrectomy," *New York Medical Journal*, Jan. 30, 1886; "Laparotomy for Gun-Shot Wounds," Proceedings Surgical Society, *Medical News*, Jan. 8, 1887; "Extra-Peritoneal Rupture of the Urinary Bladder," read before New York Surgical Society, April 13, 1887, *New York Medical Journal*, April 30, 1887; "Multiple Vesical Calculi, weighing 1,260 grains, sup. pubic Section, according to Petersen's method," *New York Medical Journal*, Jan. 21, 1888; "Removal of very large Nevus by Excision," *ibid.*, May 10, 1890; "Two Cases of Enterectomy," Proceedings Surgical Society, Jan. 23, 1889, *New York Medical Journal*, March 9, 1890; "Operation for Removal of Ovarian Tumor weighing 149 pounds," *New York Medical Journal*, Feb. 8, 1890; "Laparo-Colotomy for Stricture of the Rectum," Proceedings Surgical Society, May 14, 1890, *New York Medical Journal*, Sept. 28, 1890; "The Treatment of the Graver Forms of Pelvic Suppuration by the Intra-Peritoneal Iodoform Tampon," Proceedings New York Surgical Society, Oct. 28, 1891, *New York Medical Journal*, May 21, 1891; paper on "Rupture of the Kidney," New York Surgical Society, Feb. 28, 1894; and others in the *Annals of Surgery*.

He married Martha, daughter of the late Francis Reynolds, Esq., of New York city.

GRONVOLD, Just Christian, Norway, Minn., son of Fredrick Martin and Johanna (Borgen) Grónvold, grandson of Just Christian Grónvold, was born February 27, 1833, at Fron Gudbrandsdalen, Norway. He was educated in the Cathedral school, Christiania, Norway, from which he was admitted to the University of Norway, Christiania, where he took *examen artium*, 1851, with Landabilis; *examen philosophicum*, 1852; and in 1857–'59, *examen realium* in mathematics and natural philosophy. From 1858 to 1861 he was teacher in mathematical branches in the Sylows Polytechnic Institute and in other schools in Christiania, Norway. Later he was for some years engaged in surveying. In Norway it is the duty of every able-bodied man to do military service, and he served as second lieutenant in the army. In 1865 he came to America, and settled in St. Louis, Mo. He commenced the study of medicine in 1867, attending two courses at the Humboldt Medical College, St. Louis, from which he was graduated in 1869. He commenced the practice of medicine in Goodhue county, near Norway, Minn., where he is now residing. He was a member of the Minnesota State Board of Health, 1876–'90, and as such wrote some reports on leprosy in that state. During the year 1880–'81 he was located in Fargo, Dak.

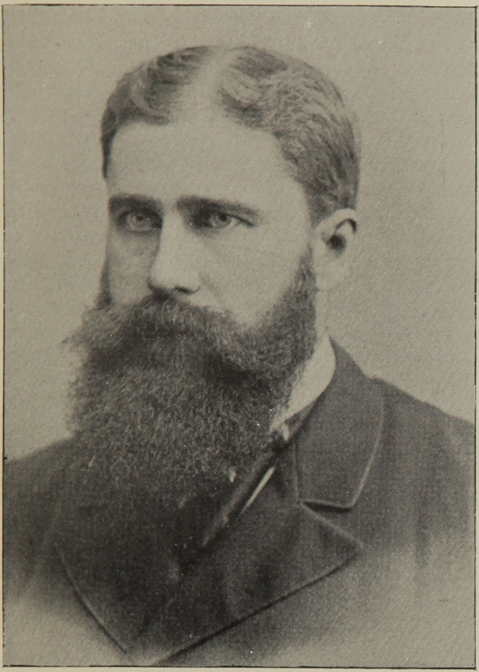


JUST CHRISTIAN GRONVOLD.

Dr. Grónvold is a member of the Goodhue County Medical Society; Minnesota State Medical Society; American Medical Association; and the American Public Health Association.

Married, November 3, 1874, Miss Ellen Brandt, of Valders, Norway. Their children are: Maria, Anna, Frederick, Nils, Ingeborg, Olaf, Helga, Thora, and Hilda Grónvold.

STICKNEY, Orlando Greenleaf, Barre, Vt., son of Henry C. and Mary (McKeen) Stickney, grandson of Samuel Stickney, was born February 16, 1857, at Nelson, N. H.; was educated at Kimball Union academy, Meriden, N. H., and was graduated from the same June 18, 1880; began to study medicine in 1881, at Springfield, Vt., his medical preceptors being Knight and Hazelton. He attended five courses of medical lectures, three public and two preparatory, at the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, and was graduated M. D., June 22, 1884. Commenced the practice of medicine July 22, 1884, at East Fairfield, Vt., and remained there just three years; was six years, lacking a few months, at Georgia, Vt., and has been settled in Barre, Vt., since April 24, 1893. He is a member of the Franklin County Medical Society, Vermont State Medical Society, and Delta Mu Society of Burlington, Vt. He presented a paper on "Alcohol: Its Uses and Abuses," to the State Medical Society, 1893.

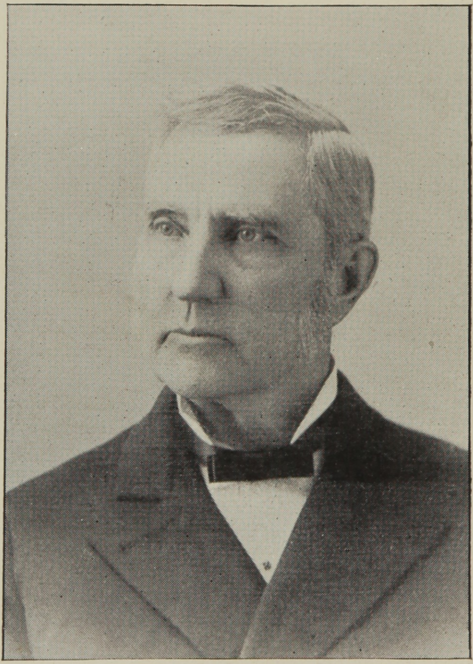


ORLANDO GREENLEAF STICKNEY.

Married Kate A. Jones of Springfield, Vt., June 18, 1885; they have one daughter living, Marion Faye Stickney. A son died in infancy.

HIBBERD, James Farquhar, Richmond, Indiana, son of Joseph and Rachel (Wright) Hibberd, grandson of Joseph Hibberd, was born November 4, 1816, at Monrovia, Frederick county, Md. From his tenth to his twentieth year he lived with his uncle, Aaron Hibberd, in Berkeley county, Va., attending village school, working on the farm and in the woollen mill, and later taking a course in the Hallowell Classical school, Alexandria, Va. Choosing the medical profession, he read with his cousin, Dr. Aaron Wright, a year, attended medical lectures in 1839–'40 at Yale University, and August 14, 1840, began practising at Salem, Ohio. In 1849 he was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, and was at once made surgeon of the steamship *Senator*, from New York to San Francisco, touching at all the intermediate South American ports, the voyage consuming seven and one-half months, and conferring on Dr. Hibberd the title of a "Forty-niner." He remained in California until 1855, practicing medicine and engaging in business with financial success. The fall and winter of 1855–'56 he spent in New York, renewing his medical studies. In June, 1856, he opened an office in Dayton, Ohio, but in four months removed to Richmond, Ind., where he has practised continuously for thirty-seven years, building up a large and lucrative practice. During the session of 1860–'61, he filled the chair of physiology and general pathology, in the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati.

Early in his professional career he assisted in the formation of the Ohio State Medical Society, and was one of the chief organizers of the Indiana State Medical Society, and of the Wayne County Medical Society. He is also a member of the Union District Medical Society; Mississippi Valley Medical Association; Rocky Mountain Medical Association; and American Medical Association, in all of which societies he has held most of the minor official positions as well as the presidency of each. He is an honorary member of the Ohio State Medical Society and of the California State Medical Society, and a member of the American Public Health Association since 1881. In 1863, after the Battle of Stone River, Dr. Hibberd was for some time in charge of a corps of volunteer surgeons and nurses at Murfreesboro, Tenn. In 1869 he visited Europe, Asia Minor, Palestine, and Egypt, being absent a year. While abroad he was delegate to the British Medical Association at Leeds, England, and also to the International Medical Congress at Florence, Italy. During the years 1875–'76 he was mayor of Richmond, and was, in 1881, health officer of his county. To his efforts the state is largely indebted for the law creating the state board of health. He was a member of the



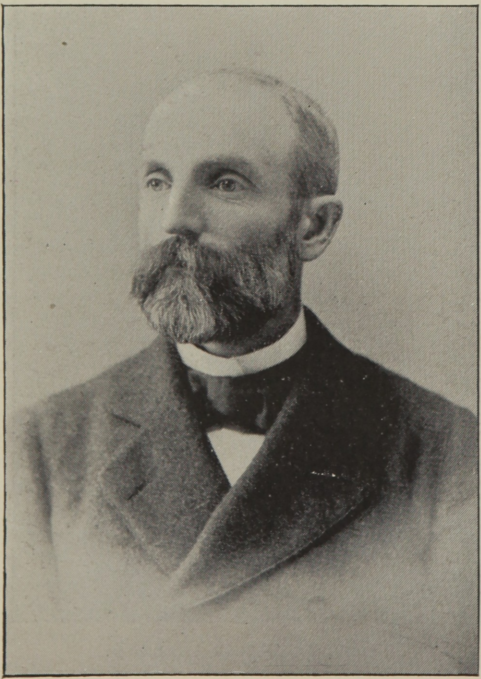
JAMES FARQUHAR HIBBERD.

Ohio legislature of 1845–'46–'47, and of the city council of 1872–'74; president of the Board of Trade, 1871–'80; school trustee for many years.

Dr. Hibberd's first paper read to the Preble County (Ohio) Medical Society in 1842, and published in the *Western Lancet*, was on "Milk Sickness." A paper on "The Part Performed by Nature and Time in the Cure of Disease," being the Bigelow Prize Dissertation of the Massachusetts Medical Society, 1868, was published in the Library of Practical Medicine, 1868. Twenty-six of his papers and reports to the Indiana State Medical Society have been printed in the Transactions of the society, and he has presented at least twice that number to Wayne County Medical Society, besides many to other societies and medical journals. Dr. Hibberd was at the head of the health department of Richmond, Ind., at the time of the cholera epidemic of 1866. In 1885 the University of Indiana conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.

In 1842 Dr. Hibberd was married to Nancy D. Higgins who died in 1846, leaving one son, Elgar G., who still lives; in 1856 he was married to Catherine Leeds who died in 1868, leaving one son who survives; in 1871 he married Elizabeth M. Laws.

BROWN, Orland Jonas, of North Adams, Mass., son of Harvey Brown, Esq., and Lucina (Fuller) Brown, was born February 2, 1848, at Whitingham, Vt. He was educated in the common schools of his native town, and at Powers' Institute, Bernardston, Mass. He commenced teaching in the public schools at the age of sixteen, making a success of the pursuit and earning sufficient money to pay his educational expenses. He commenced the study of medicine in 1866, with Dr. J. L. Harrington, at Halifax, Vt.; attended three courses of lectures at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, and was graduated in 1870. In January, 1871, he settled in the practice of medicine at Adams, Mass., and has been at North Adams since 1871. Dr. Brown has taken several post-graduate courses of study in special branches, including courses upon the eye and ear, under Dr. Holmes of Rush Medical College; histology and pathology under Drs. Satterthwaite and Porter of the Post-graduate School, New York.



ORLAND JONAS BROWN.

Dr. Brown is a councillor and censor of the Massachusetts Medical Society; member of the Massachusetts Medico-Legal Society; ex-president of the Medical Association of Northern Berkshire; ex-president of Berkshire District Medical Society; state medical examiner for Berkshire county since 1881; medical officer in Massachusetts Volunteer militia since 1878; member of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States; health officer of North Adams, 1879–'88; was a member of the Massachusetts legislature in 1890, serving on the public health committee, which had many important measures to consider and legislate upon that year. He is a member of the Berkshire Historical Society; North Adams Board of Trade; and has been deacon of the church and superintendent of the Sunday school for twenty-three consecutive years. Dr. Brown is a Mason and a Knight of Honor.

He married first, November 22, 1871, Miss Eva M., daughter of Sheriff William and Amelia (Blakeslee) Hodskins, of North Adams, who died October 14, 1873, leaving one child, William O., now deceased; married, second, September 13, 1876, Miss Ida M. Haskins, daughter of Homer and Martha (Phelps) of North Adams, who died at the birth of her second child, Ida M., in 1881, leaving one daughter, Agnes O., his only surviving child; married, third, December 16, 1884, Miss Alice, daughter of Edward and Celestia (Stevens) Stowell, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOX, Charles James, Willimantic, Conn., son of Dr. Roswell and Ann Maria (Gager) Fox, grandson of David A. Fox, was born December, 21, 1854, at Wethersfield, Conn. He was educated in the district and private schools, Hartford, High school, and fitted for Yale College in 1872; commenced the study of medicine in 1872, with his father, Roswell Fox, M. D., and also had special instruction in the Bellevue and Charity Hospitals prior to graduation; took three full courses of medical lectures at the Medical Department University of the City of New York, and was graduated in February, 1876; he immediately commenced practice, as physician-in-chief at the City Hospital, Hartford, Conn., which position he filled until April, 1877, and since that time has been in practice at Willimantic, Conn. He is a member of the Windham County Medical Society, of which he is an ex-president; Connecticut State Medical Society; American Medical Association; and the International Medical Congress; member

United States examining surgeons' board, at Willimantic; surgeon-general Connecticut National Guard, 1886–'88; member board of trade; recently one of the board of fifteen to draft Willimantic city charter, just passed by the legislature. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M., 32°; Odd Fellows; Knights of Pythias and Royal Arcanum, and medical examiner of the latter since its organization. In 1881 and 1882 he represented the American Medical Association at the International Medical Congress, and is a frequent contributor to medical journals. He was married May 15, 1886, to Lillian, daughter of Rev. Horace Winslow; she died without children, September 17, 1887.

CHARLES JAMES FOX.

BESHOAR, Michael, Trinidad, Col., son of Daniel and Susan (Rothrock) Beshoar, grandson of Michael Beshoar, was born February 25, 1833, near Mifflintown, Pa.; was educated in the common schools of Mifflin county, and at Tuscarora Academy, Juniata county; studied medicine under Drs. Louis Hoover and Andrew W. Moss, Lewistown, Pa., and at Ann Arbor under Dr. Edmund Andrews, commencing in 1850; attended three courses of medical lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, Jefferson Medical College, and at the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, and was graduated from the latter institution March 30, 1853.

From May, 1853, until the outbreak of the Civil War, he practised medicine at Pocahontas, Ark.; was surgeon of the Sixteenth Arkansas state militia, and represented his county in the state legislature two terms; was two years in the Confederate army as chief surgeon of the first regiment of soldiers organized in his section of the state, and later as surgeon of the provisional armies of the Confederate states, serving under General Hardee, Solon Borlan, and others. In the autumn of 1863 he left the Southern military service and settled first at St. Louis, and a year later at Fort Kearney, Neb., where he pursued the practice of his profession until December, 1866, during which time he was the only civil physician and surgeon on the famous Overland Platte route between the Missouri river and Denver, a distance of 600 miles. The time of his sojourn at Fort Kearney was during and in the midst of the worst Indian hostilities, and he had frequently to go east or west, sometimes as many as one hundred miles, to visit patients. On one occasion he encountered one hundred hostile Cheyenne Indians, led by the famous war chief, John Smith, an educated half-breed who had become quite friendly with the doctor while attending the St. Louis University; fortunately Smith was in the lead, and recognizing Dr. Beshoar, saved his life. In the fall of 1866 Dr. Beshoar removed to Colorado, first to Pueblo and later to Trinidad, and now resides in the latter place. Since his residence in Colorado he has been a member of the legislature two terms, one during territorial times and one under the state government. He has also been coroner, assessor, county clerk, county judge seven years, and county superintendent of schools four years. In 1876 he was the regular Democratic nominee for lieutenant governor, and ran considerably ahead of his ticket, lacking only 830 of being elected.

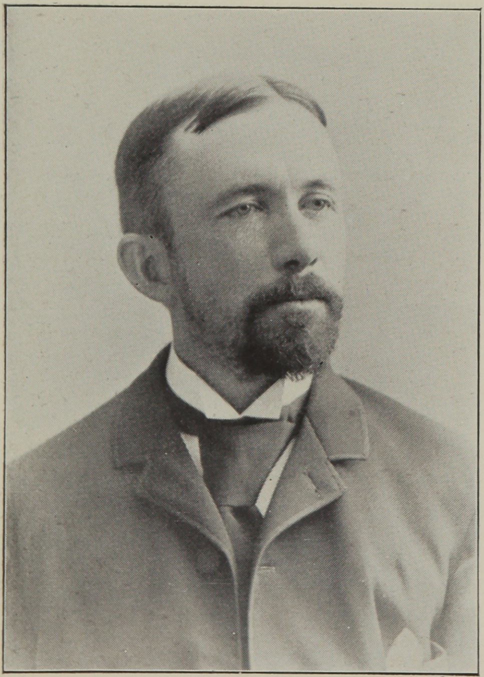
MICHAEL BESHOAR.

He is a member of the Las Animas County Medical Society; the Colorado State Medical Society; has been president of the Rocky Mountain Medical

Association; and is a permanent member of the American Medical Association. He has been county physician for Las Animas county, and city physician of Trinidad, Col. A member of Las Animas Lodge, No. 28, A. F. & A. M.; Trinidad Chapter, No. 28, R. A. M.; Colorado Consistory, A. & A. S. R., No. 1; and El Jubal Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is the author of a paper on the "Curability of Consumption in Colorado," 1868, published in the *Colorado Chieftain*; paper on the "Care of New-Born Infants," Transactions Colorado Medical Society; also a paper on the "Medical Customs of the Indians." Dr. Beshoar took a post-graduate course at the St. Louis Medical College and also at the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati.

Dr. Beshoar was the founder of the *Pueblo Chieftain* in 1868, and of the *Trinidad Advertiser* in 1882, which are prosperous daily morning papers. He is still managing editor of the latter publication, which has the distinction of being the only Democratic newspaper in the state which did not forsake the national nominees of their party in 1892 in favor of the presidential nominees of the People's party.

Married Annie E. Maupin, November 13, 1872. Their children are: Beatrice Bonaventure, Benedicta Burnett, Benjamin Barnardine, John Maupin, and Burtram Bruno.



CHARLES SOLOMON CAVERLY.

CAVERLY, Charles Solomon, Rutland, Vt., son of Abiel Moore and Sarah L. (Goddard) Caverly, grandson of Solomon Caverly, was born September 30, 1856, at Troy, N. H.; spent his early life, after 1862, in Pittsford, Vt.; obtained a preliminary education at Brandon (Vt.) high school and at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., graduating at the latter institution in 1874. He entered Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated in the class of '78. He commenced the study of medicine in 1878, at his home in Pittsford, Vt., under the instruction of his father, Dr. Abiel M. Caverly. After the death of his father in 1879 he continued his studies with Dr. M. Goldsmith, of Rutland. Attended lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, and was graduated M. D. in 1881; also attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, 1881–'82, besides several courses under private instruction in the same city. He commenced the practice of medicine at Rutland, Vt., January 1, 1883, and has continued there to the present time.

Dr. Caverly is a member, and in 1891–'92 was president, of the Vermont State Medical Society; member and in 1891–'92 president of the Rutland County Medical and Surgical Society; member of the American Medical Association; American Public Health Association; member of the Rutland Medical Club; has been a member of the Vermont State Board of Health since July, 1890, and president of the board since the spring of 1891; was the first health officer of the village of Rutland, holding the office three terms; served about three years as assistant surgeon of the First Vermont Regiment, National Guard, and resigned the commission in 1889; and a member of the Masonic fraternity, Killington Commandery Knights Templar, of Rutland. He is a member of the board of directors of the Rutland Hospital.

Dr. Caverly has made a special study of diseases of the throat, nose, and lungs, and presented numerous papers to the medical societies of which he is a member, many of them being published in their transactions.

Married, November, 1885, Miss Mabel A. Tuttle, of Rutland, Vt. They have one son living, Harley T., born March, 1887.

WHITTAKER, James Thomas, Cincinnati, Ohio, son of James and Olivia S. (Lyons) Whittaker, both of Maryland, grandson of Isaac Whittaker of Baltimore, was born March 3, 1843, in Cincinnati. He secured a preparatory education at Miami University, from which institution he received the degree A. M. in 1868, and LL. D. in 1892; commenced the study of medicine in January, 1863, at Cincinnati, under James Graham, M. D., and George C. Blackman, M. D.; attended three courses of medical lectures at the Medical College of Ohio and at the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine, graduating from the latter in 1866, and from the former in 1867. In 1867 to 1869 he attended a course of lectures at the University of Berlin, also at Prague, Vienna, and Paris.

Dr. Whittaker commenced the private practice of medicine in 1869, at Cincinnati. He is a member of the Association of American Physicians; College of Physicians, of Philadelphia; American Academy of Medicine; American Medical Association; Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, of which he has been president; Ohio State Medical Society. He was professor of physiology, 1870 to

1880, and of theory and practice of medicine, Medical College of Ohio, 1880, to the present time; lecturer on pathology for ten years and on clinical medicine, Good Samaritan Hospital, since 1880; assistant surgeon United States navy, 1863.

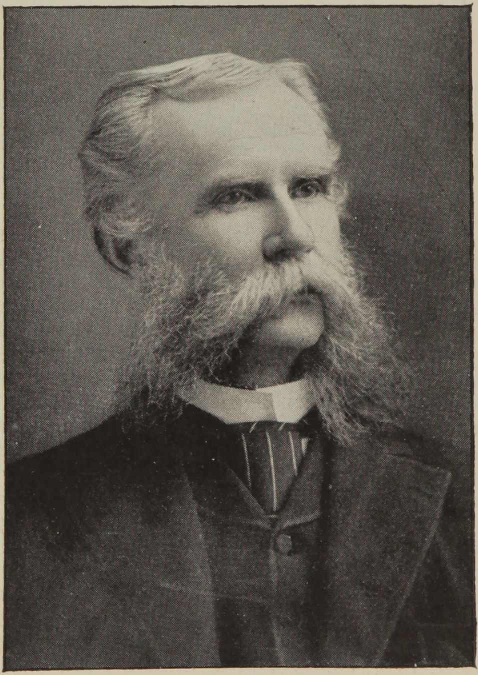
Dr. Whittaker was translator for "Ziemssen's Cyclopedia;" founder of the *Cincinnati Clinic* and its editor, 1871–'78; contributor to "Wood's Reference Handbook," "Pepper's System of Medicine," "Hare's Therapeutics," "Pepper's Textbook," and author of lectures on "Physiology," and of a textbook on the "Theory and Practice of Medicine." Dr. Whittaker invented the screw cap for the hypodermatic syringe, and was the first to discover gall stones by puncture with a long aseptic needle.

JAMES THOMAS WHITTAKER.

Married: children are James, Alice, Hugh, and Wallace.

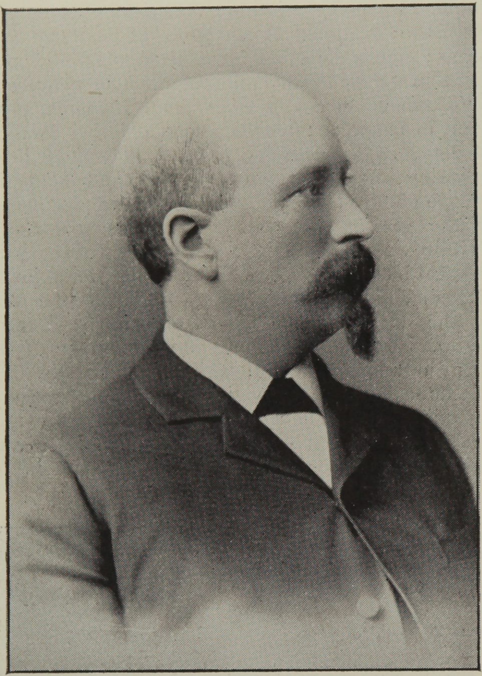
TALLEY, Alexander Nicholas, Columbia, S. C., son of Nicholas and Amy Ann (Potter) Talley, grandson of Nathan Talley, was born October 27, 1827, at Washington, Ga. He was graduated with distinction at the South Carolina College, and received the degree of A. B. in 1848. Immediately thereafter he commenced the study of medicine under Drs. Samuel Fair and Thomas Wells, of Columbia, S. C. He attended two courses of lectures at the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, and one summer course at the Bellevue Hospital, receiving from the former the degree of M. D. in 1851. In the spring following his graduation he went abroad, and pursued his medical studies in London and Paris. In 1882 he again visited Europe, and spent the summer of that year in making professional observations among the continental hospitals.

Dr. Talley commenced the practice of medicine in 1852, at Columbia, his present residence. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and was chairman of its section on medical jurisprudence, chemistry, and psychology at its meeting in Detroit, 1872; member of the American Public Health Association; American Academy of Medicine; National Association of Railway Surgeons; South Carolina Medical Association, president in 1870; Association of Medical Officers of the Confederate States from South Carolina, president in 1889–'90; president of Columbia Medical Society, 1874; president of the state board for licensing physicians and surgeons, and held the position until the board was abolished; professor of the practice of medicine, University of South Carolina, 1866–'72. He was president of the army medical board at Richmond for the examination of surgeons and assistant surgeons during the War of the Rebellion; is president of the Central National Bank of Columbia; and member of the board of regents of the State Lunatic Asylum. He has done nearly all the major operations of surgery, including ovariotomy, hysterectomy, hernia, stone in the bladder, tracheotomy, and has devised various instruments and modifications of others for such operations. Dr. Talley was one of the authors of "A Manual of Military Surgery," published by order of the Confederate States' secretary of war in 1863, and has contributed papers on various topics to the several medical journals of the country. He is medical examiner for several life insurance com-


ALEXANDER NICHOLAS TALLEY.

panies, and a member of the South Carolina and Columbia social clubs.

Married, in 1852, Mrs. Eugenia P. Bracey, of Fairfield county, S. C. Their children are: Alexander Nicholas, Jr., M. D., now practising medicine in Manning, S. C., Eugenia, wife of T. H. Gibbes, Amy Ann, and L. Clay.



EDWIN A. SANBORN.

SANBORN, Edwin A., Somerville, Mass., son of Aaron and Amanda M. (Currier) Sanborn, grandson of Abraham Sanborn, was born August 28, 1849, at Grafton, N. H. His father dying when he was about two years of age, he was early in life thrown upon his own resources. At a very early age he determined to become a physician and surgeon, and spared no efforts to accomplish that result. After leaving the common schools he attended a private school for several terms, and then pursued his studies under a tutor, with the special object of preparing himself for the study of medicine. In the winter of 1872 he took up this study, under Dr. F. A. Stillings, now of Concord, N. H.; attended two courses of lectures, first at Bowdoin Medical College, Brunswick, Me., and next at Dartmouth Medical College, Hanover, N. H., and was graduated November 3, 1875, taking a prize of twenty-five dollars for passing the best examination in all departments, and in 1876, he offered a like prize to be awarded to the student who should pass a similar examination at that institution. He practised during the winter of 1875–'76 with his uncle, Dr. David M. Currier, of Newport, N. H., and located in Somerville, Mass., in the spring of the latter year.

Dr. Sanborn is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and of the Alumni Association of Dartmouth Medical College. He is medical examiner for the Berkshire Life Insurance Co., and is in general practice, but during the past fifteen years he has given special attention to the investigation and treatment of hay asthma, from which he was a great sufferer until within ten years; he has also devised a modified Storer's vaginal speculum.

Married, June 1, 1876, Miss Harriet L. Hosmer, of Somerville, Mass.

ULRICH, Charles Frederic, Wheeling, W. Va., son of Karl Friedrich and Friederika Wilhelmina (Häcker) Ulrich, grandson of Karl Ulrich, was born August 28, 1827, at Lobstädt, Kingdom of Saxony, Germany. He came to this country in 1837, and was graduated from Bethany College, Bethany, Va., now W. Va., with the degree of A. B., in 1846, and received the degree of A. M. from the same institution in 1850. He taught in seminaries, high-schools, and colleges until 1862; was professor of ancient and modern languages in Burritt College, Tenn., three years; and adjunct professor of ancient languages in Kentucky University, Harrodsburg (now located in Lexington), Ky., four years. He took up the study of medicine while teaching in the last named institution, directing his own studies, without the aid of preceptors. After having attended one course of lectures at the Medical Department, University of Louisville, Ky., he entered the Union service as assistant surgeon, and served from April 13, 1864, to the close of the war. His regiment, the First Kentucky State Troops (organized to clear the state of guerillas, equipped and paid by the United

CHARLES FREDERIC ULRICH.

States), having only five companies, he was required to do duty as surgeon, although holding rank of assistant surgeon. After the close of the war he took a second course of lectures at the Medical Department, University of Louisville, Ky., and was graduated in March, 1870. His first medical practice was while in the army, then at Cloveport, Ky., where he remained from 1865 to 1870; was located at Louisville, Ky., 1870–'75; and has been a resident and practitioner of Wheeling, W. Va., since the latter date. During the year 1889 he made a tour of Europe, accompanied by his daughter Carrie, visiting many cities of Germany, Italy, and Switzerland, and making the ascent of Mt. Vesuvius, also several mountains in Switzerland.

Dr. Ulrich is a member of the Medical Society of Wheeling, and Ohio county, W. Va.; has held the offices of secretary, treasurer, and president of the above named society; member and ex-vice president of the Medical Society of the State of West Virginia; member of the American Medical Association; member of the American Public Health Association; and was formerly secretary of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Louisville, Ky.; member and vice-president of the German Pioneer Society; passive member and second speaker of Wheeling Turnverein; president of the Literary Section of Arion Society, Wheeling; and member of Holliday Post, G. A. R., holding the office of surgeon in the same. In 1887–'88 he was a member of the city council, first branch, and during his term was chairman of the board of health. He was also a member of the county board of health in 1884–'85. He is a member of the board of education of Wheeling, and medical director of the Provident Life Insurance Company of Wheeling. He does not profess any specialty, but is chiefly interested in obstetric practice. He has published many papers in the transactions of medical societies and in medical journals, including "Chronic Rheumatism," American Practitioner, 1871; "Destruction of Forests as a Cause of Floods," *Annals of Hygiene*, 1890; "Some of the Vagaries of Grippe," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1890; Acute Articulated Rheumatism," "Forceps in Midwifery," and many other papers, Transactions Medical Society of the State of West Virginia. He conducted a controversy, through the daily papers, for several years, in favor of pure water.

Dr. Ulrich married, in January, 1856, Miss Ellen M. Lacy, of Kentucky. They have four children: J. Clarence Ulrich, superintendent and chief engineer of Land & Canal Co. (Irrigating System), of Colorado, Nellie R., wife of R. M. Gilleland, of Bellaire, Ohio, Carrie S., and Claudia M. Ulrich.

THOMAS, Flavel Shurtleff, Hanson, Mass., son of Isaac and Abby (Shurtleff) Thomas, grandson of Josiah Thomas, was born at Hanson, September 7, 1852. His education and degrees were received from the following institutions: Hanson town schools; Hanover Academy; Phillips Andover Academy; Harvard University, M. D.; Cornell University; Shurtleff College, A. M. and LL. D.; Boston University; Boston Museum of Natural History; Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Montreal Veterinary College, V. S.; Illinois Wesleyan University; Syracuse University, B. S., M. S.; Correspondence University; McGill University, D. V. Sc.; and National University, Ph. D., D. Z. The latter, Doctor of Zoölogy, is a European degree, ranking with Ph. D., and was introduced into America by Dr. Thomas, at whose suggestion it was offered by the National University. Dr. Thomas matriculated at this institution as a post-graduate student and a candidate for this degree, having already completed the usual college work in zoölogy and the work in professional zoölogy required at McGill and Harvard medical schools, and had also been a special and post-graduate student in zoölogy in Cornell, under Professors Law, Gage, and Wilder, in Syracuse with Professor Underwood, and at Boston Museum of Natural History with Professors Van Vleck and Hyatt. In addition to this, his leisure hours at home had been for many years devoted to this study. Having matriculated, Dr. Thomas was placed in the hands of Prof. Edward A. Birge, Ph. D., who was professor of zoölogy in the National University and at the same time professor of the same branch in the University of Wisconsin. Upon the completion of two years' work, Flavel S. Thomas was the first American to receive the degree of Doctor of Zoölogy.

FLAVEL SHURTLEFF THOMAS.

Dr. Thomas commenced the study of medicine in 1871 with Woodbridge R. Howes, M. D., of Hanover, Mass.; attended three courses of lectures at Harvard University Medical School, and at McGill University, Faculty of Medicine, and was graduated M. D. from the former in 1874. He began the practice of medicine the same year, at Ithaca,

N. Y., but after remaining there a few months removed to Hanson, Mass.

Dr. Thomas became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, 1875; and of the Harvard University Medical School Alumni Association, 1891. He has been physician to Gordan Rest Sanitarium, Hanson, since 1891; lecturer on comparative anatomy, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Boston, 1883; Hanson town physician since 1879; physician to Maquan Sanitarium for the treatment of chronic diseases (especially diseases of women), opened by him in 1894; examiner for the N. Y. Mutual and the Manhattan Life Insurance companies; member of Hanson school committee; inspector of animals and provisions; professor and dean Correspondence Department, National University, since 1889; member of North River Lodge (Hanover), I. O. O. F., and Puritan Masonic Lodge, Whitman; trustee of the Plymouth County Agricultural Society.

Dr. Thomas devotes his leisure to literary work, which includes a graduating thesis on "Opium;" "A Lecture on Comparative Anatomy," College of Physicians and Surgeons, Boston; "Birds of Hanson," Ph. D. thesis, containing a description of sixty birds, accompanied by specimens prepared by the author; "Insects Injurious to Vegetation in Hanson," read before the Farmers' Institute of Plymouth County Agricultural Society, accompanied by insects which he had preserved; "The Value of a Knowledge of Comparative Pathology to the Doctor of Medicine," Massachusetts Medical Society; "The Value of a Knowledge of Comparative Anatomy to the Doctor of Medicine," *ibid.*; "M. D., What it Is and What it Should Be," *ibid.*, published in the *New England Medical Monthly*, Jan., 1884; "Liquid Manures," Plymouth County Agricultural Society Prize Essay; "The Ideal Medical School," *New England Medical Monthly*, Dec., 1884; "Medical Education," *ibid.*, Oct., 1885; "The Best Preliminary Education for the Study of Medicine," *ibid.*, May, 1886; "A Few Words to Medical Schools," *ibid.*, May, 1887; "The Lecture System," *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, April, 1885; "University Degrees," *School Bulletin* (Syracuse), June, Aug., and Sept., 1887; "The Physician," *Boston Journal of Health*, Nov., 1887; "Medicines," *ibid.*, March, 1888; "Veterinary Degrees," *Journal of Comparative Medicine and Surgery*, April and Oct., 1885; "Life in a Puddle," *Youth's Companion*, July 24, 1879; "Microscopic Pond Life," *ibid.*; "Montreal Letters," Old Colony Memorial, 1878 and 1879; "Syracuse Letter," *ibid.*, July 13, 1889; "Non-Resident Degrees," *National Magazine*, Feb., 1890; "The Current Value of University Degrees," *ibid.*, April, 1890; "The Medical Missionary," *The Healthy Home*, Sept., 1890; also several articles in *Wide Awake*. He has also issued pamphlets comprising "Lectures on the Science of Agriculture," 1876; "A Perfect University," 1883; "University Degrees: What They Mean, What They Indicate, and How to Use Them," Syracuse, N. Y., 1887. He is the editor of the department of University Degrees and Education, in the Standard Dictionary of the English Language, published by Funk & Wagnalls Co., New York city. His other writings are: "LL. D., Origin, History, Past and Present Use," *The University Magazine*, New York, Nov., 1893; "A Study of the Present System of University Degrees, with Generalizations and Suggestions," *Education*, Boston, May and June, 1893; "Latin or English Order in University Degrees," *The University Magazine*, New York, Aug., 1893; "The Best Course of Study Preparatory to the Study of Medicine," *American Journal of Education*, St. Louis, Oct. 16 and Nov. 9, 1893; "B. A. and B. S.," *Education*, Boston, 1894. Wm. T. Harris, LL. D., the United States Commissioner of Education, has recently invited Dr. Thomas to prepare "A Dictionary of University Degrees" for the International Educative Series published by D. Appleton & Co. Dr. Harris is editor of the series.

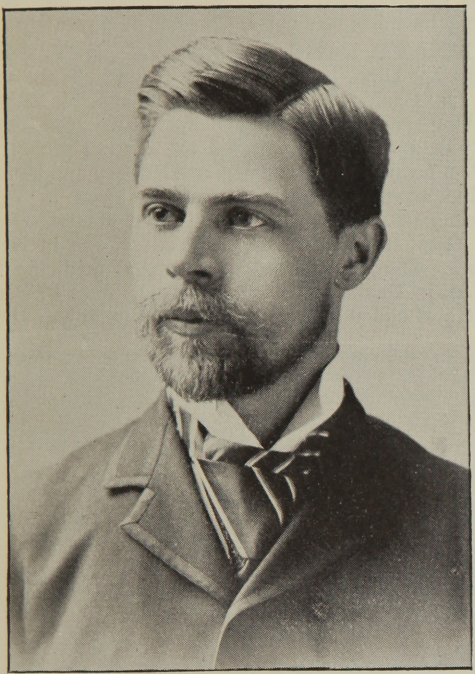
Dr. Thomas married, July 9, 1879, Miss Caroline M., daughter of Capt. Joseph Smith, C. E., Titusville, Pa. Their two children are: Percival Shurtleff, born October 7, 1884, and Saba Drew, born February 27, 1893.

WILLIAMS, Daniel H., Chicago, Ill., son of Daniel and Sarah (Price) Williams, grandson of Daniel Williams, was born January 18, 1858, at Hollidaysburgh, Pa. He attended the Janesville, Wis., high school, and was graduated from Janesville Classical Academy in 1878. Commenced the study of medicine at Janesville in 1880, under Surgeon-General Henry Palmer; attended three courses of lectures at Chicago Medical College, from which he was graduated March 28, 1883, his education having been obtained through his own exertions, his parents being unable to render financial assist-

DANIEL H. WILLIAMS.

ance. In May, 1883, he located permanently in the practice of medicine in Chicago.

Dr. Williams is a member of the American Medical Association; Illinois State Medical Society; Chicago Medical Society; Ninth International Medical Congress. He was surgeon to South Side Dispensary, Chicago, 1884–'92; surgeon to Provident Hospital, 1890–'93; physician to Protestant Orphan Asylum, 1884–'93; member of Illinois state board of health, 1889; reappointed in 1891. He is also a member of the Hamilton Club of Chicago. Was appointed surgeon in charge to the Freedman's Hospital, Washington, D. C., Feb. 15, 1894.



EDWARD OLIVER BELT.

BELT, Edward Oliver, Washington, D. C., son of John Lloyd and Sarah Eleanor (McGill) Belt, grandson of Alfred Belt, of Virginia, was born May 19, 1861, in Frederick county, Md. He was educated in the public schools of Frederick and Montgomery counties, and at Frederick College, Md.; commenced the study of medicine in 1883 under his brother, Dr. Alfred M. Belt, of Baltimore; attended three courses of lectures at the University of Maryland, School of Medicine, and was graduated in 1886. In April, 1886, he commenced the practice of medicine in Frederick county, but at the end of three months was offered, by Dr. Julian J. Chisolm, the position of resident physician at the Presbyterian Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital, Baltimore, which was accepted and held for about two years. Dr. Belt resigned this position in order to visit Europe, where he pursued the study of ophthalmology and otology in the University of Vienna, and in the hospitals of Berlin, Paris, and London. Returning to Baltimore he took a post-graduate course in histology and pathology at the Johns Hopkins University and was again associated with Dr. Chisolm as one of the visiting surgeons to the Presbyterian Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital until his removal to Washington, D. C., in October, 1889. Dr. Belt is a member of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, Medical Association of the District of Columbia, American Medical Association, Society of Ophthalmology and Otology of Washington, D. C., and of the National Geographic Society. He has been lecturer on ophthalmology and otology in Howard University, Washington, since 1890, and ophthalmic and aural surgeon to Freedman's Hospital since 1890. His medical writings include, "Report of One Hundred Cataract Extractions," Archives of Ophthalmology, Vol. XVII, No. 1, 1888; "Visit to Pasteur Institute," *Maryland Medical Journal,* July 21, 1888; "Ocular Signs as Aids to Diagnosis," *The Medical News,* Philadelphia, May 2, 1891; "Rat-Tail Sutures," *ibid.,* December 5, 1891; "Hallucinations from Atropia in the Eye," *ibid.,* April 5, 1890; "Otitis Media with Abscess of Neck," *Ophthalmic Record,* May, 1892; "Defective Eyes Among Pupils of the Public Schools of Washington, D. C.," *Virginia Medical Monthly,* August, 1893; "A Comparison of the Eyes of White and Colored Pupils," Transactions of the Pan-American Medical Congress, 1893; "Improved Reversible Spectacles," *American Journal of Ophthalmology,* December, 1891; "Sulphuric Acid Paste in the Treatment of Epithelioma of the Face," *The Medical News,* Philadelphia, May 26, 1894.

Unmarried.

DEW, James Harvie, is a typical representative of that active, enterprising set of Southern men who, during the latter part of the sixties, found their way to New York to seek success and reputation where the struggle was fiercest. He was born October 18, 1843, in Newtown, King and Queen county, Va.

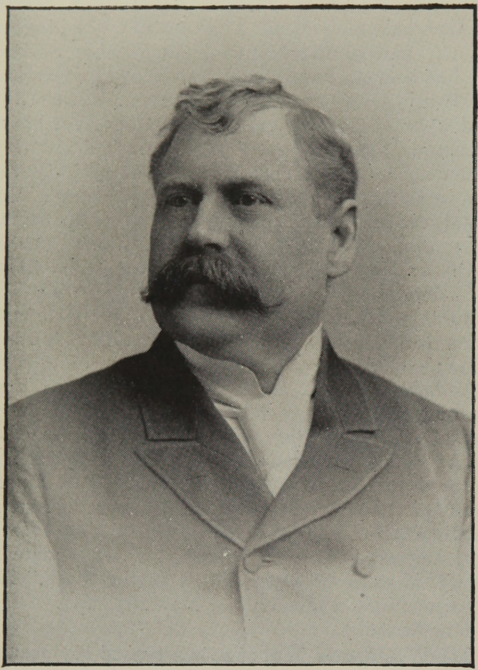
His father, Benjamin Franklin Dew, a courteous and genial gentleman of the old Virginia type, was graduated from William and Mary College, taking successively the degrees of B. A., M. A., and B. L. He was an extensive land owner, and one of his estates was the historic "Malvern Hill," where the celebrated battle of that name was fought in 1862.

His grandfather was Thomas Dew, a captain in the War of 1812, and a descendant of the Hon. Thomas Dew, a speaker of the House of Burgesses in the old Colonial days of Virginia.

His mother was Mary Susan, a daughter of Col. Reuben M. Garnett, also of King and Queen county. He is a nephew of the late Thomas R. Dew, a successful and distinguished professor, writer and president of the old William and Mary College, and a brother of Judge John G. Dew, of Virginia.

Dr. Dew was educated at Prof. Gessner Harrison's preparatory school and at the University of Virginia. His academic course of study was interrupted by the outbreak of the war in 1861, and at the age of eighteen he enlisted in "Lee's Partisan Rangers," commanded by R. E. Lee's son, Wm. H. F., afterwards Maj. Gen. Lee. This troop soon merged into the Ninth Virginia Cavalry, and here he served until the close of the contest, under "Jeb" Stuart and his successors.

This service afforded the experience and opportunity which enabled the doctor to publish "a most unique and valuable" contribution to the history of the war, presenting the conditions, circumstances, and peculiarities which lead to the development and characteristic features of "The Yankee and Rebel Yells." This article appeared in the April number of the *Century* magazine for 1892.



JAMES HARVIE DEW.

Dr. Dew commenced the study of medicine in January, 1866. His preceptors were Dr. Wm. D. Quesenberry of Virginia and Dr. Joseph W. Howe of New York. He was graduated from the University of Virginia in June, 1867, served as house physician and surgeon to the Charity Hospital, New York, from April, 1868, to October, 1869, and commenced the practice of his profession in 1870.

He was appointed professor of anatomy, physiology, and hygiene in the New York Evening High School in 1872, and continued his lectures till 1881, when the urgency of his professional work induced his resignation.

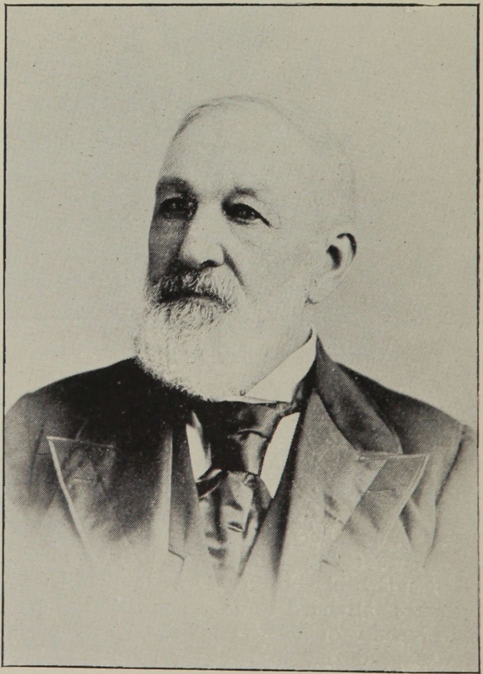
His experience in a great hospital for all diseases, and the universal applicability of the subjects upon which he lectured for so many years, has served especially to qualify him for general practice. In this field, and in obstetrics, he has met with eminent success.

Dr. Dew is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the Medical Society of the County of New York, the Alumni Association of the Charity Hospital, the New York County Medical Association, and of "The New York Southern," and other societies.

Among his literary efforts, he has recently contributed a paper "Establishing a New Method of Artificial Respiration in Asphyxia Monatorum" called "Dew's Method," which was read before the New York Academy of Medicine in February, 1893. This method has, to date, met with almost universal approbation, and has already been taught in a number of our leading medical schools.

Dr. Dew was married in 1885 to Miss Bessie Martin, only daughter of Dr. Edmund H. Martin, late of Memphis, Tenn., now of Louisville, Ky. They have but one child, Caroline Welborn Dew.

KNAPP, David A., Union Vale, N. Y., born June 13, 1820, in New Fairfield, Conn., is the son of Dr. Isaac and Amy (Brush) Knapp, his father having received his medical diploma in New York city in 1795. He attended the district school, a select school, the academies at Danbury and Upper Middletown, Conn., and was two years in Yale University, then taught school three winters, 1837 to 1840, two winters in Connecticut, one in New York. He commenced the study of medicine in 1842, in Danbury, Conn., under Dr. Ezra P. Bennett; attended two courses of lectures at the University of the City of New York, Medical Department, and was graduated April 14, 1845. In the following July he commenced the practice of medicine at Union Vale, and has made no change in location since that time. Dr. Knapp is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Dutchess, has been physician to the board of health of Union Vale since 1885, is guardian for minors, and



DAVID A. KNAPP.

trustee in the school district, and of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is the author of an article on a case of "Ossification of the Uterus," discovered on the exhumation of the body in 1866.

Married, June 24, 1846, Miss Rebecca Vincent. Of their four children two are living, David Vincent, now supervisor of Union Vale, and E. Valentine M. Knapp, as yet a minor.

CURTIN, Roland Gideon, Philadelphia, Pa., born October 29, 1839, in Bellefonte, Pa., is the son of Dr. Constans Curtin, of Dysert, county Clare, Ireland, who, after graduating from Surgeons Hall in Dublin, entered the British navy, but immediately resigned, and came to the United States in 1807, entered the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated in 1809. Dr. Constans Curtin settled in Bellefonte, and was in active practice there until his death in April, 1842; his wife, Mary Anne (Kinne) Curtin, was lineally descended from Gov. Thomas Welles, one of the earliest governors of Connecticut, and the grand-daughter of Aaron Kinne, chaplain at Fort Griswold, Groton, Conn., September 6, 1781, when the British, under Benedict Arnold, massacred Colonel Ledyard and his command.

Dr. Roland G. Curtin received his early education in the Bellefonte public schools and academy. At sixteen he entered the Scientific Department of Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., from which he was graduated in 1859. Was then for some time engaged in the iron business, and in 1862 was appointed U. S. naval storekeeper in the Philadelphia navy yard, which position was retained until the close of the Civil War. Dr. Curtin entered the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine, and was graduated in 1866. After serving a term of eighteen months as resident physician to Philadelphia Hospital, he spent some time in visiting the hospitals of Great Britain and the continent; returning to America, he was appointed U. S. geologist under Prof. F. V. Hayden, and with him led an expedition to the Rocky mountains. In 1869 he settled permanently in Philadelphia in the practice of medicine.

Dr. Curtin was professor of geology and mineralogy at Wagner Free Institute, 1871–'73; professor of geology at George's Institute, Philadelphia, 1873; assistant physician to Philadelphia Lying-in Charity, 1871–'82; chief of the medical dispensary of the hospital of the University of Pennsylvania for ten years; assistant to the professor of clinical medicine, University of Pennsylvania, 1879–'87; physician to throat and chest department of Howard Hospital, 1876–'82; visiting physician to Maternity Hospital, Philadelphia, seven years; assistant director of the Centennial Exhibition of 1876; lecturer on physical diagnosis, University of Pennsylvania, and visiting physician to the University Hospital, since 1877; visiting physician to Presbyterian Hospital since 1887; president of the medical board of Philadelphia Hospital (Blockley) since 1891, and a member of the medical staff since 1880; consulting physician to the Rush Hospital for Consumption and St. Timothy's Hospital, Philadelphia.

Dr. Curtin is a Fellow of the College of Physicians; member of the Philadelphia Obstetrical Society; Pathological Society; American Medical Association; Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; American Climatological Society, 1885, vice-president in 1885–'86, president in 1892–'93, and a member of its council for many years. The degree of Ph. D. was conferred upon Dr. Curtin, by the University of Pennsylvania, in 1871, and the honorary degree of A. M. by Lafayette College in 1883. Among his latest writings are papers on "Graves Disease;" "Sulphuric Acid as a Prophylactic in Cholera;" "Climatology in Hemoptysis in Chronic Lung Disease;" and an extensive treatise upon "Influenza;" "Rocky Mountain Fever," article on "Relapsing Fever" in Keating Cyclopædia of Diseases of Children; also article on "Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Fever" in Stark Text-book of Diseases of Children; "Chronic Pericarditis, Chronic Traumatism, and Old Inflammations surrounding the Heart is a cause of Angina Pectoris," 1893.

ROLAND GIDEON CURTIN.

Dr. Curtin is an ex-president of the Alumni Association of the Auxiliary Faculty of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania; president of the Grand Chapter of the Alpha Mu Pi Omega Medical Fraternity: ex-president of the Alumni Association of Philadelphia Graduates of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania; president of the Association of Hospital Surgeons and Physicians of Philadelphia; member of the Committee of Arrangements of the International Medical Congress, Philadelphia, 1876; honorary vice-president of the section of climatology and demography of the International Medical Congress, Washington, 1887; honorary president of the Medico-Climatology Division of the World's Congress Auxiliary to the World's Columbian Exposition of

1893; member of the First Pan-American Medical Congress, Washington, 1893; member of the Sons of the American Revolution; of the Masonic fraternity, being a past master; Knight Templar; member of the Scottish Rite, Thirty-second Degree; member of the Fairmount Park Association; of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania; Grand Army of the Republic; and life member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.

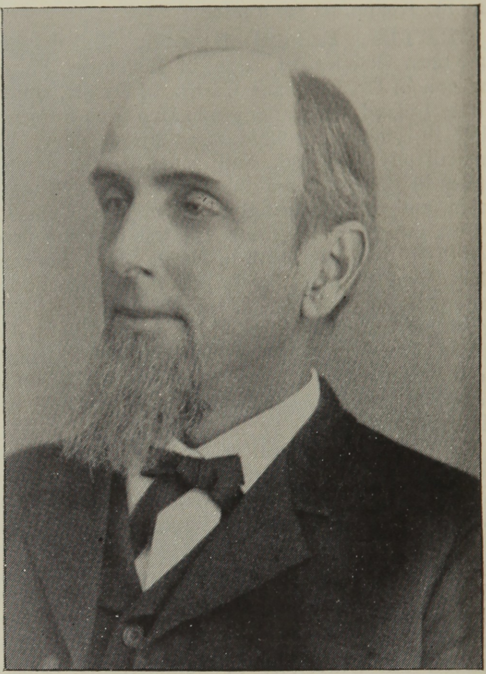
On March 21, 1882, Dr. Curtin married his cousin, Julia Robinson, daughter of the late Edwin Taylor, of Hartford, Conn. They have had two children: Roland Gideon, Jr., and Mary Kinne Curtin.

JONES, Israel Cone, New York city, son of Henry Mason and Harriet Maria (Latham) Jones, grandson of Edmund Jones, was born July 19, 1851, at Colchester, Conn. With a preliminary education obtained in the public schools of New York city, and at Chickering Academy, Cincinnati, Ohio, he matriculated at Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, with Dr. J. C. MacKenzie as preceptor; took a three years course at this institution, and was graduated in March, 1874. He then took a special course in the Cincinnati Hospital, and located in New York city in 1875. The year 1876 was spent in post-graduate work in Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

ISRAEL CONE JONES.

Dr. Jones has been medical superintendent of the Home for Incurables, New York city, since 1876. He is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine; of the Medical Society of the County of New York; of the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association; and of the Harlem Medical Association. Also a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and of the Fortnightly Literary Society of Tremont, New York city.

Married, June 13, 1877, Miss Ettie Jones, of New York city. Their children are: Arthur Cone and Ralph Mason Jones.



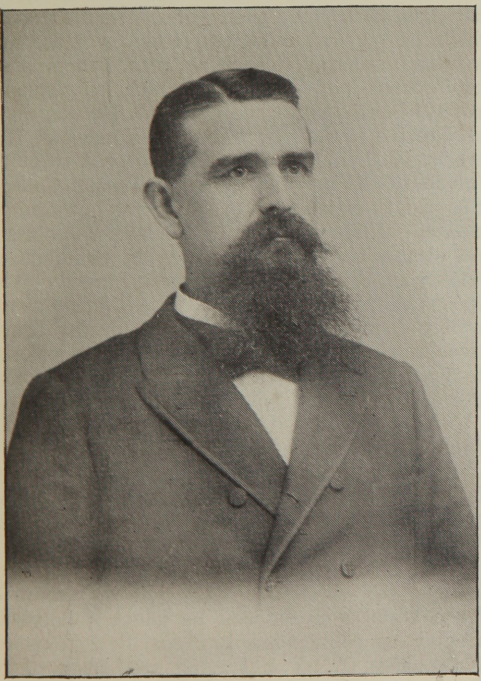
SAMUEL BUDD PAGE KNOX.

KNOX, Samuel Budd Page, Santa Barbara, Cal., son of David Smith and Rebecca (Page) Knox, grandson of Rev. William Knox, was born February 11, 1839, at Brownsville, Pa. He prepared for college in his native town and entered Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., in 1857, and was graduated A. B., in 1860. He received the degree of A. M. from his *alma mater* in 1863. He commenced the study of medicine in 1859, at Brownsville, under Wm. F. Knox, M. D., of McKeesport, Pa.; he entered the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine, in 1861, and during the summer of 1862, while a first course student of medicine, was examined at Harrisburg, Pa., for the position of volunteer assistant surgeon; was accepted, but refused commission at that time, being desirous of finishing his medical education. In January, 1863, while attending his second course of medical lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, he was solicited by the surgeon general of Pennsylvania to enter the service, and although on the eve of graduation, he accepted, and was mustered into service as assistant surgeon of the Forty-ninth regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, and participated in all the service of that regiment until the close of the war. In January, 1865, he was promoted to surgeon of that regiment, and was honorably discharged in July, 1865. At the close of the war, during the winter of

1865–'66, he took another course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine, and was graduated in the spring of 1866. He commenced the civil practice of medicine in his native town, Brownsville, in 1866, and remained there until 1875; since the latter date he has been located at Santa Barbara, Cal. While in Pennsylvania, he was a member of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, and of the American Medical Association; he is at present a member of the Medical Society of the State of California, and Fellow of the American Academy of Medicine; he is also a member of the American Public Health Association. He was surgeon in charge of the Santa Barbara County Hospital during the years 1879–'84, 1886–'87, 1890–'91, and 1893; examining surgeon for pensions 1868–'73, 1876 to date. During the past seven years he has been president of the board of trustees of the Santa Barbara Free Public library, and for several years was a member of the city board of health.

Married, December 27, 1864, Miss Helen A., daughter of John Scoville, M. D., Ashley Falls, Mass.

DEAHOFE, Simon P., Mineral Point, Wis., son of Michael and Elizabeth (Huffman) Deahofe, grandson of Jacob Deahofe, was born August 12, 1852, at Potsdam, Ohio. When he was four years old his father died, and his boyhood was spent on a farm, attending a country school during the winters; he also attended the South Western Ohio Normal School and Ohio Wesleyan University—no degrees conferred. At the age of nineteen he engaged in teaching public school, which was followed for seven years, and while thus occupied he took up the study of medicine, which was continued in 1878 under Dr. Edward Baker, at West Milton, Ohio. He attended two preliminary and two regular courses of medical lectures at the Medical College of Ohio, from which he was graduated in March, 1882, receiving the class prize in physiology. He practised medicine at Potsdam, Ohio, from 1882 to 1891, and has been at Mineral Point, Wis., since the latter date.



SIMON P. DEAHOFE.

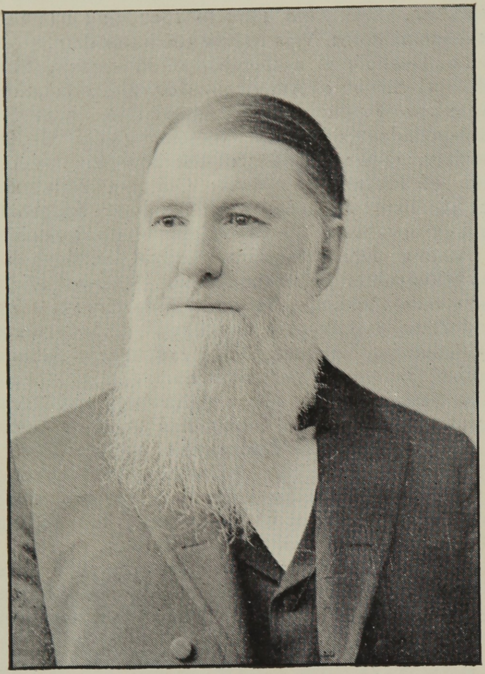
Dr. Deahofe is a member of Wisconsin State Medical Society; American Medical Association; American Public Health Association; was first vice-president of South Western Ohio Medical Society, 1890; member of the National Association of Railway Surgeons; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Association of Railway Surgeons; and ex-member of the Ohio State Medical Society.

Among Dr. Deahofe's medical writings are "Poliomyelitis Anterior Acute," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, March 15, 1890, and *Times and Register*, April 5, 1890; "Archives of Pediatrics," August, 1889; "Puerperal Albuminuria," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, September 27, 1890; "Etiology and Treatment of Pneumonia," *Times and Register*, August 9, 1890; "Abortive Treatment of Typhoid Fever," *Progress*, June, 1889; "How Typhoid Fever is Spread," *Monthly Sanitary Record*, April, 1888, and the "Treatment of Diphtheria," Transactions Wisconsin State Medical Society, 1894.

Dr. Deahofe married, August 31, 1876, Miss Nora Hatfield, a regular graduate in medicine and practising with him. They have two children: Berta and Aubrey Bernard.

SNOW, Albion Parris, Winthrop, Me., son of Abiezer and Sally (Purington) Snow, grandson of Aaron Snow, was born March 14, 1826, in Brunswick, Me. He was educated in the common schools and at the Academy (private) of Brunswick, until nearly fitted to enter Bowdoin College, when ill health compelled the giving up of a regular course of study. He commenced the study of medicine in 1851, under Dr. N. T. Palmer, of Brunswick, but after a few months became the private pupil of Prof. E. R. Peaslee of New York; attended three courses of lectures at the Medical School of Maine, at Bowdoin College, and two courses at Dartmouth Medical College, graduating from the former in 1854. He was appointed demonstrator of anatomy in both schools. Dr. Snow commenced the practice of medicine October 1, 1854, in Winthrop, Me. He spent some months of the year 1860–'61 in the schools and hospitals of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and the remainder of a year's absence from home in the medical institutions of London, Edinburgh, and Paris. Returning home in the autumn of 1861 he offered his services to the governor, if he should be needed for the army. Resuming his practice in Winthrop he has continued there for forty years, but has been obliged to spend one winter in California and another in Florida, with shorter periods in other places, for the benefit of his health.

Dr. Snow is a member of Kennebec County Medical Association, of which he was one of the organizers in 1868, and president in 1869; member of the Maine Medical Association, president in 1873; and has represented the association as delegate to the New York, Massachusetts, and other medical societies; member of the American Medical Association, in which he has served on important committees; secretary of the local board of health of Winthrop, 1885–'88; member of the board of trustees of Maine Insane Hospital; member of the board of directors of the village schools, 1857–'80; member of the state legislature in 1871, serving on the committee on the Insane Hospital, and is medical examiner for several life insurance companies. His medical writings include articles on "The Prevailing Diseases of Kennebec County," "Puerperal Convulsions," "Diphtheria," "Medical Education," and others, published in the Transactions of the Maine Medical Association. Dr. Snow is a Mason, a member of Trinity Commandery, Knights Templars, of Augusta, Me.



ALBION PARRIS SNOW.

Married, in 1852, Miss Matilda B. Sewall, of Winthrop, Me., who died June 9, 1893.

BRUNDAGE, Albert Harrison, of Brooklyn, N. Y., son of Dr. Amos Harrison and Sarah Mervina (Dimmick) Brundage, grandson of Parmenas Brundage, was born March 3, 1862, at Candor, Tioga county, N. Y. He attended school in his native town until eight years of age, when his parents removed to Cohoes, N. Y., where he attended school until they removed to Newark, N. J., in 1872. There he continued his education and began a drug experience.

When fourteen years of age he went to live with his paternal great-uncle, a retired Presbyterian minister, on a small farm at Montclair, N. J. This uncle had, for twenty-five years, largely occupied his time in superintending the education of youths, and his sound advice and judicious influence were very helpful to his young nephew. Upon this uncle's death in 1877 he returned to Newark to school, was graduated from the public grammar school, and attended the high school for a year and a half. Upon the removal of his parents to Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1881, he entered the office of a prominent law firm in Trinity building, New York city, where, having filed his certificate at Albany as a law student, he studied a year and a half; then not being pleased with the study of law and being offered a good position in mercantile life, he accepted it, but soon entered the drug business in which he remained interruptedly for several years; he was also graduated from the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, receiving the degree of Ph. G.

In 1881, although otherwise engaged, he commenced the study of medicine with his father. By clerking in drug stores and by teaching he mainly provided the means to attend two full courses of lectures at the University of the City of New York, Medical Department, from which he was graduated M. D., March 10, 1885. He also took a post-graduate course at the same institution, 1891–'92; and at the Long Island College Hospital, 1890–'91. Upon graduating in medicine Dr. Brundage found himself very seriously impaired in health through over-study and over-work; acting upon the advice of friends, he began a course of systematic exercise which he pursued uninterruptedly for more than two years, securing remarkable results in muscular development and strength, which subsequently proved his salvation when burned. He was medical director of the gymnasium at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., 1886–'88. Also at the University of Nashville, Peabody Normal College, 1886–'89, at which he was also lecturer on sanitary science. While endeavoring to extinguish a fire in one of the University of Nashville buildings on October 22, 1888, he was so severely burned that his life was despaired of, face and hands being almost entirely denuded of skin, and the deeper tissues also burned. He was confined to his bed suffering greatly, for a long time, before recovering sufficiently to go about.

When able to do so, the shock and other effects of the fire had seriously affected his nervous, muscular, and articular systems, and greatly impaired his memory; that his face and hands were not permanently scarred was due to patient surgical efforts.

Notwithstanding his previous extraordinary physique and vigor, the burns left him so much of a confirmed invalid that he found it necessary to sever his connections in Nashville and remove to Brooklyn, N. Y. Having sold such of his effects as could not be readily transported in small space, he packed the remainder in trunks, and with his wife, took the train for New York via Cincinnati. In changing cars at the latter place, his trunks, containing his diplomas, instruments, books, valuable collections, money, etc., were transferred to the ill-fated Day Express, and consequently lost in the Johnstown disaster. He and his wife fortunately took the Chicago Limited instead, and consequently participated in the anxiety of its memorable race with the flood. The loss of his trunks was a very severe blow, and left him penniless.

By gradual improvement in health and memory he was ultimately enabled to enter active business life and began the practice of medicine, in Brooklyn, February 1, 1891, where he is building up a very satisfactory practice.

Dr. Brundage was one of the founders of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy; instructor in botany, materia medica, pharmacognosy, and organic chemistry in the same, 1891–'92. Its first vice-president, 1892–'93; and president, 1893–'94.

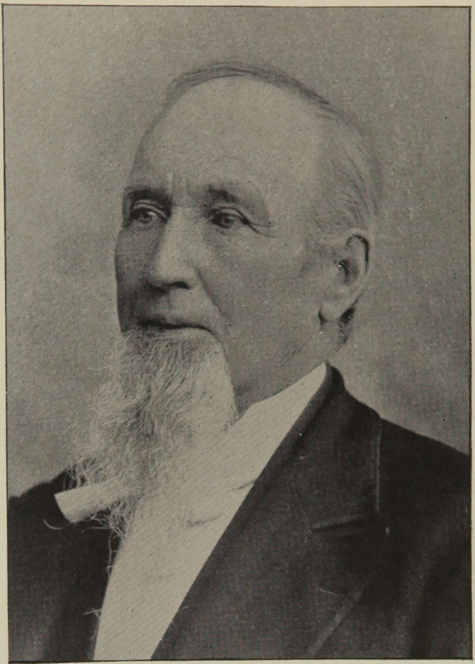
President of the Alumni Association of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, 1892–'93; first vice-president of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society, 1892–'93; president of the same, 1893–'94; is lecturer on hygiene in the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy; was secretary of the medical and surgical staff of the Central Throat Hospital and Polyclinic, 1893, and vice-president of the same, 1894. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings; the Brooklyn Pathological Society; German Hospital Association; American Association for the Advancement of Science; American Pharmaceutical Association, etc.

ALBERT HARRISON BRUNDAGE.

His pharmaceutical and medical contributions have been: "What a College of Pharmacy Does for a Drug Clerk," which has been printed in a number of pharmaceutical journals, and also translated into German; "The Physician and His Mission;" "The Modern Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis;" "Hints on Health," etc.

He married, September 26, 1888, Sarah Alice, daughter of Rev. Kilburn Holt, of Amherst, Mass. Their children are Nellie Mervina, born July 20, 1889, and Albert Edward, born October 2, 1892.

HUTCHINSON, William Robert, Enosburgh Falls, Vt., son of John and Eliza (Mitchell) Hutchinson, grandson of John Hutchinson, was born December 16, 1824, at North Hero, Grand Isle county, Vt. He received his preliminary education in the public schools and at the academy at Monkton, Vt. Spent the earlier years of his young manhood in teaching. Commenced the study of medicine in 1845, at Monkton, with George E. Stone. Attended two courses of medical lectures at the Vermont Academy of Medicine, Castleton, Vt., and was graduated from the same in 1848. He was first located in practice at Vergennes, Vt., for only a few months, and removed to Enosburgh, Vt., September 15, 1849, remaining there twenty-six years, and then locating at Enosburgh Falls, where he still resides.

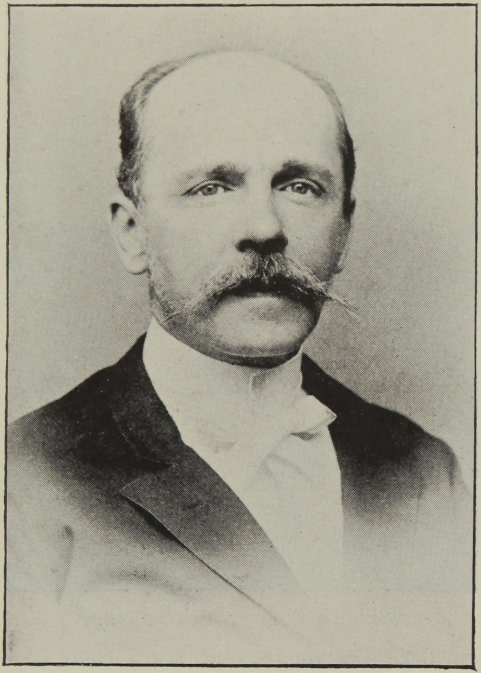


WILLIAM ROBERT HUTCHINSON.

He is a member of the American Medical Association, and delegate from Vermont in 1877 and 1892; Vermont State Medical Society; Franklin County Medical Society, of which he has been elected president three times. He was for several years connected with the military organizations of Vermont as assistant surgeon; he was appointed by Gov. Frederick Holbrook, within and for the county of Franklin, for the enrollment in the militia; justice of the peace; postmaster for five years; town-clerk twenty years; vice-president of Richford Savings-Bank and Trust Co.; town superintendent of schools six years; representative in 1864–'65; state senator in 1869–'70; health officer of the town of Enosburgh Falls; and is also a Mason, and member of other secret orders.

He has performed resection of elbow, gastrotomy, and other surgical operations. Dr. Hutchinson is much interested in agriculture, and when not otherwise engaged gives his attention to the management of his four farms.

He married, April 26, 1849, Celinda Caroline Smith. They have two children: William Watson Hutchinson, M. D., and Frederick Smith Hutchinson, M. D.



DOMINGO ORVAÑANOS.

ORVAÑANOS, Domingo, city of Mexico, Mex., son of Manuel and Blasa (Morón) Orvañanos, grandson of Pablo Orvañanos, was born August 3, 1844, in the city of Mexico. He received a preparatory education at the College of San Gregorio and at the College of San Ildefonso; pursued a five years' course of study, 1862–'66, in the National School of Medicine of Mexico, under the preceptorship of Francisco Ortega, José Vargas, Ignacio Alvarado, Luis Muños, José Vertiz, Rafael Lucio, Ignacio Erazo, José Ignacio Torres, and Ignacio Duran, and was graduated November 6, 1866; later he took a post-graduate course of study in the New York Polyclinic.

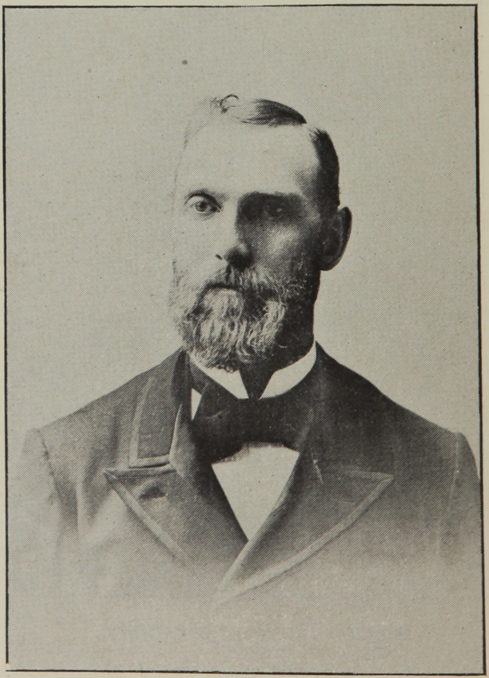
Dr. Orvañanos has practised medicine in the city of Mexico since graduating in 1866. He is a member of the National Academy of Medicine; of the Pedro Escobedo Medical Society; of the Geographical and Statistical Society of the Mexican Republic; of the American Public Health Association; of the French Society of Hygiene; of the Supreme Board of Health of Mexico; and of the National Medical Institute, being chief of the medico-climatological department of the last named.

Dr. Orvañanos is professor of internal clinics in the National School of Medicine of Mexico. He is the author of "Notes for the Study of the Climate of Mexico," Mexico, 1883; "Essays on the Medical Geography and Climatology of the Mexican Republic;" of several papers on hygiene published in the *Medical Gazette*, Mexico, as well as of papers published in the *Bulletin* of the Superior Board of Health of Mexico.

Married, in 1872, Sta. Isabel Esnaurrizar. Their children are: Marie, Isabel, Carmen, Edward, Henry, Dolores, Benjamin, and Luz.

TALLMAN, Elihu Duane, Chicago, Ill., son of Oliver Perry and Malinda (Dix) Tallman, grandson of Elihu Tallman, was born August 5, 1854, at East New Milford, Pa. Having received a common-school education, he commenced the study of medicine in 1875 at Wacousta, Mich., under Dr. S. A. Manzer; attended two courses of lectures at the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, and was graduated June 29, 1882. He commenced the practice of medicine in 1877, five years before his graduation, at Delta, Mich.; was located at Wacousta during six months of the year 1882, and has been a resident of South Englewood, Chicago, since the latter year.

Dr. Tallman is treasurer of Englewood Union Medical Society, and secretary of Girard Building and Loan Association. He was health officer of Delta, Mich., 1877–'80; coroner of Eaton county, Mich., 1879; examining and court physician to Court Auburn, No. 75, and Court Girard, No. 170, Independent Order of Foresters.

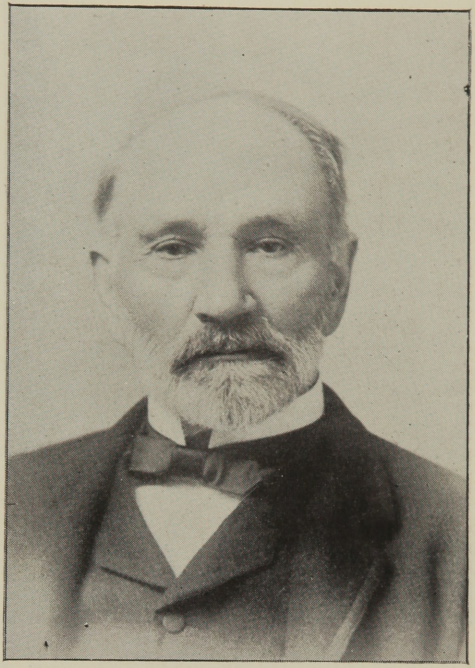


ELIHU DUANE TALLMAN.

Married, October 11, 1876, Miss Anna A. Palmer, of Moravia, Mich. Their children are, Claude Addison and Allen Palmer Tallman.

CHIPMAN, Marshall Mead, San Francisco, Cal., was born February 6, 1822, in that part of Genesee county which now constitutes Wyoming county, N. Y. Dr. Chipman might be said to be a typical American by descent and lineage, the family having been of the New England settlers who had crossed the Atlantic early in the seventeenth century, and his grandfather, who was educated as a physician but later in life generally known as Judge Lemuel Chipman, having served as a surgeon in the Vermont contingent of the Continental army in the American Revolution, and his father, the second Lemuel Chipman, having voluntarily served in the American army in the war with Great Britain of 1812. He attended the Canandaigua Academy and the Genesee and Wyoming Seminary. In his youth he learned the drug business, and was induced by his uncle, Dr. Eaphraim Warren Cheney, to commence the study of medicine, but concluded not to continue its pursuit then, preferring to remain in the business of which he had already acquired a knowledge. In 1869, after having carried on business in the Idaho mines, at Idaho City, for six years, on account of failing health, and having acquired a moderate competency, he retired from the drug business and removed to California. It had been his misfortune in early life to sustain great impairment of the digestive organism, which had made it necessary for him for many years to make a special study of hygiene, dietetics, and physiology, and principally for the purpose of acquiring a more extended and more scientific knowledge of those matters, and then to become a medium of its wider dissemination, he matriculated in the Medical College of the Pacific, and after going through the prescribed course of study, dissections, and lectures, graduated from that institution in November, 1874. The doctor was encumbered with physical infirmities which rendered it impracticable for him to engage in the general practice of medicine; but, for several years, he maintained an office for practice in San Francisco. He was elected a member of the San Francisco Medical Society soon after graduating, and subsequently served for several years as its corresponding secretary; was elected a member of the State Medical Society of California in 1875, and was a delegate from that society to the annual meeting, in Philadelphia, of the American Medical Association in 1876. He is a member of a Presbyterian church.

His greatest apparent activity in medical matters has been exhibited in his writings upon various subjects in connection with the California State Medical Society. He has held some position for committee work, having been placed either as a member or as chairman of some one of the standing committees, nearly always since his connection with that society, and with but one exception, has never failed to present a report or a paper, all of which articles have been published in the volumes of the transactions of the society, and the most of them republished in pamphlet form for more extended distribution. The principal subjects of his writings in that connection have been,—"State Medicine and Public Hygiene;" "Mining Débris Deposits;" "Forest Preservation and Timber Cultivation;" "Quackery and Quackish Methods of Advertising;" "The Development and Spread of Asiatic Cholera;" "Adulteration of Foods and Drugs;" "Preventive Medicine;" "Micro-Organisms, and their Relations to Human and Animal Life;" "Development of Botany in California;" "The Most Economic and Hygienic Methods of the Disposal of the Closet Deposits and Offal of Cities," and "Government Forest Reservations."



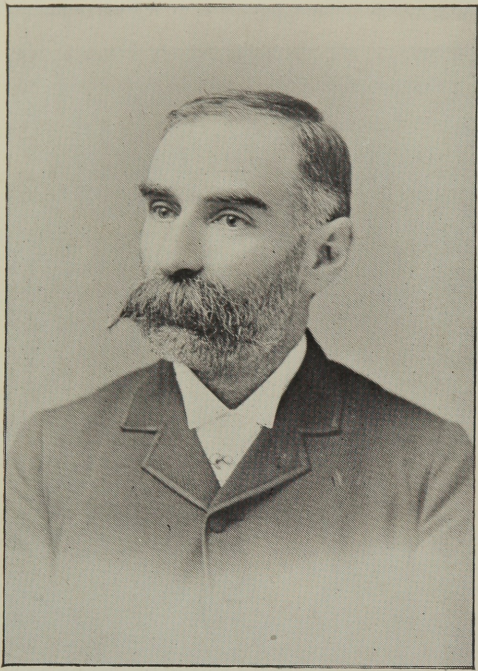
MARSHALL MEAD CHIPMAN.

Entering the profession after having passed the meridian of life, Dr. Chipman expresses himself as being aware that his medical record will not compare favorably with that of many others who have entered the ranks well equipped at an earlier age; but he is well satisfied to have attained association with the more vigorous workers, and, as of most importance, if he may have been able to contribute something toward the amelioration, progress, and advancement of his fellow-men.

HAMILL, Edward H., Newark, N. J., son of Edward J. and Anna J. (Simmons) Hamill, grandson of E. J. Hamill, was born October 25, 1843, at Talladega, Ala. He attended the East Alabama College, and in 1865, commenced the study of medicine at Auburn, Ala., with Drs. Reed and Drake. Attended two courses of medical lectures at the University of the City of New York, Medical Department, from which he was graduated in 1868, with the first honors of his class in practice of medicine and in renal urinalyses and renal pathology. Immediately after graduation he located in the practice of medicine at Long Island, N. Y., and remained there until 1876; was then at Jacksonville, Ill., and for the past eight years at Newark, N. J.

He is a member of the Medical Society of the

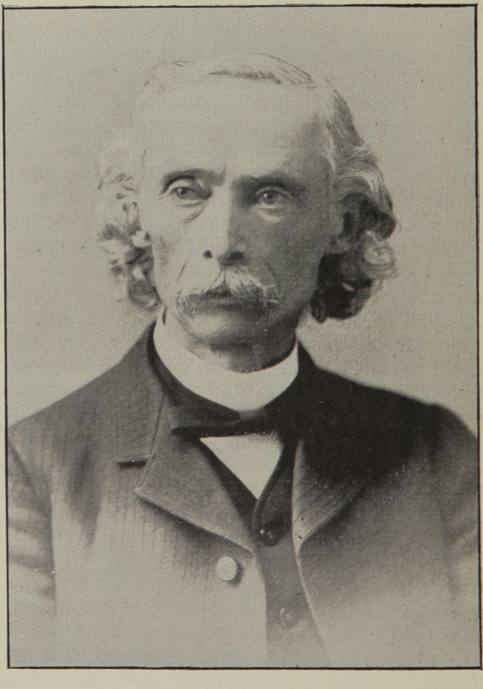
State of New Jersey; the American Medical Association; the Essex County Medical Society; the Practitioners' Club of Newark; and the Association of Medical Directors of United States and Canada. He has been president of the Suffolk County (N. Y.) Medical Society, and was coroner two terms of Suffolk county. He is also a member of the Microscopic Society of Essex County, N. J. He is commissioner of the board of education, Newark, and medical director of the Prudential Insurance Co. His writings have been chiefly upon insurance topics. He served in the Confederate army, 1861–'65, first as a private, and later was promoted to a lieutenancy. He was present in all the principal battles of the Army of the West, under Generals Johnston, Bragg, and Hood.


EDWARD H. HAMILL.

Married, in 1869, Miss Emma J. Clock, of Bay Shore, N. Y. They have no children living.

WILLARD, Andrew Jackson, Burlington, Vt., son of Nehemiah Batchelder and Hannah (Emerson) Willard, was born March 19, 1832, at Harvard, Mass. He is a descendant of President Willard of Harvard College, and of Major Simon Willard of Colonial times. His mother was a relative of Ralph Waldo Emerson. While Dr. Willard was still quite young, his mother—his father having died—removed from Harvard to Lancaster, Mass., to place the boy in the academy there, and later he attended school in Worcester. Having fitted at the Walnut street high school in that city, he entered Yale University in 1849, the youngest but one in the class. After graduation he spent three years in the study of theology at Yale, Dr. Leonard Bacon being the moderator of the association of Congregational ministers that licensed him to preach. From Yale seminary he went to Andover, and after having spent a few months there as resident licentiate, he accepted the pastorate of the Congregational church at Upton, Mass., where he continued nearly nine years, and then, his health failing, he was obliged to relinquish the work. He removed his family to Burlington, Vt., in 1866, and his health improving, he preached continuously for five years at Essex Center and Essex Junction, and in 1870 was superintendent of schools in Burlington. In 1873 he commenced the study of medicine at the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, from which he was graduated in 1877, after three years' medical study and one year's extra study in chemical laboratory work under Prof. Peter Collier. He declined to compete for any prize; but being obliged by the regulations to write a graduating thesis, he received the prize for the best one, his subject being "Medical Chemistry."

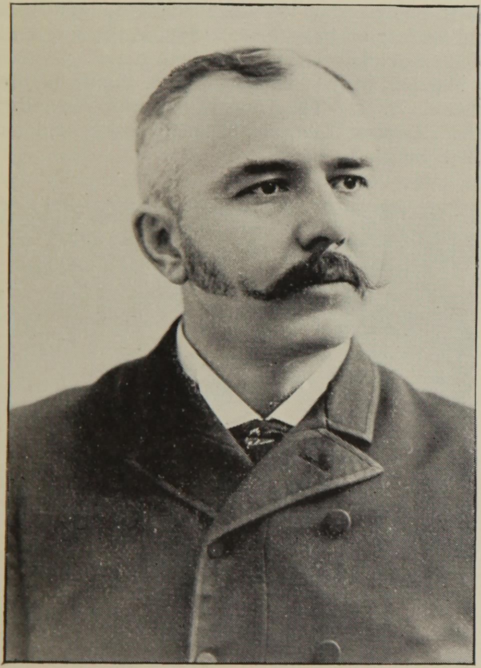
After spending several months in special medical study in New York city, Dr. Willard entered upon the practice of medicine in Burlington, Vt. He soon received the appointment of instructor in chemistry and assistant to the chair of chemistry in the University of Vermont. A little later he was offered the position of superintendent of the Mary Fletcher Hospital, then in its infancy, and took up his residence at the hospital, giving up his practice in the city and devoting all his time to hospital work. One of his first acts was the establishment of a training school for nurses, which has been in successful operation since that time. In December, 1886, he resigned the position of superintendent and devoted himself to the treatment of diseases of the nervous system. Dr. Willard continued his


ANDREW JACKSON WILLARD.

work in the University of Vermont, as instructor in chemistry, and subsequently as special professor of hygiene and sanitary science, until 1890, at which time he resigned the position, and was appointed to the honorary position of adjunct professor of chemistry, which position he now retains. In 1886 Dr. Willard founded the Willard Nervine Home, a private institution for the exclusive treatment of nervous diseases. He devotes his entire time, with the assistance of his son, Albert E. Willard, to the institution, which is situated in the city of Burlington, upon the shores of Lake Champlain.

Dr. Willard is a member of the following medical societies: Vermont State Medical Association; Burlington Clinical Society.

Dr. Willard married, May 19, 1857, Miss Harriett Buell, only child of Henry Pearl and Maria (Buell) Hickok, of Burlington, Vt. They have five children: Henry Hickok, Albert Emerson, graduate University of Vermont, Helen Elizabeth, wife of Rev. J. W. Buckham, Julia Maria, Frederick Buell.



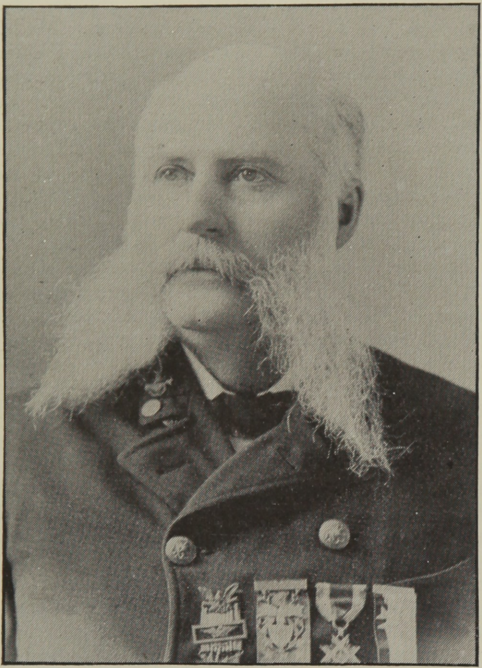
MARTIN CAVANA.

CAVANA, Martin, Oneida, N. Y., son of M. P. and Mary (Hughes) Cavana, grandson of Martin Cavana, was born February 24, 1849, at Marcy, N. Y. Educated at Whitestown Seminary, and the University of Michigan, he commenced the study of medicine in 1869, at Holland Patent, N. Y., under Norton Wolcott, M. D.; attended two regular courses and one preliminary course of lectures at the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, and at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and was graduated from the latter in February, 1872; also took a post-graduate course in operative gynecology in the winter of 1892-'93. Dr. Cavana commenced the practice of medicine at Oneida Castle, N. Y., May 1, 1872, remaining there until 1875, then removed to Oneida. He is a member of the New York State Medical Association and member of its council; New York State Association of Railway Surgeons, its secretary in 1892 and 1893, and its president in 1894; National Association of Railway Surgeons; Medico-Legal Society of New York; ex-member of United States Board of Pension Surgeons; and surgeon of the New York, Ontario & Western railroad, northern division. He has been captain of Oneida Battery Light Artillery since 1884; member of the Republican Club of the city of New York; member of the Masonic orders of Knights Templar, and Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Canton of Odd Fellows, and Knights of Pythias.

In 1891, Dr. Cavana established the Oneida Private Hospital, of which he is proprietor and manager. He has devised a modification of the vaginal speculum for gynecolgical work, to which his chief attention is devoted.

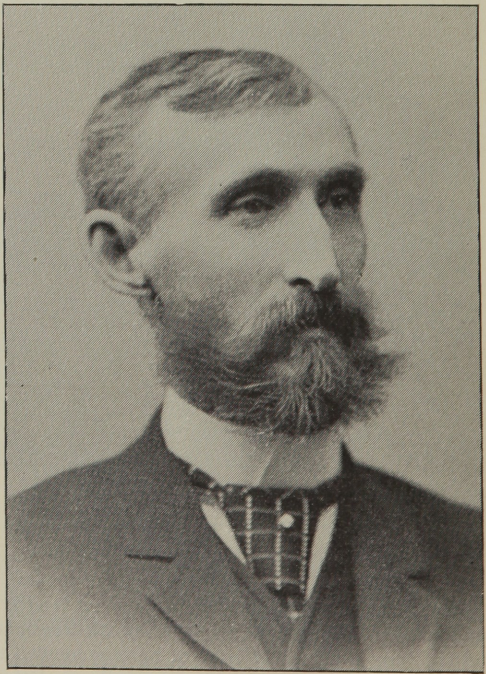
Married, June 5, 1872, Miss Sarah J. Robinson, of Holland Patent, N. Y. They have one child, Martin Cavana, Jr.

TRAVER, Lorenzo, Providence, R. I., son of Nicholas and Asenath Traver, was born October 7, 1834, at Nassau, Rensselaer county, N. Y. He was educated in the common schools of that state, and commenced the study of medicine in 1854, at Glens Falls, N. Y., under Dr. James Ferguson and Dr. John B. Burnson. Attended three courses of medical lectures at the Vermont Academy of Medicine, Castleton, Vt., and at the Albany Medical College; was graduated from the latter institution June 9, 1857; commenced the practice of medicine July 4 of the same year, at New Bedford, Mass., where he remained until November 22, 1861, when he entered the U. S. navy as acting assistant surgeon on board U. S. S. *Delaware*, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. The vessel was soon ordered to join the "Burnside Expedition" in the sounds of North Carolina, and participated in the Battle of Roanoke Island, N. C., February 7, 1862, the *Delaware* as flag-ship. February 10, 1862, the same fleet of vessels, some sixteen in number, with the *Delaware* as flag-ship, made an attack on Elizabeth City, N. C., which was defended by seven Confederate gunboats, one sand battery with two guns, and a schooner anchored opposite the fort with two guns mounted. The engagement was a short one, lasting only fifteen minutes, a hand to hand conflict, boarding the vessels and running them down; the whole fleet was captured or destroyed except one vessel which made its escape through the Dismal Swamp canal to Norfolk, Va. February 20, 1862, while the *Delaware* was reconnoitering the Chowan river, N. C., she was fired into by a regiment of Confederates in ambush, completely filling the vessel with bullets. The next engagement by the same fleet and officers was an attack on the fortifications at New Berne, N. C., March 14, 1862, in conjunction with the army, the gunboats silencing and destroying the forts along the river Neuse, some five or six, while the land forces were in conflict with the Confederate forces a short distance back. March 20, five vessels, with the U. S. S. *Delaware*, were detailed to operate against Washington, N. C., and on the 21st, after a spirited engagement, the town and fortifications capitulated to the Union forces. Dr. Traver was at Harrison Landing, Va., when Gen. George B. McClellan fell back to that place in 1862, after the seven days' fight at Malvern Hills, Va. He was detached from the *Delaware* November 8, 1863, and granted twenty days leave of absence. Ordered December 11, 1863, to the U. S. S. *Proteus*, Brooklyn Navy Yard; later on the vessel joined the East Gulf Blockading Squadron in April, 1864, with headquarters at Key West, Fla., to cruise about the Gulf of Mexico, Bahama Islands, Island of Cuba, St. Domingo, Yucatan, and off the Mexican and Texan coasts, and captured several steamers and vessels endeavoring to run the blockade. Detached from the *Proteus* May 5, 1865, and placed on "waiting orders," and on the 18th of October, 1865, was ordered to report to Commodore Hull, Philadelphia Navy Yard, to take passage in the U. S. S. *South Carolina* to Galveston, Tex., to join the U. S. S. *Tallapoosa* at that place. Some eighteen months were spent in this locality, cruising about Pensacola, Fla., Key West, the Mexican coast, and up to New Orleans, where he remained during the summer of 1866, participating in the "great riot" which occurred July 31, 1866, when several hundred negroes were killed in the streets of New Orleans. While there, two severe epidemics occurred, yellow-fever and cholera carrying off hundreds. Detached June 1, 1867, at Washington Navy Yard, and was ordered September 25, 1867, to join the U. S. S. *Corwin*, then at Portland, Me., engaged in the U. S coast surveying duty. November 19, 1867, the vessel proceeded to Washington, D. C., where the officers, men, and stores were transferred to the U. S. S. *Bibb*, which proceeded to Tortugas, in the Gulf of Mexico, for surveying duty. His resignation was accepted October 18. 1868, after having served seven years.


LORENZO TRAVER.

Dr. Traver has been in practice in Providence, R. I., for the past twenty-five years. He is a member of the Rhode Island Medical Society; the Providence Medical Association; the American Public Health Association; a Mason; a member of the Royal Society of Good Fellows; Knights of Pythias; Knights of Honor; Grand Army of the Republic; United States Veteran Association; National Association of Naval Veterans, surgeon two years; Soldiers' and Sailors' Historical Society; Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania; and of the Improved Order of Red Men; he was for eleven years secretary of Redwood Lodge, A. F. and A. M.; is at present surgeon of Farragut Association, Naval Veterans. He is the author of a pamphlet, published by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Historical Society of Providence, 1877, entitled "Battles of Roanoke Island and Elizabeth City."

Married, May 6, 1875, Ellen E. Smith, of Providence, R. I. They have four children: Edith Alice, Louise Warner, Florence Meade, and Elizabeth Smith Traver.


EDWARD K. BAXTER.

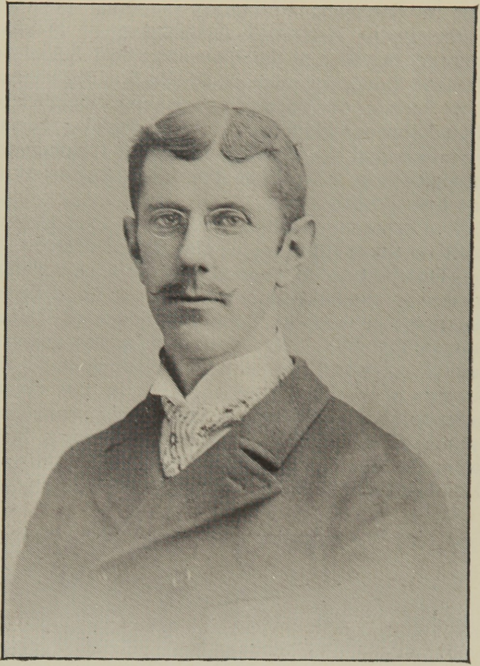
BAXTER, Edward K., of Sharon, Vt., was born February 3, 1840, at Barton, Vt. He was the youngest of the family of seven children of Harry and Deborah (Steele) Baxter, and grandson of Elihu Baxter. After the death of his father he went to Sharon to live with an uncle, in March, 1853, and that town has since been his home. He was educated in the common schools, and at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H. Commenced the study of medicine in the year 1860, with Drs. Dixi and A. B. Crosby, of Hanover; attended three courses of medical lectures at Dartmouth Medical College, and one at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, and was graduated at Dartmouth Medical College in 1864.

Dr. Baxter has been assistant physician at the Hartford, Conn., Retreat for the Insane, and at Sanford Hall, a well known private asylum for the insane, at Flushing, Long Island. He has been superintendent of schools in Sharon, and represented the town in the general assembly of the state in 1886. He is a member of the Vermont State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. His contributions to medical literature have been confined to occasional articles in the medical journals. Circumstances have been such that he has had the time and opportunity to indulge a natural fondness for agricultural pursuits and the study of the natural sciences, especially botany, mineralogy, ornithology, and microscopy. Owing to impaired health and the pressure of other business cares, he has lately withdrawn from the practice of his profession, and devotes his time to the care of his own business and the execution of certain large and important trusts now devolving upon him. Humane, philanthropic, and educational work has claimed his interest and support to a considerable degree, as a recent gift of five thousand dollars to Kimball Union Academy, in her hour of need, bears witness.

Dr. Baxter married, September 15, 1880, Miss Sarah S., daughter of Col. Gardner and Susan (Steele) Burbank, who was born September 4, 1842, in Brooklyn, N. Y. They have no children.

TYSON, Henry Hawkins, Jr., New York city, son of Henry Hawkins and Letitia A. (Cabré) Tyson, grandson of Isaac Moore Tyson, was born July 27, 1865, in New York city. He was graduated from public school No. 23, Brooklyn, receiving the highest percentage of any graduate therefrom; was graduated from Brooklyn high school in 1883, receiving diplomas in classics, music, and commercial law; studied modern languages further under private tutors. While a student he took great interest in athletics, winning medals in running and jumping.

Dr. Tyson commenced the study of medicine in 1883, under the preceptorship of James B. Gilbert, M. D.; attended three courses of lectures at University Medical College, New York city, and was graduated March 8, 1887. He then served one year as assistant surgeon in the out-door department of Chambers Street Hospital; studied one year at the New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute, taking a special course in histology and pathology of the eye, and a six months' course in bacteriology. Dr. Tyson has held the chair as one of the instructors in diseases of the eye in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia College in the City of New York since 1890; assistant surgeon to the New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute since 1889, and is fleet surgeon to the Riverside Yacht Club, Riverside, Conn., where his summer home is. He is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine; Medical Society of the County of New York; New York Society of Medical Jurisprudence and State Medicine; and of the New York Athletic Club. He is the originator of an instrument for tattooing the eye, known as "Dr. Tyson's Tattooing Needle," and has in preparation a medical paper on "Tattooing Cornea." Dr. Tyson is a director in Pelham Heights Real Estate Company, and is much interested in art and music.


HENRY HAWKINS TYSON, JR.

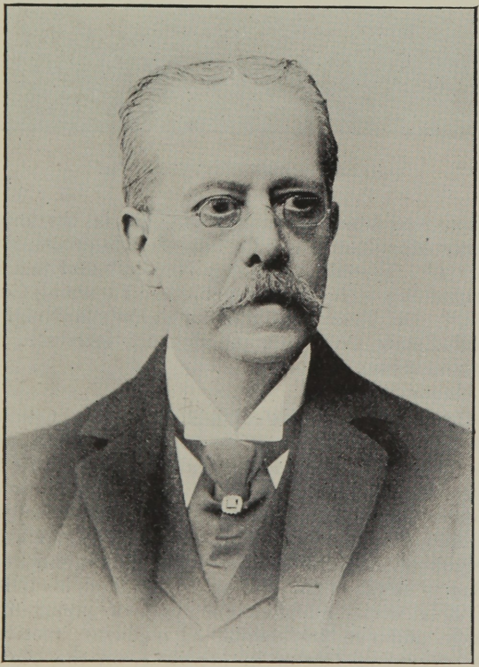
Unmarried.

CARMONA Y VALLE, Manuel, City of Mexico, Mex., son of Col. Manuel and Manuela G. (del Valle) Carmona, grandson of Dr. José S. Carmona, was born March 3, 1831, in the city of Mexico. He was a student in the Seminary of Mexico city from 1842–'48, when he received the degree of Bachelor in the old university, and from 1849 to 1854, in the National School of Medicine of Mexico city. After one year of preparatory study, and five years study of medicine, received the degree of Doctor in Medicine, on the 5th of December, 1854.

In January, 1855, he proceeded to Paris, where he went through several courses of medical study, dedicating himself especially to the study of physiology under Dr. Brown Sequard, and opthalmology with Dr. Desmarres. In January, 1857, he returned to Mexico, where he has ever since practised medicine.

He is a member and ex-president of the National Academy of Medicine in Mexico; honorary member of the Spanish Medico-Surgical Academy of Madrid; corresponding member of the Spanish Anatomical Society of Madrid; member of the American Public Health Association; corresponding member of the Royal Academy of Medical Science in Palermo (Sicily); corresponding member of the Royal Academy of Medicine and Surgery in Barcelona; honorary perpetual president of the Pedro Escobedo Association of Mexico; honorary member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Mexico; honorary member of Medico-Pharmaceutical Society of Yucatan; honorary member of Miguel Jimenez Medical Society of Puebla; honorary member of the Medical Society of Guanajuato; corresponding member of the Medical Society of San Luis Potosi.

Dr. Carmona y Valle has written an experimental work on the "Influence of the Spinal Marrow on the Distribution of Animal Heat;" a new theory respecting the adaptation of the eye to different distances; a work on the "Anomalies of Refraction in the Eye;" has described a new disease called "Querato-conjuntivitis Exuberante," the history of which is not found in the classic authors; has published an autoplastic proceeding by means of sliding pressure, for curing large ulcers in the legs; has described the "Asthenia Deamborlatoria" as a symptom of the gradual obstruction of the arteries in the inferior members; several works on the "Etiology and Prophylaxia of Yellow Fever;" has shown the distinction between impaction of the lungs and common pneumonia, with which it has been confounded; has described a new hepatic cirrhosis, which he has named, "Intercellular Cirrhosis," or "Supra Hepatic Peri-phlebitis;" has published five observations of what may be called, "Espastic Cerebral Paralysis in Adults," a variety which is not described by other authors; has given a new explanation with respect to the causes determining the incoördination of the movements in "Locomotor Ataxia."



MANUEL CARMONA Y VALLE.

On the 8th of August, 1866, he obtained, by competitive examination, the position of professor of physiology in the National School of Medicine in Mexico. In 1869, by a second competitive examination, he obtained the position of professor of surgical clinics, which professorship he filled for several years. In 1877, he was appointed to the chair of clinical medicine by the government, and this chair he fills at the present day. On the 29th of May, 1886, by nomination of the board of professors, the government appointed him director of the National School of Medicine in Mexico city.

He represented Mexico as a delegate in the International Medical Congress of Berlin; was president of the First National Congress of Medicine in Mexico; vice president of the Pan-American Medical Congress in Washington; delegate to the International Congress of Hygiene which met in Chicago; first vice-president of the American Public Health Asssociation, as well as delegate to the International Medical Congress of Rome.

Dr. Carmona was popularly elected president of the municipality of Mexico, and in the same manner, has been elected senator to the congress of the Union.

In pleural effusion, he has indicated the "Telephonic voice" as an important stethoscopic phenomenon capable of rendering great services. By this means, we can specify with exactitude the point where the effusion terminates and where the liver commences. By this same means, it is easy to distinguish an effusion from a solid tumor in the pleura, etc.

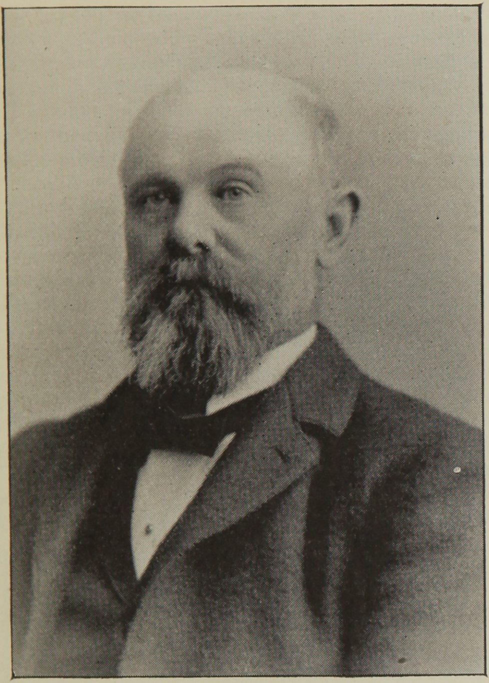
Married, in 1860, to Silvia del Castillo. They have three children: Silvia, Manuel, and Luis.

SIMS, Philander D., Chattanooga, Tenn., son of Martin and Nancy (Smith) Sims, grandson of Matthew Sims, was born October 22, 1828, in Jackson county, Tenn. He received his preparatory education at Alpine Institute, a private academy in Overton county, Tenn. Commenced the study of medicine in 1852, in Sparta, Tenn., under Dr. M. Y. Brocket. He attended two courses of medical lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Nashville, and was graduated from the same in 1856. He commenced the practice of medicine the same year in Chattanooga, where he has resided for thirty-seven years. He was mayor of the city in 1873–'74.

Dr. Sims is a member of the American Medical Association; member and ex-president of the Medical Society of the State of Tennessee; member of the Tri-State Medical Association of Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee; Hamilton County Medical Society; and of the American Public Health Association. He is surgeon of the Louisville & Nashville Railway, at Chattanooga; member of the Tennessee State Board of Health, and chairman of its committee on prisons; member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science; National

Prison Association; and of the National Association of Charities and Corrections. He was medical director in the Chattanooga yellow-fever epidemic of 1878.

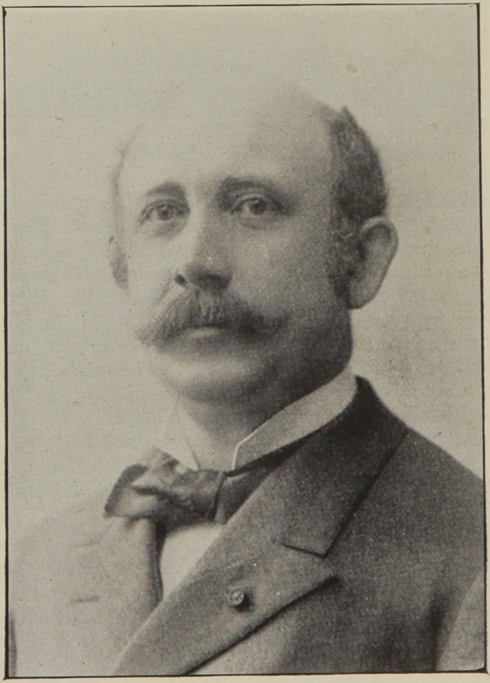
Dr. Sims married, in 1857, Miss Mary F. Randall, of Nashville, who died in 1879, leaving four living children: Martin, Elizabeth, wife of Samuel R. Reed, Mary Ella, and Thomas M. Sims. Three children are deceased, one of whom was Martin, who died in 1884.



PHILANDER D. SIMS.

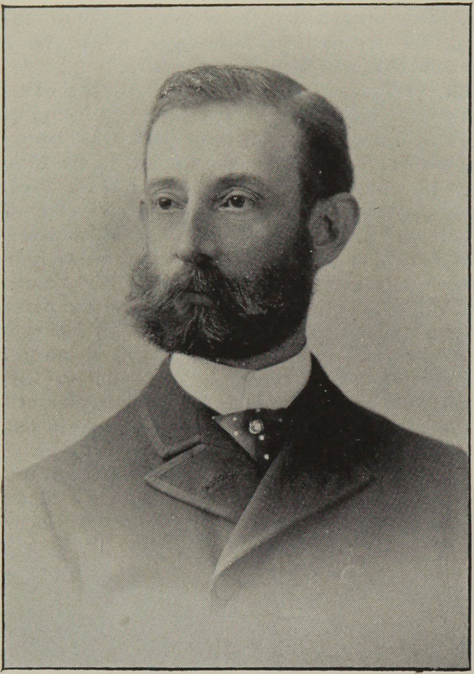
WINGATE, Uranus Owen Brackett, Milwaukee, Wis., was born at Rochester, N. H., September 4, 1848. His mother was a member of the Wentworth family. His father, David Wingate, Jr., and his grandfather, David Wingate, descended from John Wingate, an Englishman who settled at Dover, N. H., before 1658. John Wingate served in King Philip's war, and his descendants fought in the French and Indian war, the Revolution, and held positions of trust in the colonies. Left fatherless when but nine years of age, young Wingate assisted in supporting his mother by work upon the farm while attending the district school. At thirteen he was a shoemaker's apprentice, and, soon after that, of a carpenter. When but sixteen he enlisted in the U. S. army in the Civil War; was assigned to the construction corps of the U. S. military railroads; was with Sherman at the burning of Atlanta, and served until the close of the war. Returning to New Hampshire, he found employment in a machine-shop, but soon determined to study medicine, and entered the West Lebanon (Maine) Academy for a preparatory course, where he remained four years, devoting a portion of the time to trading. In 1871 he commenced his medical studies with J. P. Whittemore, M. D., of Haverhill, Mass., and after a year's study with him attended three courses of lectures at Harvard Medical School and Dartmouth Medical College, graduating from Dartmouth in 1874. He began the practice of medicine at Haverhill, Mass., remaining there six months, then went to Wellesley, Mass., practising there from 1875 to 1886, when he removed to Milwaukee, where he has since practised with much success.

Dr. Wingate is the author of a number of medical papers which have been published in the various medical periodicals throughout the country. For five years he was a medical officer in the Massachusetts state militia, was a member of the Wellesley Board of Health in 1886, and in 1890 was appointed health commissioner of Milwaukee, in which position he served until 1894, when he was elected secretary of the Wisconsin State Board of Health. He is professor of diseases of the nervous system and hygiene in the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons; visiting physician to St. Mary's Hospital; consulting surgeon to Emergency Hospital; consultant in nervous diseases to the Presbyterian Hospital of Milwaukee; a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society; a member of the American Medical Association; the Wisconsin State Medical Society; the New York Medico-Legal Society; the Boston Gynecological Society; ex-president of the Milwaukee Medical Society; member of the American Public Health Association; the International Medico-Legal Congress of 1893; and the Sons of the American Revolution. He is also a member of several fraternal organizations, including Masonic, Odd Fellows, etc.



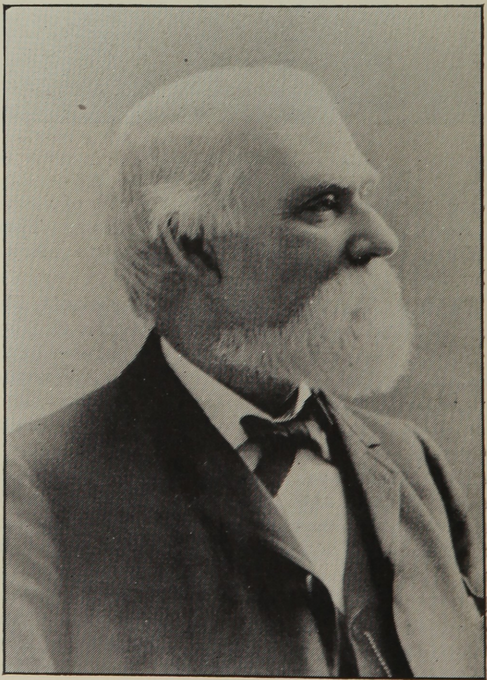
URANUS OWEN BRACKETT WINGATE.

HITCHCOCK, Purdy Leander, Croton Falls, N. Y., son of David and Annie Mary (Purdy) Hitchcock, grandson of Daniel Hitchcock, was born September 23, 1850, at Croton Falls. Educated in the public and select schools of the town, he began to read medicine in 1876, under Dr. Charles E. Lee of that place; attended three courses of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, and was graduated May 13, 1881; also attended a partial course of lectures after graduation. Dr. Hitchcock began to practise medicine in 1881, in New York city, remaining there about one year, and then removed to Croton Falls. He was surgeon to Croton Magnetic Iron Mines, 1889–'92, and health officer for the town of Somers. He is a member of Westchester County Medical Society.


PURDY LEANDER HITCHCOCK.

Married, November 29, 1884, Miss Annie A. Butcher, of New York city. They have one child, Grace Arlene.

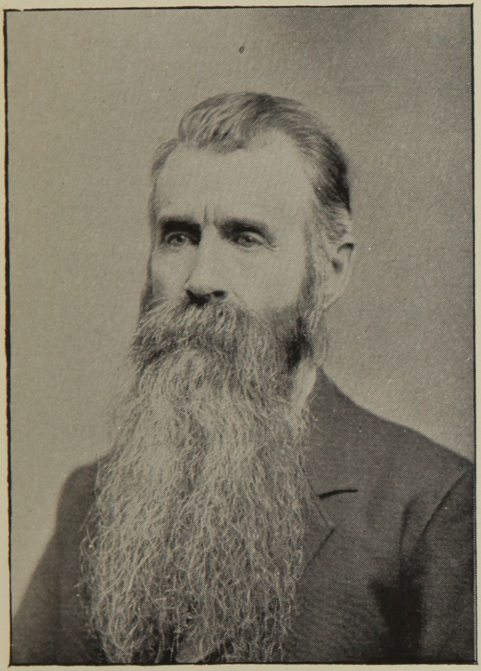
FOX, George Herbert, Rutland, Vt., was born at Wallingford, Vt., March 22, 1830. His grandfather, William Fox, born in 1760, was a soldier in the Revolution; enlisted in the Continental army when quite young, served nearly four years, and was a participant in the Battle of Bennington. He went to Vermont from Woodstock, Conn., and settled in Wallingford in 1779; represented that town in the state legislature for twenty years in succession, and was a justice of the peace for thirty years. He died in 1822. His oldest son, John, born in 1781, pursued the study of medicine three years, with Dr. Z. Hamilton, of Wallingford, and that of surgery with Dr. Ezekiel Porter, of Rutland, one year; was licensed to practice by the first Vermont State Medical Society in 1807; afterward received the degree of M. D. from the Vermont Academy of Medicine, Castleton. He was a prominent physician and surgeon at that time; was a member of the state legislature, serving for several years both in the house and in the senate. He married Mary, daughter of Elias Crary, Esq., of Wallingford. His death occurred in 1853. Two of his sons were physicians. The eldest, William C., born in 1811, was for many years a practitioner at Wallingford, and was twice elected a member of the state legislature; he died in 1880. The youngest son, George Herbert Fox, after attending the schools of his native town, continued a college preparatory course in Troy Conference Academy, at Poultney, Vt., in 1846, and at Castleton Academy in 1847. On account of poor health he left the academy, and in 1848 commenced the study of medicine in his father's office at Wallingford. After attending two courses of medical lectures, he was graduated from the Vermont Academy of Medicine, Castleton, in 1851. The following winter he pursued his medical studies in Philadelphia, and in 1853 in New York at the New York Medical College. He then returned to Wallingford and entered upon the practice of medicine, remaining there until the fall of 1863, when he removed to Rutland, Vt., a larger field. On account of poor health again he gave up practice temporarily in 1865, but upon regaining his health returned to Rutland in 1868 and resumed practice. Although not possessed of a vigorous constitution, he has been a hard worker in the profession for nearly forty years.


GEORGE HERBERT FOX.

He is a member of the Vermont State Medical

Society; of the American Medical Association; was one of the originators of the Rutland Medical Club, and two years its president; was a member of the Medical Board of Pension Examiners when organized at Rutland during President Arthur's administration, was made its secretary, and so continued nearly four years, until President Cleveland's first administration.

Dr. Fox was married, January 12, 1859, to Miss Pamelia Harris, a daughter of Howard Harris, Esq., of Wallingford. They have five children: Mrs. Herman W. Vaughan, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Edwin H., of Troy, N. Y., Mattie P., John C., and Hattie R., of Rutland, Vt.



THERON Z. GIBBS.

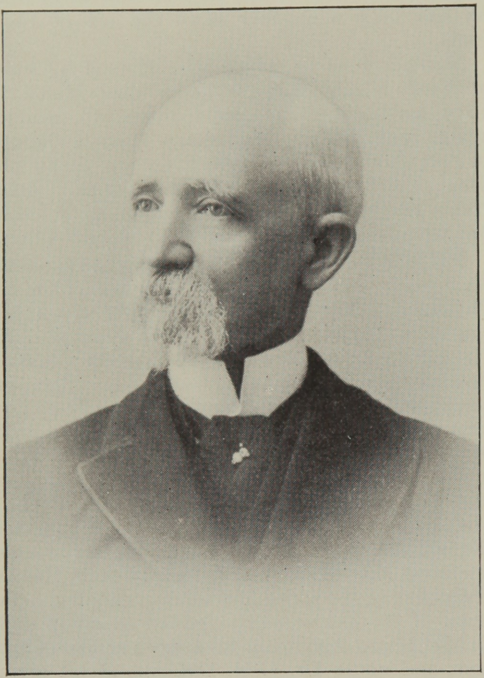
GIBBS, Theron Z., Fort Ann, N. Y., son of Noah Z. and Louisa (Cooper) Gibbs, grandson of Zadoc Gibbs, was born December 18, 1826, at Shoreham, Vt. He received a common-school education, and also attended Fairvale Academy, North Granville, N. Y. Began the study of medicine in 1850, at Fairhaven, Vt., under Dr. James Sanford of that place, for one year, and then with Dr. Marvin R. Peck, of Glens Falls, N. Y., two years; attended three courses of medical lecturcs at the Vermont Academy of Medicine, Castleton, Vt., and was graduated in the autumn of 1853. January 1, 1854, he entered upon the practice of his profession at Middle Granville, N. Y., remaining there four years; was then at North Argyle four years. In July, 1862, he was made assistant surgeon of the Fifteenth Regiment New York Volunteers (engineers), and in 1863–'64 was surgeon of the same regiment, Army of the Potomac.

Dr. Gibbs is a member of Washington County (N. Y.) Medical Society, of which he was vice-president in 1878 and president in 1881; member of the Medical Association of Washington, Warren, Saratoga, Rensselaer, aud Albany counties; and of the Medical Society of the State of New York. He was health officer of Fort Ann from 1881–'90, and again in 1894, and has been a resident of the town since September 1, 1865. Dr. Gibbs is a deacon in the Baptist church, of which he has been a member since the age of twelve years.

Married, June 12, 1856, Miss Harriet A. Smith, of North Granville, N. Y., who died March 18, 1859, leaving him one child, Flora M.; married, again, June 5, 1867, Mrs. Mary Thomas Skinner, of Fort Ann, N. Y. They have two living children: Edith Estelle and Robert Adams. Arthur Henry and Ralph Sinclair died in infancy. He has one step-daughter, Mrs. Carrie G. Skinner Cline.

PICKETT, Thomas Edward, Maysville, Ky., son of Thomas J. and Margaret (Madison) Pickett, grandson of Col. John Pickett, of Virginia, was born January 11, 1841, near Maysville, Ky. He received his early education at the Maysville Seminary; entered Centre College in 1856, and was graduated in 1860; began the study of medicine with Dr. John Marshall Duke, of Kentucky, in 1861; became an office student of Dr. H. L. Hodge, of Philadelphia, in 1862, and matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine, in the autumn of the same year, and took the regular winter, spring, and summer courses, attending the Blockley and Pennsylvania Hospital clinics during the spring and summer months. Two years of the course were devoted to study under Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, in his famous school of anatomy, and under Dr. J. M. DaCosta, at his private school, or "institute," for clinical instruction in physical diagnosis. During the summer of 1864, and while a student at the university, he served as surgical assistant in the Peninsular Campaign of General Grant, under orders from Surgeon-General King, director of the Pennsylvania Medical Reserve Corps. After graduating in March, 1865, he devoted a year to travel, to clinical study, and to hospital and dispensary practice at Philadelphia. In 1866 he commenced the private practice of his profession at Maysville. He has taken an active interest in public affairs, and has contributed to the press articles upon varied topics—education, hygiene, medical legislation, sanitary improvement, industrial progress, and municipal reform. He has held various public offices, such as city physician, chairman city board of health, member of the city council, member of the county board of health, member of the board of education, and trustee of the public library fund. From 1874 to 1882 he was a member of a board of medical examiners for the state, 14th judicial district. He received an appointment as U. S. examining surgeon in 1884, and has served as such since that date.

Dr. Pickett is a fellow of the American Academy of Medicine; member of the American Ethnological Society; Boston Statistical Society; American Association for the Advancement of Science; and life member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. He was elected one of the vice-presidents of the American Anthropological Association, which was organized at Philadelphia during the Centennial year, and which has since merged in the Anthropological Section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was a member of the International Congress of Anthropology, which met at Paris, France, in 1889, and was in attendance, as a member, at the Newcastle meeting of the British Association in September of the same year.



THOMAS EDWARD PICKETT.

Dr. Pickett has published papers upon a variety of subjects: "Tepeu: The Hypothetical Migrations of Morbus Americanus," London, 1889; "The Testimony of the Mounds," communicated to the Anthropological Institute of New York, 1871, and published in Collins's History of Kentucky in 1874; "The Suppression of Empiricism by Statutory Law," 1886; "The Genesis of a Pioneer Commonwealth," 1885; "The Vaginal Tampon in Placenta Prævia," *College and Clinical Record*, Philadelphia; "A Biographical Sketch of Dr. John Poage Campbell," Perrin's History of Kentucky, Chicago, 1888; "A Sketch of the American Ethnological Society;" "Concerning Certain Cases of Yellow-Fever in the Epidemic of 1878," Dr. T. C. Minor's Health Report, Cincinnati, 1878, etc. Dr. Pickett was one of the special contributors to Dr. Collins's voluminous History of Kentucky, published at Covngton, Ky., in 1874. He is a member of the Filson Club, Kentucky, and of the Historical Society of Virginia.

In 1873 Dr. Pickett married Miss Abby, eldest daughter of Hamilton Gray, of Kentucky. They have two daughters: Rosa G. and Margaret A. Pickett.

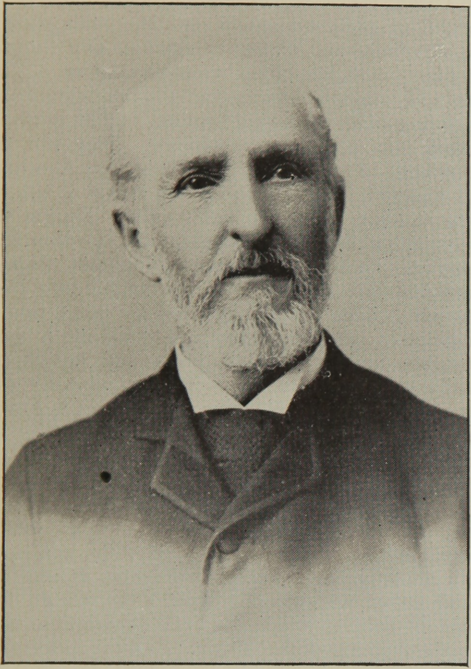
BARRINGER, Paul Brandon, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va., son of Gen. Rufus (C. S. A.) and Eugenia (Morrisson) Barringer, grandson of Gen. Paul Barringer (1812), was born February 13, 1857, at Concord, N. C. He was educated at Bingham School, N. C., and at the Kenmore University School, Va. Commenced the study of medicine in 1876; attended lectures two years at the University of Virginia, Medical Department, and at the University of the City of New York, Medical Department, and was graduated from the former in July, 1877, and from the latter in 1878. He located at Dallas, N. C., soon after graduation, and after three years at that place he went abroad and spent more than a year in medical study in Europe. Upon his return in 1884 he located at Davidson College, N. C., where he remained until 1888, at which time he was elected to the chair of physiology, etc., in the University of Virginia, Medical Department, and has held that professorship since that date. He is president of the Anatomical Board of the State of Virginia, and member of the state board of health. He is a member of the medical societies of the state of North Carolina and of Virginia and of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Society, etc. He is also a member of the Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society. He is the author of a brochure on "Syphilis," 1884; "The Venomous Reptiles of the United States, and Treatment of Bites Inflicted by Them;" "Cholera and Its Prevention," etc.

PAUL BRANDON BARRINGER.

Dr. Barringer visits some medical centre, for post-graduate work, every other year. He does special work in diseases of the eye.

Married, December 27, 1882, Miss Nannie Hannah, of Virginia. They have six children: Rufus, Anna, Paul, Eugene, George, and Margaret Barringer.

TURNER, Sylvester Wooster, Chester, Conn., son of Dr. Rufus and Sarah Mills (Wooster) Turner, was born March 12, 1822, in Killingworth, Conn. With a preliminary education at Hill's Academy, Essex, Conn., and at Yale College, B. A., 1842, he began to read medicine in 1843 at Killingworth, under the guidance of his father, Rufus Turner, M. D., of Yale Medical School. He attended two courses of lectures at the last named institution, and was graduated in January, 1846. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession at Killingworth, remaining there until 1848; was in Chester to 1858; was in Norwich, Conn., 1859, and has been a resident of Chester, Conn., since the latter year.


SYLVESTER WOOSTER TURNER.

Dr. Turner is a member of Middlesex County (Conn.) Medical Society, was its clerk seven years, 1860–'66, and its president in 1884, and chairman of the county board of censors since its organization in 1875; is a member of the Connecticut Medical Society; of the American Academy of Medicine; a permanent member of the American Medical Association; was state medical examiner for Yale Medical School, 1873–'76; was town medical examiner (county coroner's appointee), 1888–'95; health officer of Chester (state appointment), since 1893 to 1898; was a member of the state legislature in 1865; town superintendent of schools, 1860–'89; president of the library association, 1891–'95; a director in the Chester Savings Bank since 1871.

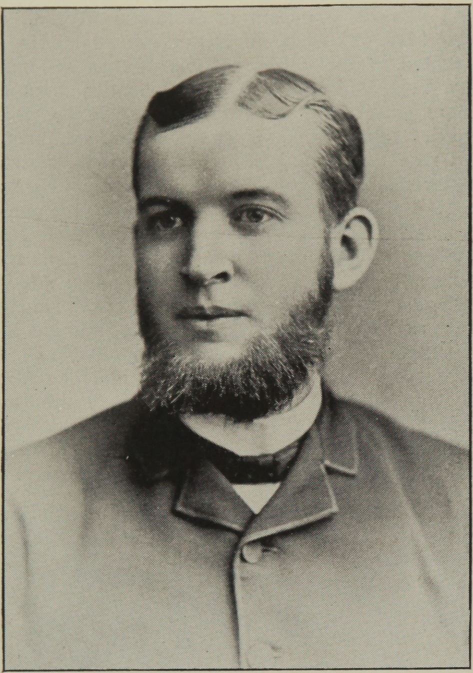
Married, in 1848, Miss Sarah Gertrude, daughter of Rev. Sylvester Selden, seventh in descent from Rev. John Eliot, and also a descendant of Governor Griswold of Connecticut. Their children are: Henry S. Turner, a dentist at Norwich, N. Y., Gertrude May, and Jessie Turner.

MIXSELL, Aaron Jackson, Rye Neck, N. Y., son of Aaron and Cynthia Hegeman (Jackson) Mixsell, grandson of Abraham Mixsell, was born May 31, 1840, in New York city. He was educated in the public schools of that city and in New York University, leaving the latter institution before graduating, in 1861, to enlist in the Sixty-eighth Regiment, New York volunteers, as a private, and rose to the rank of brevet major and assistant engineer on the staff of General Thomas. He commenced the study of medicine in 1868, his preceptors being Drs. Austin Flint, Sr., R. Ogden Doremus, and William R. Caswell; attended three courses of lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and was graduated in 1871. He then practised one year in New York city, and has been a resident of Rye Neck and Mamaroneck, N. Y., since 1873. Dr. Mixsell is a member of Westchester County Medical Society; was health officer of Rye, N. Y., 1886–'92; coroner for Westchester county since 1892; member of the board of education, 1883–'85; medical examiner for several life insurance companies, and a member of the orders of Masonry, Royal Arcanum, and Knights of Honor.

AARON JACKSON MIXSELL.

Dr. Mixsell married, first, in 1875, Miss Lucinda Worden, of Milton, N. Y., who died in 1883, leaving two children: Worden, also deceased, and Cynthia Jackson Mixsell; married, second, in 1885, Miss Emily Hoyt, of Stamford, Conn.

WARREN, Charles Everett, Boston, Mass., born November 5, 1858, at Neponset, now Boston, is the son of Joseph Huckins Warren, A. M., M. D., LL. D., and his wife Caroline (Everett) Warren. His paternal grandfather was the seventh son of Gen. James Warren, distinguished in the Revolutionary war and that of 1812. His great-grandfather was Capt. John Warren of French and Indian war fame. They were descended from a branch of the family from which came Gen. Joseph Warren of Bunker Hill fame. His maternal grandmother also was a Warren before she married Joseph C. Everett, second cousin to Edward Everett, which makes him doubly a Warren. In a private letter he says, "My first experience in surgery was at the age of three years when my father had me hold arteries during an operation, which I did unflinchingly, although the blood spurted in my face. I was my father's constant companion, riding with him when young, and early making calls with him. As I came of mature years we were inseparable companions, and he was more as a brother than a father to me. We worked together as one and realized as nearly as possible a perfect union of mind and purpose. In this atmosphere I unconsciously absorbed medical knowledge and insight into nature and could not help following in the footsteps of my father, thankful if I can attain even to a slight degree of his skill and reputation."



CHARLES EVERETT WARREN.

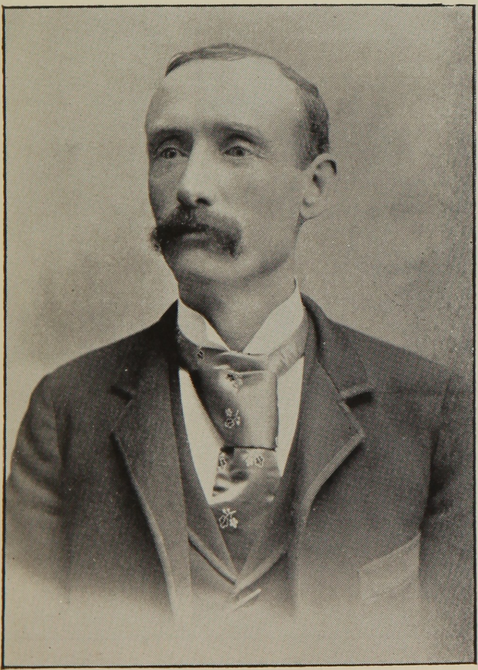
He was graduated from the Boston Latin School in 1878, from Harvard University (Collegiate Department) in 1880, and the same year commenced the study of medicine under his father, Joseph H. Warren, with whom he was associated in practice until his death in 1891. He attended three courses of lectures at Harvard University Medical School, and was graduated in 1883. While in the medical school he was a correspondent of the *Medical Bulletin* and a member of Boylston Medical Society. In 1880 he introduced into the school the method of note taking now universally used, viz.,—slip covers and loose sheets. In the fall of 1883 he commenced the publication of the *International Review of Medical and Surgical Technics*, with his father as collaborateur. They went to Florida in the winter of 1883 and established a printing office for its publication, and he gradually drifted into a printing business. They ran this office until 1885, then sold out, but later foreclosed and brought the plant to Boston where it was run about a year, and then sold again. During this time they published the journal under the shortened name of *Technics*, and started another popular journal named *Modern Life*, now merged into *Notes Current*. After that he devoted his entire time to medicine in general practice and to writing in spare moments for the medical press and lay papers, chiefly over his own name, but occasionally over the pseudonyms of Risorius Santorini, A Fowle, and A. N. Owlette. From general practice he has gradually come to make a specialty of nervous and genito-urinary diseases of neurotic origin or result.

Dr. Warren is much interested in French literature, and has translated many articles, as well as some German. The summer of 1880 was spent with his father and mother in Europe, as secretary to his father, who was chairman of the foreign delegates of the American Medical Association, visiting the meeting of the British Medical Association at Cambridge, the Academy of Medicine at Paris, and other noted societies. At Cambridge he witnessed the conferring of the degree of LL. D., upon the late Dr. Samuel Gross. His time was chiefly spent in London, Paris, and Berlin, where he met many eminent men and visited the various hospitals under specially favorable opportunities. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and has attended nearly all its meetings since 1883 as a delegate. He is also a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society; past member of the Palatka Medical Society; and of the Florida Medical Society.

Dr. Warren's literary work has been very extensive. His first article was "Carnivorous Babies," *Boston Transcript*, October 4, 1882; "Recent Remedies: their Use and Dose," *Medical World*, February, 1890; "A Brief Outline of Dosimetric Indications," *idem*, 1892; "Hydrogen Peroxide, and Ethyl Iodide in Asthma," *Medical Age*, June 26, 1893; "Passion, the Modern Critic," *Cincinnati Lancet and Clinic*, December 28, 1889; "Dosimetric Materia Medica," *Times and Register*, 1892; Translation of Gerard's "Sterility," 500 p., 1892; "Aphorisms on Diseases of Children," from the French of Bouchut, a serial in the *Times and Register* of Philadelphia; "Genocatachresia," *St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal* 1892; "Prognostic Aphorisms," a serial, *idem*, 1893. He has also written numerous miscellaneous articles, as "How to Fish With a Bottle," *Wide Awake*; "Medical Fallacies," *Boston Globe*, December 29, 1889; "Life History Albums," *Babyhood*, January, 1889; "Fun in the Orchestra," *Boston Times;* "Marking Books," *The Writer*, June, 1890; "Letters from Cuba," *Palatka News*, 1892; "My $2,500 Negative," *Photographic Times;* "Nicholas Cyti's Legacy," etc.

Dr. Warren was assistant physician and surgeon to the Massachusetts Home for Intemperate Women, 1883 to 1891, when he resigned. He is a member of the Washington Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons; of the Veteran Fusileers; of the Sons of Veterans, and other societies; justice of the peace since 1883, by appointment; vice-president Young Men's Republican Club, by election; and a medical examiner in life assurance. He was chief assistant to his father in operations for hernia by subcutaneous injection and otherwise; also in the removal of an ovarian tumor weighing seventy-two pounds, at Lubec, Me. He has devised a demonstrator's knife, a soft rubber pus basin, self-righting and adjustable to any surface, an anastatome, or mouth gag, an inhaler, or conformator, etc. He is also much interested in the system of card index, which he has elaborated.

BROBECK, Alexander Lane, Wellington, Ill., son of Daniel Kiney and Harriet Toles (Miller) Brobeck, grandson of Philip Brobeck, was born January 10, 1853, in Brownsboro, East Tennessee. He was educated at Laurel Hill Academy, Washington College, Greenville, and at Tusculuns College, Tenn.; commenced the study of medicine in 1876, at Brownsboro, and was subsequently under the tuition of Dr. Alexander Brabson of Limestone, Tenn., and Dr. A. S. N. Dobson, of Broylesville, Tenn.; attended two courses of lectures at the University of Louisville, Medical Department, and was graduated March 3, 1885. While at the university Dr. Brobeck also attended two courses of lectures outside the regular college curriculum, on materia medica, therapeutics, and practice of medicine, under Dr. W. B. Doherty, and one on diseases of children, under Dr. R. B. Gilbert, and received diploma in each course. In 1885 Dr. Brobeck removed to Wellington, Ill. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and was a trustee of Washington College in Tennessee. He has performed trephining a number of times, and other surgical operations.


ALEXANDER LANE BROBECK.

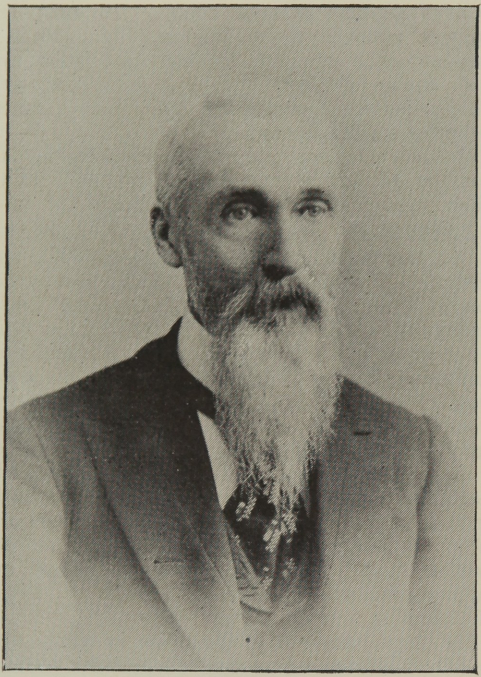
Married, October 28, 1886, Miss Dollie A., daughter of Joseph and Augusta (Hurd) Pruitt. Their children are: Nellie E. and Zazel.

JAMISON, John Stearns, Hornellsville, N. Y., was the eldest son of John D. and Elizabeth (Stearns) Jamison, of Canisteo, N. Y., and grandson of Capt. John Jamison of Durham, Bucks county, Pa. He was born, July 25, 1822, at Canisteo, where his father was a leading citizen and for many years a magistrate. After leaving the common school he attended the academies at Clyde and Nunda, N. Y., but temporarily failing health compelled him to relinquish his coveted idea of a graduating course at Union College. He engaged in teaching and was for several years an instructor in penmanship and book-keeping, thus obtaining the means of defraying the expense of his subsequent medical studies. Senator Donald Cameron of Pennsylvania and ex-Governor George W. Bigler of California were among his pupils.

He began the study of medicine in 1847 with Dr. D. D. Davis of Canisteo, and attended lectures at Buffalo Medical College and the University of Michigan. He was graduated M. D. from the latter institution in April, 1852, and has since been a member of its alumni society. He at once began the practice of medicine in Canisteo, but after one year removed to Hornellsville, where he has remained until the present time.

Dr. Jamison's father was a volunteer in the War of 1812, while his grandfather was a captain in the Army of the Revolution, equipping at his own expense the company he commanded in the patriot service. He but followed their example in responding to his country's call in 1861, entering the service of the United States on May 4th of that year as assistant surgeon at the recruiting rendezvous at Elmira. He was subsequently placed in charge as examining surgeon of the volunteer forces organizing and quartered at that place. In the fall of the same year he accompanied the Eighty-Sixth New York volunteers to the field as their surgeon, with commission dated October 12, 1861. At the second Battle of Bull Run he became a volunteer prisoner in the rebel lines for eleven days, during which time he established a field hospital at the Van Pelt house. Under a flag of truce he accompanied the last of the wounded from the field to the general hospitals at Alexandria and Washington.

During much of his term of service Dr. Jamison was detached from his regiment on various details connected with the medical service. For his medical skill and efficiency he was appointed, by special orders of Major-General Meade, to the board of examiners for the purpose of examining medical officers of the army. As surgeon-in-chief of division in the Third army corps he was made a member of the medical board for the purpose of examining applicants for leave of absence, discharge, or transfer to the Veteran Reserve Corps, by reason of physical disability. Other details were as examining surgeon at convalescent camp, Alexandria, and on the board appointed for the re-organization of the ambulance system of the Third Army corps. For these and other services he was officially complimented by the medical director of the Army of the Potomac, and especially for a detailed report giving everything occurring in his division which in a remote degree affected the medical department.



JOHN STEARNS JAMISON.

To Dr. Jamison belongs the credit of suggesting the institution at Washington subsequently known as the "Contraband Hospital," where the colored people, who had escaped from the rebel lines and were coming to Washington in large numbers, destitute of food and clothing, and many of them sick and suffering, could be treated and cared for. Noticing a block of empty buildings near the Capitol, called the "Duff Green Row," he suggested to General Wadsworth, then in command there, the plan of using it for a rendezvous and hospital for the strangers. With the aid of Vice-President Hamlin and the president of the Freedmen's Bureau, the general secured this block and ordered the doctor to put it in sanitary condition. This he did, and soon had the hospital department in effective operation. This institution was visited by the representatives of many English and European papers and received many favorable comments from the home and foreign press.

On account of his large operative experience and skillful treatment of cases as surgeon-in-chief of division of the Third Army corps, Dr. Jamison, in June, 1866, was requested by George A. Otis, surgeon and brevet lieutenant-colonel U. S. volunteers, to contribute to his official reports, of his operations and interesting cases during the war. In 1873 he was appointed U. S. pension examiner at Hornellsville, which position he still retains.

The doctor is a Republican in politics and has been a vestryman of Christ Episcopal church, Hornellsville, for more than thirty years. He has devoted much time to the study of botany and has valuable botanical and geological cabinets. He was a delegate to the Tenth International Medical Congress; is a member of the American Medical Association; the New York State Medical Association; and was the first president of the Hornellsville Medical and Surgical Association, working under the code of the American Medical Association. He has published two papers on "Chronic Intestinal Catarrh," (see Transactions New York State Medical Association, 1885, '86).

Dr. Jamison was married May 26, 1846, to Miss Lavinia, daughter of Abijah Newman, of Schuyler county, N. Y., who died October 22, 1887. Their only child is Newman Catlin Jamison, agent of the Pullman Palace Car Company at Hornellsville.

CHARLES NELLIS.

NELLIS, Charles, Valley Falls, N. Y., son of John Henry and Margaret Ann (Miller) Nellis, grandson of Peter Nellis, was born January 13, 1860, at East Palatine, N. Y. He was educated in the public schools of Palatine Bridge, and at Clinton Institute, Fort Plain, N. Y. Having acquired, by night study, a rudimentary knowledge of physics, anatomy and physiology, he commenced the study of medicine in May, 1877, at Stone Arabia, N. Y., under the preceptorship of Dr. H. S. Streeter, and at the age of seventeen and one-half years was admitted to the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, being the youngest student who had ever matriculated at that institution. Here he attended two courses of medical lectures, during the second term acting as assistant demonstrator of anatomy. During the term of 1879–'80, he attended lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, but in consequence of being too young, twenty years of age, the faculty of Bellevue did not confer the degree of M. D. until the following year, March 10, 1881. During the interval, *i. e.*, after finishing his third term of lectures and prior to graduation in 1881, he took a special course in physical diagnosis, under Dr. Janeway, at that time associate professor of the practice of medicine, his colleague being Professor Flint, Sr.

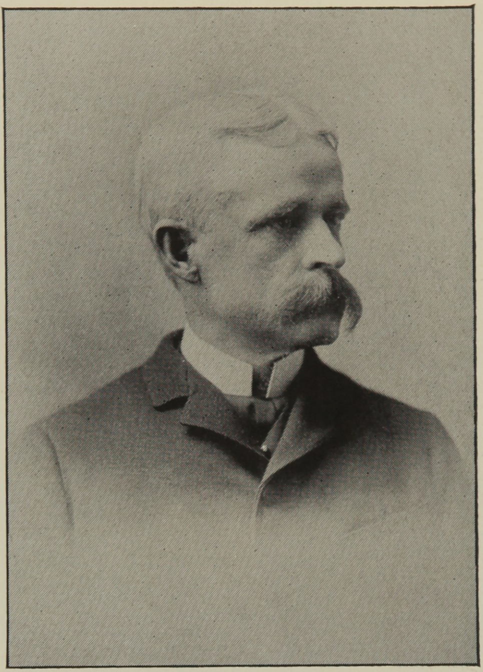
Dr. Nellis began the practice of medicine in June, 1881, at Johnstown, N. Y., continued there until 1885, and then removed to his present location. He is a member of Fulton County Medical Society, of which he was vice-president in 1882, and president in 1883; Troy Medical Association; and of the Medical Society of Rensselaer county.

He has for several years made original observations in the treatment of chronic alcoholism by the sub-cutaneous injection of muriate of cocaine and nitrate of strychnia thrice per diem, with fairly satisfactory results. He operated, unassisted, upon a boy six years of age, for empyema, or suppurative pleuritis, of traumatic origin, with subsequent recovery. Dr. Nellis has presented the following medical papers to the several medical societies of which he is a member: "The Treatment of Post Partum Haemorrhage," "Conservative Medicine and Its Relation to Modern Therapeutics," "The Advantage of Hypodermatic Medication," "The Clinical History of a Case of Raynaud's Disease." Dr. Nellis is a member of the temperance society of Royal Templars.

Married, August 21, 1884, Miss Jennie Irving, of Johnstown, N. Y. They have one child, J. Leon Irving Nellis.

WESTON, Edward Burbank, Chicago, Ill., son of Edward Payson (A. M.), and Mary Eliza (Burbank) Weston, grandson of Rev. Isaac Weston, was born July 31, 1846, in Auburn, Me. He was educated at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., receiving the degree of A. B. 1870, and A. M. in 1873; commenced the study of medicine in 1870, at Portland, Me., under Drs. William Warren Greene and Frederic Henry Gerrish of that city; attended two courses of lectures at the Medical School of Maine, at Bowdoin College, and Rush Medical College, graduating from the latter in 1873. The following four months of that year were spent at Long Island College Hospital, as assistant to Wm. Warren Greene, professor of surgery.

Dr. Weston began the private practice of medicine at Lewiston, Me., in August, 1873; in 1876 removed to Highland Park, Ill., and since 1886 he has practised his profession in Chicago. He is a member of the American Academy of Medicine; Illinois State Medical Society; Chicago Medical Society; Chicago Gynecological Society; and of the Chicago Medico-Legal Society. He was lecturer on obstetrics and diseases of children, Rush Medical College, 1890–'91, and is medical examiner for various life insurance companies.



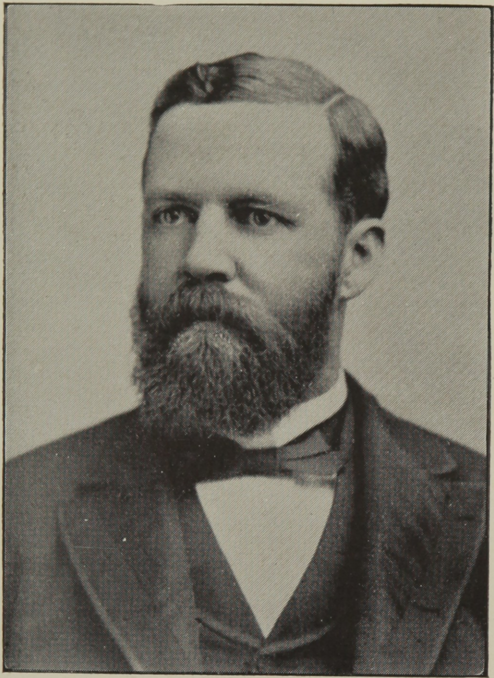
EDWARD BURBANK WESTON.

Dr. Weston's contributions to medical literature include papers on "Metritis," read before Chicago Gynecological Society; "A New Procedure in Cases of Anticipated Complete Rupture of the Perineum," *ibid.*; "A Plea for the Use of Anesthetics in Obstetrical Practice," Chicago Medical Society; "Cases of Synovitis of the Knee Joint," *ibid.*; "The Care of the Lying-in Patient," *ibid.*; "Anesthetics in Obstetrical Practice," a lecture delivered at Rush Medical College.

Married, June 9, 1874, Miss Alice Jeannette Brett, of Farmington, Me., who died January 25, 1892, of pneumonia, leaving two children, Mary and Edward Henry Weston.

CLARK, Eugene, Lockhart, Texas, son of Jno. and Martha Clark, was born September 6, 1862, in New Orleans, La. After a preliminary education at Soulé College, New Orleans, La., he commenced the study of medicine with Prof. E. S. Lewis, M. D., and D. C. Holliday, M. D.; attended four courses medical lectures Medical Department Tulane University of Louisiana, and was graduated from the same in March, 1883. He has been a resident of Lockhart, Tex., since April, 1883, when he settled there in the practice of medicine. For two years, March 1881–'83, he was interne at the New Orleans Charity Hospital, and holds the hospital diploma, signed by the governor of the state of Louisiana. He is health officer of

Caldwell county; surgeon of several railroads; member of Board of Medical Examiners for Twenty-second Judicial District; and director First National Bank of Lockhart, Texas. In 1891–'92 he took a post-graduate course at the New York Polyclinic. He was also graduated in pharmacy at the University of Louisiana, 1883. He is a member of the Austin District Medical Society; Texas State Medical Society; National Association Railway Surgeons; and a member of the Ninth International Medical Congress, Washington, D. C., 1887, being a delegate from the Texas State Medical Society. He has written some for medical journals, among his papers being one on "Angina Pectoris," and "The Treatment of Empyema." He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and Masonic orders. While a general practitioner he does considerable surgical work.



EUGENE CLARK.

Unmarried.

RUPP, Adolph, New York city, born February 4, 1856, in Brooklyn, N. Y., is the son of Louis and Margaret M. (Schwarz) Rupp, and grandson of Philip Rupp, who was, during his lifetime, burgomeister at Framersheim, Rhein-Hessen, Germany.

Dr. Rupp was educated in the public schools of New York city until fifteen years of age, and then received private instruction three years longer, at the end of which time, 1874, he entered the University of the City of New York, Medical Department, where he attended lectures for three years, three winter and two spring terms, and was graduated in 1877. From that time until 1879 he was house physician and surgeon to Charity Hospital, New York city, and a student at the hospitals and clinics of Vienna, Munich, Heidelberg, Leipzig, and Berlin, from 1879 to 1881. Returning to this country he was visiting physician to Northern Dispensary, New York city, 1881–'82, and aural surgeon to New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, 1882–'91, inclusive. Dr. Rupp lectured on "First Aid to the Injured," during the winters of 1881, '82, and '83, under the auspices of the First Aid to the Injured Society of New York, both in English and in German.

Dr. Rupp is a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York; New York Academy of Medicine; and of the Charity Hospital Alumni Society, its vice-president during 1894, and on its science committee in 1893; also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and medical examiner for the same. His medical writings include "Remarks on Diphtheritic Croup and Tracheotomy," *New York Medical Record*, 1884; "Remarks on Fracture of the Stromal End of Clavicle due to Muscular Action," *ibid.*, November, 1891; "A Contribution to the Pathology of Garroting," *ibid.*, 1893; "Syphilis of the External Ear," *Journal of Cutaneous and Venereal Diseases*, October, 1891; "Aphthæ and Diphtheria: Their Association and Differentiation," *American Journal of Obstetrics*, N. Y., Wm. Wood & Co., February, 1894; "Fish-Bones in the Throat, and what they Suggest Concerning Deglutition," *New York Medical Journal*, D. Appleton & Co., May 19, 1894.

ADOLPH RUPP.

Dr. Rupp married, in 1883, Miss Fredericke W. Braudes of New York city. Their children are: Frederick Louis, Margaret Anna, and Alice Fredericke.

HOLBROOK, Guy, Lowell, Mass., son of Thomas and Angeline M. (French) Holbrook, grandson of Thomas Holbrook, was born June 16, 1845, at Lemington, Vt. He obtained his preparatory education at Newbury Seminary, Vt., Colebrook Academy, N. H., and Waverly Seminary, N. Y. Commenced the study of medicine in January, 1864, at Colebrook, N. H., with Dr. Darwin E. Lombard. He attended four courses of medical lectures, one each at Dartmouth Medical College, Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, and Albany Medical College, and was graduated from the latter in December, 1866. In the spring of 1867 he settled in practice at St. Johnsbury, Vt.; in 1868 he removed to West Stewartstown, N. H.; in 1879 settled in Colebrook, N. H.; in 1886 removed from that place to Manchester, N. H., and since 1888 has been a practitioner in Lowell, Mass., where he now has a lucrative practice. During the season of 1876–'77 he took a post-graduate course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, and in 1885–'86 did post-graduate work in the hospitals of New York. He is a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society. He was a member of the N. H. legislature in 1870–'71. He is a Mason (Evening Star Lodge, Colebrook, N. H.), and a member of the Society of United Friends, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He has travelled quite extensively throughout the United States and Canada.

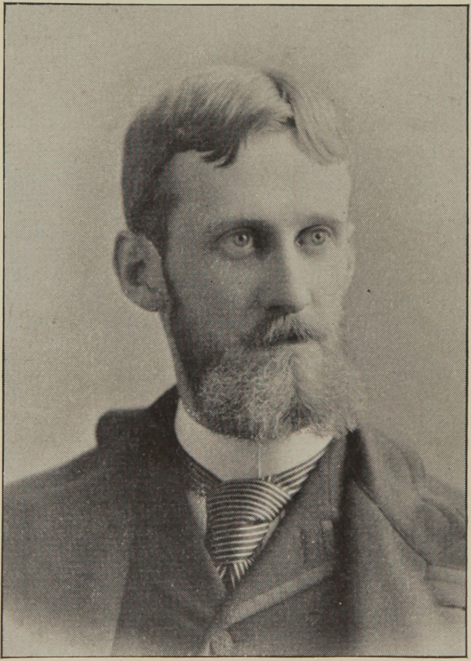
GUY HOLBROOK.

Married, in April, 1866, Miss Laura A. King, of Otto, N. Y., by whom two sons were born: Thomas K. and Guy C. Holbrook. Married, second, in September, 1888, Miss Alice A. Knapp, of Stewartstown, N. H.

WHITE, Moses James, Wauwatosa, Wis., son of Dr. Moses and Susan (Wallace) White, grandson of George William White, was born February 28, 1860, at Hartford, Conn. He was educated in the high school, Hartford, Conn., Princeton College (academic course), and at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa. (scientific course, analytical chemistry). Commenced the study of medicine in 1881, at Hartford, Conn., under Drs. Horace S. Fuller and Robert B. Talbot, of that place. He attended three courses of medical lectures at the University of the City of New York, Medical Department, and was graduated in April, 1884. In July of the same year he became junior assistant, and was later senior assistant physician to the New York City Asylum for the Insane, continuing there until 1887; has been medical superintendent of the Milwaukee Hospital for the Insane since June 1, 1888.

Dr. White is a member of the Medico-Legal Society of New York; Wisconsin State Medical Society; American Medico-Psychological Association, formerly known as the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane; member of the Wisconsin State Conference of Charities and Corrections.

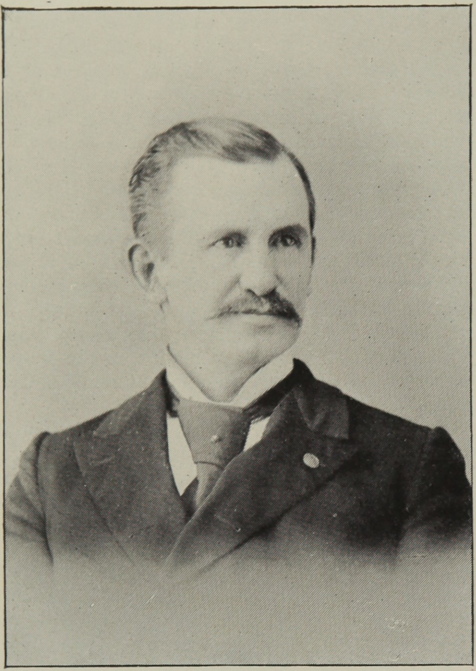
Dr. White has devised an appliance for the instantaneous and simultaneous release of the inmates of asylums in case of fire or panic. The system is operated by electricity, and has been introduced into the Milwaukee asylum; it was described in the *American Journal of Insanity* in 1889. He is also the author of papers on "The Value of Systematic Occupation in the Treatment of the Insane;" "Amusements as an Important Factor in the Treatment of Insanity;" "Adjuncts to Medical Treatment in Hospitals for the Insane;" "Electric



MOSES JAMES WHITE.

Door-Opening System," read before the Wisconsin State Conference of Charities and Corrections, and published in the *American Journal of Insanity*, 1889, 1893.

Married, February 17, 1886, Miss Lizzie Ella Lownes, of New York city, They have two children: Reginald James and Marjorie White.



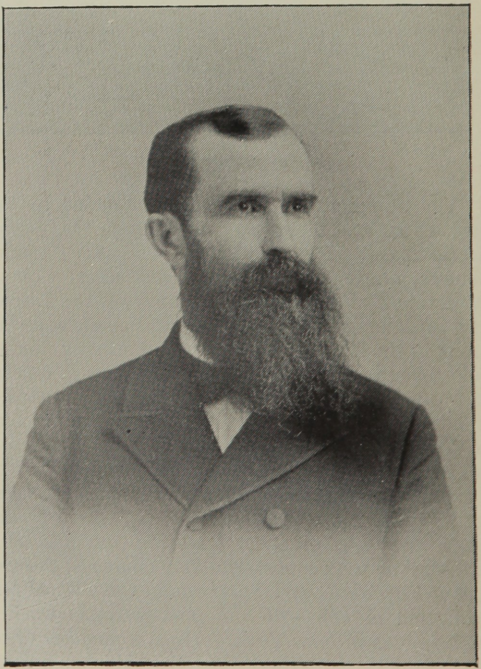
CHARLES FERRIS MORGAN.

MORGAN, Charles Ferris, Greenville, Mich., son of Charles and Electa M. (Betts) Morgan, grandson of William and Sarah Morgan, was born October 6, 1845, at Wilton, Conn. After a course of study at Brown's Academy, Wilton, he undertook the study of medicine in 1863, at that place, under Dr. Orrin S. Hickok, of Ridgefield, Conn.; attended lectures at Yale Medical School, and was graduated January 12, 1866: commenced the practice of medicine in March of the same year, at Hunt's Corners, N. Y., remaining there three months; was then a practitioner in Mt. Morris, N. Y., until October, 1868, when he removed to Greenville, Mich. Dr. Morgan is a member of Michigan State Medical Society; Association of Railway Surgeons of the State of Michigan; National Association of Railway Surgeons; ex-president of Stanton, Mich., board of United States pension examiners.

Dr. Morgan attended post-graduate lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York in 1876, and at Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1882. He served as a private in Co. F, Seventeenth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, August, 1862, to October, 1863; was twice elected mayor of Greenville, Mich., 1886–'88; town supervisor second ward, 1889. He is a railway surgeon of Detroit, Lansing & Northern railroad, and medical examiner for several life insurance companies; member of the orders of Masons, Knights of Pythias, and G. A. R. He is at present health officer of city of Greenville. He is a general practitioner of medicine and surgery; has performed the operations common to a general surgical business, such as amputations, laparotomies, plastic operations, etc.

Married, June 9, 1875, Miss Gertrude Ellsworth, daughter of Dr. William and Rebecca Ellsworth of Greenville, Mich. They have one child, Pauline E. Morgan.

TUTTLE, Jay, Astoria, Oregon, son of Daniel and Nancy (Scales) Tuttle, grandson of Joseph Tuttle, was born December 21, 1841, in Nottingham, N. H. He was educated in Pembroke Academy, New London Academy, and Phillips Exeter Academy, N. H., from the latter of which institutions he was graduated in 1862; commenced the study of medicine in 1873, at Empire City, Oregon, under Dr. C. W. Tower; attended two courses of lectures at the Medical Department Williamette University, Portland, Oregon, and was graduated April 27, 1880. On May 4 following, Dr. Tuttle entered upon the practice of medicine at Astoria, his present location. He is a member of Oregon State Medical Society; was demonstrator of anatomy, Medical Department, Williamette University, 1878–'80; deputy state health officer of Astoria, 1880–'82; city health officer of Astoria, 1881, and 1889–'90; physician and surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital, 1880–'85; and acting assistant surgeon, United States Marine Hospital Service, Port of Astoria, since 1892.



JAY TUTTLE.

Dr. Tuttle had charge of the quarantine at that port in 1881, on the arrival of the American bark, *Alden Besse*, from Hong Kong, with 319 Chinese on board infected with small-pox, and conducted it successfully to the end. Dr. Tuttle was sheriff of Coös county, Oregon, 1874–'76. He has been prominent in benevolent fraternal orders having been elevated to the office of grand high priest of the Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons of Oregon, and also that of grand chancellor, Knights of Pythias of Oregon, and colonel and aide-de-camp on the staff of Maj. Gen. James R. Carnahan of the Uniformed Rank, Knights of Pythias, besides holding many other high offices in Masonry and knighthood, as well as in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Married, first, in November, 1868, Miss Emily Abbott, who died in 1871, leaving one son, Arthur C. He married, second, March 26, 1873, Miss Emma L. Winkler. Their children are: Nancy E. S., Nettie E., and Jay, Jr. One son died in infancy.

ASHMEAD, Albert Sydney, New York city, born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 4, 1850, is the second son of Albert Sydney and Elizabeth (Graham) Ashmead, and grandson of Thomas Ashmead, of Philadelphia. Dr. Ashmead is the direct descendant of Sarah Rush, daughter of James Rush, of Byberry, Pa., who was the paternal aunt of Dr. Benjamin Rush. The Ashmead family settled in Philadelphia in 1681, and was originally from Cheltenham, Eng., where they are said to have established themselves after being driven from Grenada, Spain, with the Moors and Jews, under Ferdinand and Isabella. The family is supposed to be of Moorish descent.

Dr. Ashmead was prepared for college at Professor Hastings's Academy, West Philadelphia, and by Prof. Henry Vethake, former provost of the university; studied medicine under Dr. Samuel Ruff Skillern and Dr. William W. Keen; was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1869, took an auxiliary medical course at the same institution, and also a post-graduate course at Jefferson Medical College; practised medicine two years, 1871–'73, in Philadelphia. In the latter year he was called to Washington to attend Prince Adzuma, the brother of the Emperor of Japan, a student at the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, and who had been removed, having incipient tuberculosis, to Wormley's hotel, Washington. It was through this prince that Dr. Ashmead was appointed foreign medical director at the Tokio fu Hospital. Dr. Ashmead opened this hospital, which had recently been founded, 1873, and taught the first class, eighty students, in the medical school of that institution, now known as the Tokio Charity Hospital Medical School. His staff consisted of sixteen native physicians, three of whom have since risen to eminence,—Dr. Sasaki, professor of the theory and practice of medicine, Dr. Iwasa, a famous consultant, of Tokio, and Dr. Tsuboi, Professor Emmerich's assistant, Munich. The Tokio hospital is the largest in Japan. During the small-pox epidemic of 1874 there were performed as many as 600 vaccinations in a day in its out-department. It had charge of the Yoshiwara (licensed prostitute system of the capital), from which it derived an income of $84,000 a year. A lock hospital system governed its venereal wards.

Returned from Japan, Dr. Ashmead practised medicine in Kansas, Doniphan county, for five years, 1876–'81, where he was U. S. examining surgeon for pensions and first assistant surgeon for the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad. He was commissioned by Gov. John P. St. John as major and aide-de-camp of the first division of the Kansas State Militia, Gen. Willis Brown commanding. In 1882 Dr. Ashmead removed to New York city. In 1886 he gave the expert testimony in the celebrated miser James H. Paine will case in the surrogate's court. This evidence proved the mental incapacity of the testator, and the will was set aside by the surrogate. Dr. Ashmead had studied insanity under Dr. Isaac Ray. He is a member of the New York County Medical Association, and his writings include papers on "Syphilis in Japan;" "Synopsis of a Chinese Secret Manuscript on Syphilis;" "Non-Existence of Rachitis in Japan;" "History of Medical Progress in Japan;" "Some of the Sanitary Needs of Japan;" "Some Observations on Kakke, the National Disease of Japan;" "On the Care of Lepers in Japan;" "Traditional Treatment of Leprosy in China and Japan;" "Tuberculosis and Leprosy in Japan: A Study in Ethnological Pathology;" "Pre Columbian Syphilis;" "Pre Columbian Syphilis and East Asia;" "Migration of Syphilis from East Asia into America by way of the Behring Sea;" "Contribution to the Etiology of Beri-beri;" "Racial Immunity and Inoculation;" "Scarlet-Fever in Japan;" "Immunity of the Japanese from Scarlet-Fever;" "A Japanese Sick with Scarlet-

ALBERT SYDNEY ASHMEAD.

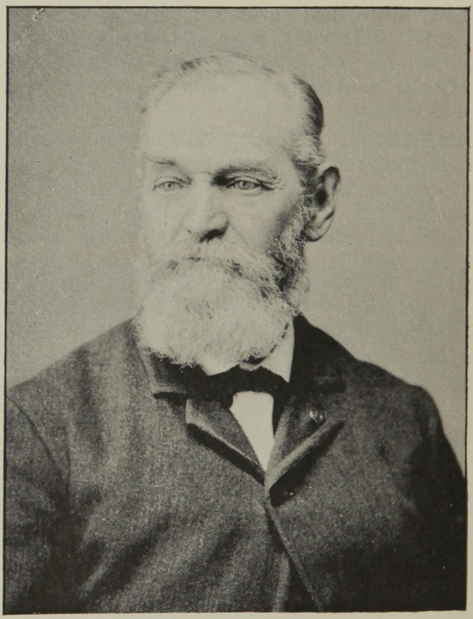
Fever;” “A Study in Scarlet-Fever: Apparent Transmission of Immunity by the Inoculation of Human Blood Serum;” “Two more Cases of Preventive Inoculation of Immunized Scarlet-Fever Blood Serum;” “Yellow-Fever and the Negro;” “Immunity from Yellow-Fever;” “Racial Immunity and Inoculation, and Secular Restriction of Certain Diseases to Particular Localities before Commerce Disseminated Them;” “Rice Culture in Japan, Mexico, and the United States from the Hygienic Point of View;” “On the Absence of Cows' Milk from Japan: Its Beneficial Consequences;” “Inoculation of a Japanese with Scarlet-Fever Germs in an Attempt to Obtain a Modified Lymph to Prevent Scarlet-Fever in the Caucasian;” “Investigation of the Outbreak of Beri-beri on Board the Bark *Pax* from Ceylon with a Cargo of Graphite;” “Three Ships with Beri-beri Outbreaks shown to have had Extensive Formation of Carbonic Oxide on the Voyage. Analysis of Beri-beri Blood. Conclusion that Beri-beri is nothing but Carbonic Poisoning of the Blood;” “Altitude in Spite of Humidity as a Cure of Beri-beri;” “Immunity from Leprosy of the Fourth Generation;” “Antiquity of Syphilis and of the Use of Mercury in Syphilis in China and Japan;” “Asepsis: Prevention better than Cure;” “Japanese Nursery Notes;” “Japanese Meteorological Notes;” “Cremation of Cholera Corpses;” “Cremation and Western Prejudice;” “Beri-beri in Japan;” “Japanese Obstetrics;” “The Kakke Heart;” “Immunity from Appendicitis;” “A Source of Infection on American Prairies;” “Rythmic Tractions of the Tongue in Asphyxia from Charcoal Fumes, and report of Case of Asphyxia Neonatorum Revivified by Laborde's Method;” “Origin of Syphilis in Ancient America;” “Fish Diet and Leprosy;” “Extracts from a Japanese Work on Syphilis;” “Opinions of a Noted Japanese Specialist in Matters of Leprosy.”

Dr. Ashmead married, first, November 5, 1873, Miss Florence M. Fleming, of Philadelphia, and obtained a divorce September 6, 1880. From this marriage he has one son, David Fleming Ashmead. He married, second, December 9, 1883, Miss Isabella M. Wale, of New York. He has from this marriage three sons and two daughters: Graham, John, Robert, Jean, and Anne.

DRAKE, A. Philo, Hastings, Mich., son of Daniel Timothy and Sarah (Woodruff) Drake, grandson of John Drake, was born July 31, 1828, at Macedon, N. Y. He was educated in the district schools of New York until ten years of age, was then a student at the academy at Conneaut, Ohio, one term, and then attended the district schools in Michigan until seventeen years of age. He commenced the study of medicine in 1846, at Saline, Mich., under Dr. Albert G. Crittengen, of that place; attended two courses at Cleveland Medical College (now Western Reserve University), Cleveland, Ohio, and was graduated March 10, 1850; also attended two partial post-graduate courses at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, 1875–'76, and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1883–'84.

Dr. Drake commenced the practice of medicine in 1850, at Stoughton, Wis., remained there six months, and then removed to his present location. Owing to a severe bronchial trouble he went to the territory of Nebraska in May, 1855, and engaged in government surveys, and returned to Michigan in 1858. He was engaged in the Union service, 1864–'65, as assistant surgeon to the Third Regiment Michigan Infantry Volunteers, and returned to Hastings in July, 1865.

Dr. Drake is a member of Barry and Eaton County Medical Association, president in 1883; Michigan State Medical Society; American Medical Association; president of the village of Hastings, 1866 and 1868; member of the school board of Hastings in 1877–'79; member of the board of U. S. pension examiners since 1888; deputy U. S. surveyor from 1855 to 1858 on the government surveys in Nebraska Territory. Dr. Drake is a member of Hastings Lodge, No. 52, F. & A. M.; Hastings Chapter, No. 68, R. A. M.; Giblum Council, No. 49, R. & S. Masters, and state representative of the A. P. R. M., Thirty-third Degree, Ninety-fifth Degree; a past master of his lodge, past high priest of his chapter, and past thrice illustrious master of his council of R. & S. Masters.



A. PHILO DRAKE.

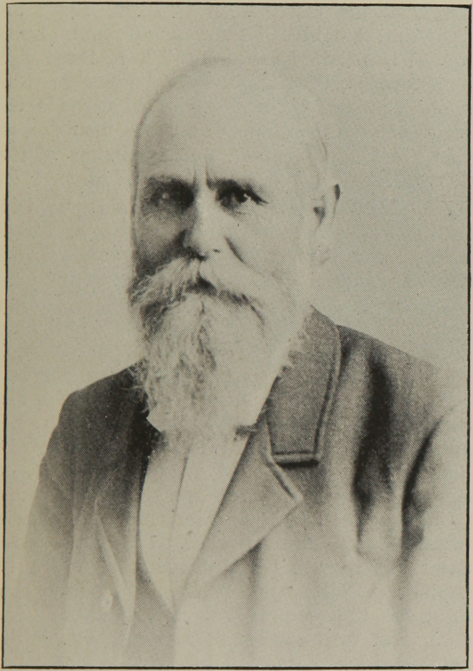
Married, first, January 12, 1860, Mrs. Marion C. Palmer, of Hastings, Mich., who died in 1878. Married, second, March 8, 1887, Mrs. Mary Bugbee, of Attica, Ohio.

NORTH, Nelson Luther, Brooklyn, N. Y., son of Czar P. and Epeline (Holcomb) North, grandson of Guy North, was born April 20, 1830, at Elba, N. Y. He was educated in the common schools of his native state and at the Wilson Collegiate Institute, of Wilson, Niagara county, N. Y. He commenced the study of medicine in 1851, under Dr. William B. Gould, of Lockport, N. Y. Attended two courses of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of

New York, from which he was graduated March 12, 1854, and has been in continuous practice in Brooklyn since graduating, with the exception of two years spent in Aiken, S. C., on account of ill health. He was draft surgeon for the Union army in 1863, for the Third Congressional district, N. Y.; surgeon of the Metropolitan police, 1860–'69.

Dr. North is a member of the American Medical Association; New York State Medical Association; New York Academy of Medicine; Kings County Medical Association; and of the Kings County Medical Society. He is at present consulting surgeon to the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, and attending physician to the Brooklyn Methodist Home for the Aged.

One of Dr. North's first published papers was an article on the "Use of Sulphuric Acid in Cholera and Allied Diseases," *Buffalo Medical Journal*, 1855. It was then largely quoted, and is of renewed interest now since late scientific research has shown that the acid is destructive to the comma bacillus. Dr. North also published in pamphlet form a complete *résumé* of cholera, its cause, prevention, and treatment, in 1865, the paper having been previously read before the Brooklyn E. D. Medical Association. He was the first to recognize and describe "a complete dislocation of the clavicle at both ends;" the article giving the description and suggesting the treatment therefor, with a case illustrating it, was first published in the *Medical Record* of New York about the year 1862, and largely copied in the medical journals of America, England, and France, and was first given place in an authoritative work in the book on "Fractures, Dislocations, etc.," by Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, of New York. He was among the first to advocate publicly the isolating and quarantining of scarlet fever and allied diseases, in an article in the *New York Medical Record* about the year 1867, and also in a paper entitled "Prophylactics in Zymotic Diseases," read before the American Medical Association at its meeting in New Orleans, and published in the Transactions in 1869. In 1888 Dr. North reduced a dislocation of the inferior maxilla after it had remained unreduced for eighty days, and his paper giving a *résumé* of the subject of similar reductions was published in the *Annals of Surgery*, in September, 1888. In August of the same year he published a paper in *Gaillard's Medical Journal* on "Surgical Aid in the Treatment of Pulmonary Disease," which had been read before the Fifth District Branch of the New York State Medical Association. He also read a paper on the general subject of tuberculosis, its pathology, prevention, and treatment, before the Kings County Medical Association, which was published in the *Brooklyn Medical Journal*, December, 1890, and January, 1891, and he is the author of a short paper on the "Use of Lactic Acid Locally Applied in the Treatment of Cancerous Ulcers," read before the New York State Medical Association, 1893.


NELSON LUTHER NORTH.

Married, June 20, 1856, Mrs. Susannah Brown, daughter of Philo Kennedy, of Brooklyn, N. Y. They have three children living: Jeremiah A., Abrota S., and Nelson L. North, Jr., M. D., the latter a specialist in diseases of the eye and ear in Brooklyn, N. Y. A son of promise, Willard Parker North, died in 1871.

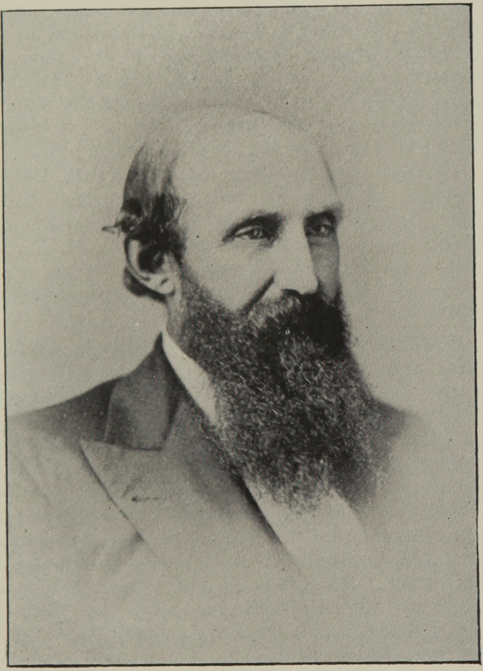
ENTRIKIN, Franklin Wayne, Findlay, Ohio, born July 27, 1830, near West Chester, Pa., is the son of Emmor and Susanna (Bennett) Entrikin, grandson of Caleb and Ann (Way) Entrikin, and of James and Hannah (Hoops) Bennett, all Quakers and deeply imbued with their teachings. His parents removed with him to New Lisbon, Ohio, in the fall of 1831, and settled on a farm in Hanover township, and here he attended the country schools winters from his seventh to his tenth year. They removed to a farm two miles south of Salem, Ohio, in 1840, and here he attended the Salem Quaker Academy, working on the farm during vacations. He studied anatomy, physiology, chemistry, and materia medica, under Dr. John Harris, of Salem, and in his office also learned practical dentistry. In the summer of 1848 he entered the office of Drs. Robertson and Kuhn, at Hanover, Ohio, and remained three years.

Dr. Entrikin first practised medicine at North Lima, Ohio, in 1853, but removed after a few months to Poland, six miles east. The next two years he considers were practically wasted in homeopathic and eclectic literature, but in July, 1855, he removed to Findlay, his present residence, and has since been studiously devoted to regular medicine and surgery. He attended lectures at the Medical College of Ohio and was graduated in the spring of 1873.

During the first twenty years of his professional career, Dr. Entrikin accumulated an anatomical cabinet, the work of his own hands, to which was added by purchase many of Azieus' best models in papier mache, and a large number of pathological specimens obtained in operations and post mortems.

Dr. Entrikin had charge of the Green Springs Medical and Surgical Sanitarium, 1881–'82, and in 1883 was surgeon to the Cleveland Sanitary Home, Woodlawn avenue. He returned to Findlay in 1883; was elected professor of diseases of women, Fort Wayne Medical College in 1882, and delivered lectures on gynecology at that institution during the winters of 1882, '83, and '84, resigning in the spring of the latter year. In the summer of 1885 he was elected to the chair of gynecology, Toledo Medical College, and lectured there during the winters of 1885–'86.

Dr. Entrikin is a member of Hancock County (Ohio) Medical Society, and was its delegate to the meeting of the state society in 1893; also a delegate from the Northwestern Ohio Medical Association to the Buffalo meeting of the American Medical Association in 1878. Is a member of the Ohio State Medical Society; the Mississippi Valley Medical Association; the National Association of Railway Surgeons; the International Medical Congress (Washington and Berlin); and of the American Society of Microscopists. He is the author of "Woman's Monitor," now past its second edition, and has contributed many articles on medical subjects, to be found in the *Lancet and Observer*, *Toledo Medical Journal*, and the *St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal*. He published an article on "Tuberculosis" in the *St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal*, February, 1885, which attracted considerable attention.



FRANKLIN WAYNE ENTRIKIN.

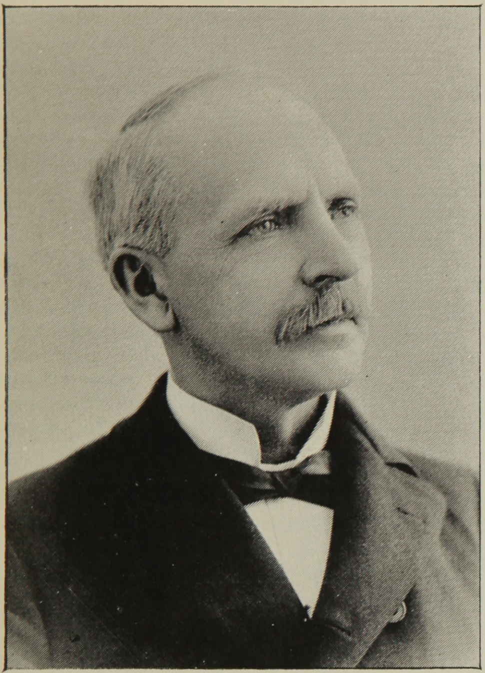
The first tracheotomy in Hancock county, Ohio, was performed by Dr. Entrikin, in 1862, for the removal of a bean from the trachea of a little girl. On July 1, 1862, he united the severed tendon Achillis by means of a silver wire suture, performing the operation upon George Franks, of Cass township, Ohio, with the result of a perfect cure. Mr. Franks is now living in Findlay. In November, 1875, he operated for anchylosis, correcting a bad deformity of the knee in a lad of fourteen, and exhibited the case before the Northwestern Ohio Medical Society in May, 1876. He also was early to propose over-extension of oblique fractures of long bones, to allow for the creeping incidental to use and muscular action, and has practiced the method successfully for many years, calling the attention of the medical profession to it in an article read before the Northwestern Ohio Medical Society in May, 1876, and published in the *Cincinnati Lancet and Observer* in May of the same year. At present he is surgeon of the City Hospital and to the T. & O. C. R. R.

Dr. Entrikin married, in October, 1852, Miss Sarah Ann, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Leslie) Lyon, of Deerfield, Ohio. They have three children: Leonidas, Pittsburgh, Pa., Emmor L., Findlay, and Franklin B., who graduated at the Medical College of Ohio, and now practices medicine and surgery at Findlay, Ohio, in partnership with his father.

WRIGHT, John Westley, Columbus, Ohio, son of Dr. Benjamin and Lucinda (Rager) Wright, grandson of Moses Wright, was born July 17, 1842, in Freeport, Ohio. He was educated in the public schools of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, at Forney's Select School, of Ragersville, and at Scio College, Scio, Ohio, from the latter of which he was graduated M. S., in 1862, and received the degree of M. A. in 1872. He commenced the study of medicine in 1862, at Peoli, Ohio, under his father, Benjamin Wright, M. D., and William Vanhorn, M. D.; attended three courses of medical lectures—one course at Starling Medical College and two courses at Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, graduating from the latter in 1873; also took a post-graduate course of instruction at Will's Eye Hospital, in Philadelphia, 1867, and again in 1892, and at the Philadelphia Polyclinic in 1892. After having had two courses of lectures, Dr. Wright commenced the practice of medicine at Port Washington, Ohio, in August, 1865, and continued there about two years; was located at Ragersville, Ohio, 1867–'69, at Coshocton, 1869–'80, and at Columbus since January, 1880. Dr. Wright responded to the call for "minute-men" (squirrel hunters) when Kirby Smith was advancing for the purpose of taking Cincinnati, in 1862.

Dr. Wright did a general practice until 1880, but during all that time gave special attention to diseases of the eye, and now gives his entire attention to ophthalmology, and is the inventor of an "improved method for the extraction of cataract." Dr. Wright conceived the idea of teaching in medical schools by assigned topic and recitation, in place of lecturing, and was one of the incorporators of the Ohio Medical University, 1890, established upon that method of teaching. He is one of its trustees, and was dean of the school, 1892–'94, and was recently elected vice-chancellor of the university. He is professor of ophthalmology in the same institution, and is oculist for several railroad corporations. In June, 1894, was appointed specialist for the bureau of pensions. He is a member of Central Ohio Medical Society; Ohio State Medical Society; American Medical Association; and a member of Magnolia Lodge of Masons, Columbus.

He is the author of the following papers, presented to medical and other societies: "Improved Operation for the Extraction of Cataract," *Columbus Medical Journal*, October, 1884; "Foreign Bodies in the Eye," *ibid.*, June, 1885; "Importance of an Early Diagnosis in Glaucoma," *ibid.;* "A Rare Case of Orbital Tumor," *ibid.*, 1888; "Ocular Headache," *ibid.*, 1889; "Rheumatism of the Ocular Muscles," *New York Medical Record*, 1889; "A Rare Case of Foreign Body in the Eye," *Columbus Medical Journal*, 1891; "Plain Points for General Practitioners Relative to the Fitting of Glasses," *ibid.*, September, 1887; "A Plea for the Better Recognition of the Oculist in the Service of the United States Pension Department," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1888; "Ametropiæ and Their Relation to Insufficiencies of the Ocular Muscles," *ibid.*, 1889; "Evulsion as a Means of Radical Cure of Pterygium, *ibid.*, 1887; "Eye Strain: The Importance to Teachers of a Knowledge of Its Causes," read before the Franklin County Teachers' Association, Columbus, Ohio, March, 1891, published in the *Boston Journal of Education*. Dr. Wright has now in preparation a "College Text-Book on Ophthalmology."


JOHN WESTLEY WRIGHT.

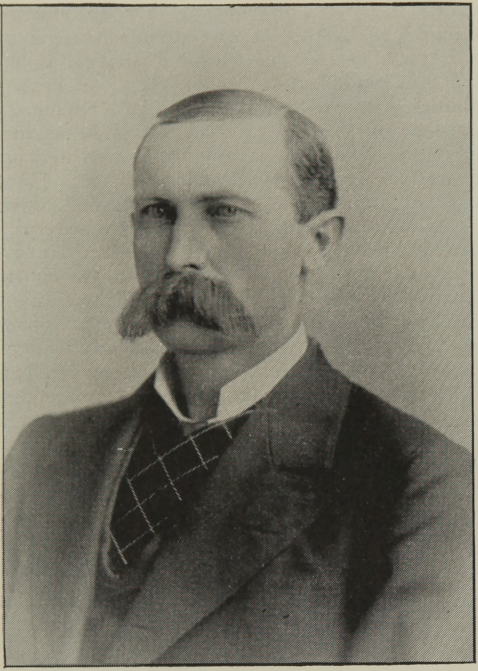
Married, in 1864, Miss Elizabeth A. Hesket, of Coshocton, Ohio, who died May 24, 1893. Their children are: Francis Neva, Nellie Corena, John Hesket, Robert Halstead, Columbus Clinton, and Lulu; the latter died at the age of two and one half years. On July 12, 1894, he married Miss Ballie Conrow, of Columbus, Ohio.

WILLARD, Oliver Augustus, Lowell, Mass., son of Daniel and Eleanor Mary (Gage) Willard, grandson of Ashbel Willard, M. D., was born July 19, 1855, at Wrentham, Mass., and died in Lowell, Mass., January 7, 1894. He was educated in the public schools of Wrentham and Lowell, and at Westford Academy, Westford, Mass., and commenced the study of medicine in 1880, under the late John H. Gilman, M. D.; attended three courses of lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and was graduated in March, 1884. For several months after graduation Dr. Willard remained as assistant physician to Bellevue Hospital, but in the fall of the same year returned to Lowell and commenced the private practice of medicine. He was assistant physician to St. John's Hospital, Lowell, for six months, and was ward and dispensary physician for somewhat more than one year. He was a member of the board of physicians to the out-door department of the Lowell Hospital, and was appointed a member of its staff in the spring of 1891, but was too ill to accept the position. In the winter of 1890–'91 Dr. Willard contracted a severe illness, which compelled the relinquishing of his practice for several weeks. After his recovery and a long vacation, he went to New York for medical study and practice, but while there contracted *la grippe*, from which he never recovered, and never again resumed practice.

Dr. Willard was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society; of the Middlesex North District Medical Society, Lowell, Mass.; a member of the West Fifth Street Baptist church; of William North Lodge and Mount Horeb Royal Arch Chapter, A. F. & A. M.; of Chevalier Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and of Passaconaway Tribe of Red Men. Unmarried.

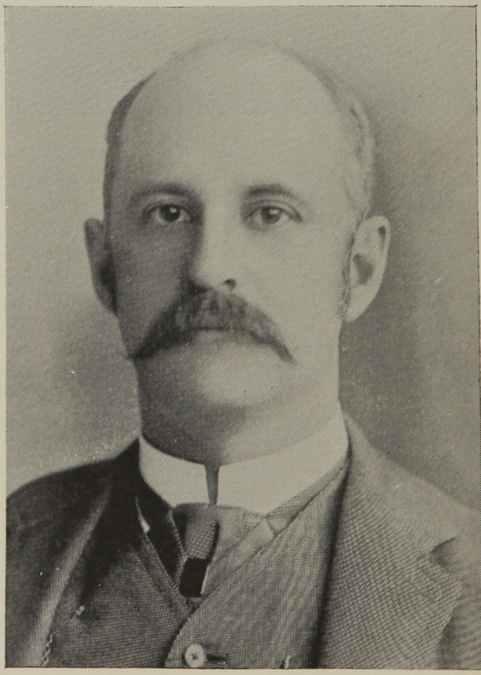
OLIVER AUGUSTUS WILLARD.

DUNAVANT, Henry Clay, Osceola, Ark., son of Leonard and Sarah Buford (Reid) Dunavant, grandson of Leonard Dunavant, was born July 23, 1844, Lauderdale county, Tenn. For two years he attended the School for Young Men, Covington, Tenn., and commenced the study of medicine in 1869, with A. H. Dunavant and Jas. L. Mitchell. Attended two courses medical lectures at the University of Nashville, Medical Department, and was graduated from the same in February, 1873. First practised medicine in Lauderdale county, Tenn., in 1873, and after remaining there about one year, was one year in Pemiscott county, Mo., one year in St. Louis, Mo., and for the past nineteen years has been a resident and practitioner of Osceola, Ark. He is a member of the Arkansas State Medical Society; member and ex-president of Tri-State Medical Society of Tennessee, Mississippi, and Arkansas; member American Public Health Association; and of the New York Medico-Legal Society. He is the author of a paper on "Congestive Fever," published in the *Memphis Medical Monthly*, 1890. He has been United States examining surgeon for pensions for the past fourteen years, and also examining surgeon for several life insurance companies, and is chairman of the Osceola board of health. He was a private in the First Confederate Cavalry throughout the war, having entered the service in his sixteenth year. He is also a Mason.


HENRY CLAY DUNAVANT.

Married Mrs. Hattie Lanier in 1874, who died in 1878, from yellow fever, leaving one daughter, Julia; married, second, Mrs. Bettie Pulliam Wheeler, December, 1879; they have two sons, Harry Pulliam Dunavant and Buford Nelson Dunavant.

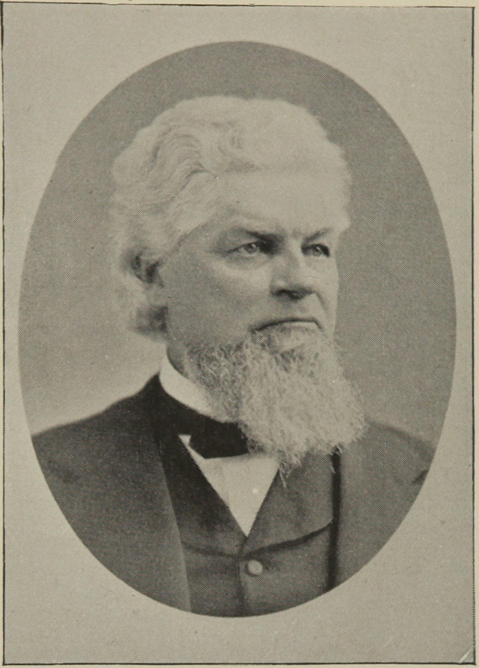
STICKLER, Joseph William, Orange, N. J., son of Joseph Whipple and Charlotte (Snell) Stickler, grandson of Joseph Stickler, was born in 1854, at Hoboken, N. J. He received the degree of B. S. from the University of the City of New York, and later the honorary degree of M. S., from the same institution. He entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, in 1876, and after attending three courses of medical lectures there, was graduated M. D., in 1879. He has practised medicine at Orange, N. J., since 1881. He is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine; New York Pathological Society; Orange Mountain Medical Society; Essex County Medical Society; and the Medical Society of the State of New Jersey. He was lecturer on surgery and skin diseases in the College of Comparative Medicine, New York, 1881–'82; house surgeon Presbyterian Hospital, New York, 1880–'81; district physician to Lying-in Asylum, New York, 1879–'80; visiting surgeon and pathologist to Orange Memorial Hospital, 1893. He is a member of the Library Association, Orange, N. J.; of the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, Newark, N. J.; director and ex-president of the Young Men's Christian Association, Orange, N. J.; director Second National bank, and elder in the First Presbyterian church. He was awarded a prize of $100 by the Medical Society of the State of New Jersey, for a prize essay, entitled "The Diseases and Climatology of Essex County, N. J.," being the only person to whom the society has ever awarded such a prize. He has performed several successful ovariotomies; a number of laparotomies; and has divided the trachea its entire length to remove a foreign body from the left


JOSEPH WILLIAM STICKLER.

bronchus. He has performed such major operations as come to most men who are surgeons to hospitals. He is the author of a book, "Adirondacks as a Health Resort," G. P. Putnam's Sons, N. Y., 1886; also papers on "Foot and Mouth Disease in its Relation to Man," *Medical Record*, 1887; "Equine Scarlatina Virus as a Prophylactic Against Human Scarlatina," *ibid.*, 1883; "Bovine Tuberculosis, Its Transmission to Man, etc.," *ibid.*, 1893. He has done much original work in attempting to discover a disease in the lower animals which will furnish a virus which, when introduced into the human tissues, will render them proof against the contagium of scarlet-fever. Dr. Stickler has traveled in Europe to investigate diseases of special interest to him, and has contributed articles upon various topics to medical journals and societies throughout the country during the past fifteen years. While a general practitioner, he makes a special study of diseases of the lungs. Unmarried.

SHURTLEFF, George Augustus, Stockton, Cal., son of Charles and Hannah (Shaw) Shurtleff, grandson of Benjamin Shurtleff, was born in the town of Carver, Plymouth county, Mass., August 5, 1819. He is a lineal descendant, of the sixth generation, of William Shurtleff, an English immigrant, who was among the earliest settlers of the old Plymouth colony. Through marriage connections in early colonial times, he is also descended from Elder Robert Cushman, the leading Puritan, and from Rev. John Lothrop, the first settled clergyman of Barnstable, Mass., and a remote ancestor of John Lothrop Motley, and of Gen. U. S. Grant.

Dr. Shurtleff's preliminary education was received in the common schools of his native town, and at Pierce Academy, Middleborough, Mass. In 1842 he commenced the study of medicine with his cousin, Dr. Samuel Shaw, of Wareham, Mass., continuing the same at the Berkshire Medical Institute, Pittsfield, Mass., in 1844, and subsequently at the Vermont Medical College, Woodstock, Vt., from which he received the degree of M. D., in 1845. He commenced the practice of medicine immediately after graduation, in Wareham, Mass., continuing there until 1849, when he went to California, and finally settled in Stockton, that state. In 1856, and again in 1863, he was appointed a director of the California State Insane Asylum, and in 1865 he was elected medical superintendent of that institution. In 1872 he was appointed a commissioner to select a location for a new state asylum for the insane, resulting in the choice of the site at Napa. The same year he was elected president of the Medical Society of the State of California. He was professor of mental diseases and medical jurisprudence in the Medical Department, University of California, about ten years, and when his resignation was accepted, in 1886, he was elected *emeritus* professor of the same. He has been an active member of the "Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane," (now the American Medico-Psychological Association). He was elected a delegate to the International Medical Congress, in 1876, but did not attend, owing to the urgency of his official duties. Dr. Shurtleff is a member of the American Medical Association; of the Medical Society of the State of California; and of the Historical Society of California. His published contributions to medical literature are: An address before the state medical society on the "Medical Jurisprudence of Insanity," 1873; a paper on the "Obscure Forms of Epilepsy and the Responsibility of Epileptics," 1876; a paper on "Suicide," 1877; and many other papers and reports on various subjects, chiefly connected with the branch of his profession which has been his specialty. In 1878 he delivered the annual address, in behalf of the faculty, at the commencement exercises of the Medical Department, University of California, on the subject of the "Elements of Professional Success." His opinion in judicial proceedings, in cases of disputed mental condition, has been required very frequently during the past twenty years. He was six times elected medical superintendent of the state asylum for the insane, at Stockton, and thus continued in the office over eighteen years, which he resigned in 1883, two years before the expiration of the last term for which he was elected, on account of failing health.

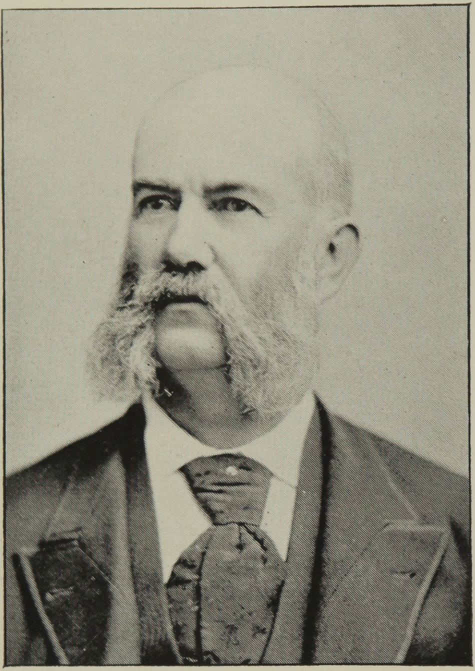

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SHURTLEFF.

Dr. Shurtleff married, in 1846, Miss Mary J. Nye, daughter of Rev. Jonathan Nye, of Claremont, N. H. She died, without issue, at their residence on the asylum grounds, April 13, 1882.

MADDOX, James Hamilton, Perthshire, Miss., born July 2, 1849, at Salvisa, Ky., is the son of James Crowe and Ellen Moore (Duncan) Maddox, and grandson of James Smallwood Maddox, whose father was an early emigrant to Virginia from Wales. His great-grandfather was a lineal descendant of King Bruce of Scotland.

During the Civil War Dr. Maddox received instruction from private tutors and attended Professor Gazley's select school in Louisville;

commenced the study of medicine in 1863, in Louisville, under Drs. J. W. Knight and J. K. Seely, and his home being near the hospitals established in Louisville after the Battle of Shiloh, he witnessed many of the surgical operations, there being two boat-loads brought in one day.

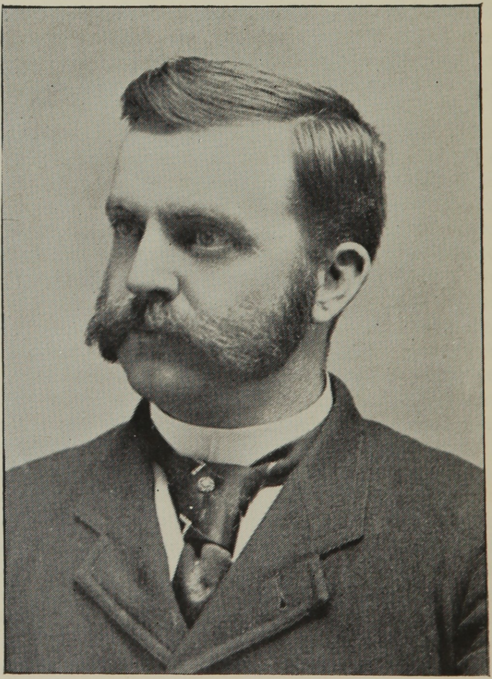


JAMES HAMILTON MADDOX.

Went from Mississippi to Louisville, Ky., in 1860, to attend school, remained there until 1870, when he returned to Mississippi; his father being a slave owner, the war left him without resources. He attended lectures at Memphis Medical College, and was graduated M. D. in 1882; commenced the practice of medicine in 1882, at Perthshire. He is a member of the Mississippi State Medical Society; Bolivar County Medical Society; Tri-State (Mississippi, Tennessee, and Arkansas) Medical Society; American Public Health Association; member of the board of supervisors, 1888–'89, having been appointed by the governor to fill a vacancy.

Married, January 24, 1875, Miss Laura Blanchard who died in 1888, leaving two children, Mary E., and John C. Maddox, the former a graduate of Centenary Female College, Cleveland, Tenn , 1894, and the latter a student at Memphis Military Institute. Dr. Maddox married, second, in 1890, Miss Laura Love, a cousin of his first wife.

BENEDICT, Samuel Caldwell, Athens, Ga., son of Samuel (D. D.) and Julia Bush (Hicks) Benedict, grandson of Andrew Benedict, was born September 20, 1855, at Hartford, Conn. His early school days were passed in Savannah and Marietta, Ga., and he received the degree of A. B., in 1876, from the University of Georgia. He taught school and raised the money necessary for his collegiate and medical education; he also spent three years at hard work on a farm, which gave him a fine physique and stamina. He attended one year's lectures at the Medical College of Georgia, Augusta, Ga., and three courses at the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, receiving from the latter the degree of M. D., in 1879. He was acting assistant surgeon, United States army, 1880–'81, chiefly in the field, and in charge of field hospital at Fort Cummings, N. M., in the war against Apaches, under Victorio. He was resident physician to Cincinnati Hospital, 1879–'80, and first settled in civil practice at Athens, Ga., in 1882, where he has since remained. He is a member of the Medical Association of the State of Georgia; American Medical Association; National Association of Railway Surgeons, of which he was vice-president in 1892; and the Pan-American Medical Congress, to which he was a delegate from Georgia, by appointment of the governor, in 1893. He has been professor of medical jurisprudence at the University of Georgia, Law School, since 1883; honorary chairman of section on railway surgery, Pan-American Medical Congress, 1893; surgeon Clark Rifles; member of committee on medical legislation for Georgia, 1893. He was appointed by the governor, Gen. John B. Gordon, delegate from Georgia to the Quarantine Conference, Montgomery, Ala., 1889. He is a member of the Association of Acting Assistant Surgeons, United States Army; chancellor commander, Knights of Pythias, and deputy grand chancellor of Georgia. He is surgeon for several rail-



SAMUEL CALDWELL BENEDICT.

road corporations, and examiner for about twenty life insurance companies.

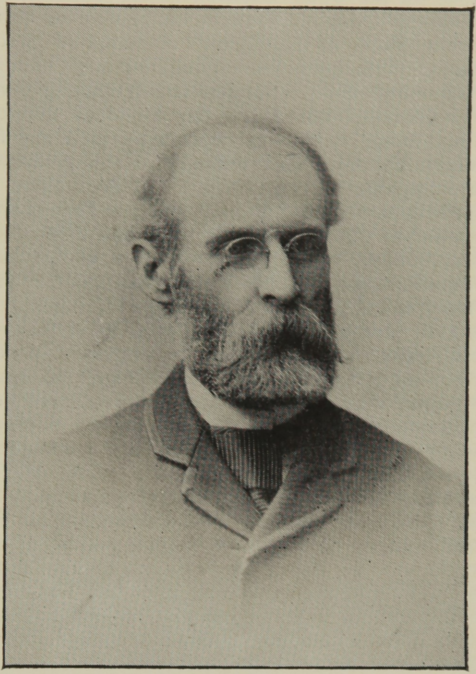
Among Dr. Benedict's more important papers are: "Aseptic *vs.* Antiseptic Surgery," Transactions Medical Association of the State of Georgia, 1886; "The Value of Blood Clot for Dead Spaces," Transactions National Association of Railway Surgeons, 1892; "Pathology and Pathological Anatomy of Injuries to Spinal Cord Without Fracture of Vertebrae," *idem,* 1893. His most important surgical operation was reported in the *Medical Record,* March 5, 1892, "An Enormous Congenital Umbilical Hernia Without Cutaneous Covering: Operation and Recovery;" the first successful operation of the kind on record, and the child is now living. This operation excited much interest among the profession. Dr. Benedict is particularly interested in surgery and in diseases of children.

Married, July 27, 1882, Miss Annie Rodgers Bloomfield, of Athens, Ga. They have three children: Ravaud, Nancy, and Julia Benedict.

NANCREDE, Charles Beylard, Ann Arbor, Mich., born December 30, 1847, in Philadelphia, Pa., is the son of Thomas Dixie and Mary Elizabeth (Bull) Nancrede, and grandson of Paul Joseph Guerard de Nancrede, a native of France. He was a student in private classical schools and in the literary department of the University of Pennsylvania until the early part of his junior year, and then transferred to the medical department of the same university, in 1866, where he attended three courses of medical lectures, and was graduated March 13, 1869. He then served one year as interne at the Protestant Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia, and in 1870 commenced the private practice of medicine in that city, remaining there for nearly twenty years. He was assistant demonstrator of anatomy, and lecturer and demonstrator of osteology in the same school for years. Dr. Nancrede attended one course of lectures at Jefferson Medical College and was graduated in March, 1883. He also received the honorary degree of A. B. from the University of Pennsylvania, 1893, and honorary A. M. in 1894, and honorary A. M. from the University of Michigan, 1893.

Dr. Nancrede is an ex-member of the Academy of Natural Sciences; member of Philadelphia County Medical Society, its secretary in 1877–'79; Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; Philadelphia Pathological Society, recorder in 1882–'84; American Medical Association; American Surgical Association, vice-president in 1889–'90; Michigan State Medical Society; Washtenaw County (Mich.) Medical Society, president in 1892; corresponding member of the Royal Academy of Medicine of Rome; member of the Northern Tri-State Medical Society; Saginaw Valley Medical Association; member of advisory board of Athletic Association of the University of Michigan, 1891–'93; chairman of board of control of athletics in the University of Michigan, 1894; director of the choral union of that university, 1892–'94, and member of the board of directors of the Ann Arbor School of Music, 1892–'94.

Dr. Nancrede was attending physician to Catharine Street House of Industry, Philadelphia, 1870–'75; assistant surgeon, 1870–'77, and senior surgeon, 1887–'89, to Protestant Episcopal Hospital; surgeon to Jefferson College Hospital, 1886–'89; senior surgeon to St. Christopher's Hospital for Children, 1881–'88; lecturer on surgery in Dartmouth Medical College, 1887; professor of general and orthopœdic surgery in the Philadelphia Policlinic case, 1882–'86, and emeritus professor of same at that institution since 1890; professor of surgery and of clinical surgery in the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan since 1889; surgeon to University Hospital, Ann Arbor, Mich., since 1889.



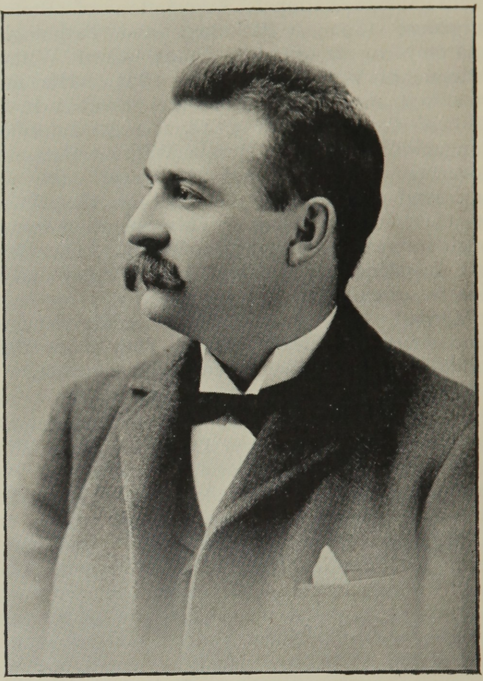
CHARLES BEYLARD NANCREDE.

Dr. Nancrede was the first surgeon in Philadelphia to operate for gun-shot wounds of the intestines, and was one of the earliest to operate for brain abscess and to excise cortical centres for epilepsy. He was one of the very earliest, if not the earliest, to adopt strict Listerism, and fight its battles in America, and has made experimental observations upon the gastric juice of the dog, and upon the effect of blood-letting in inflammations.

Dr. Nancrede has been a voluminous writer, including among many others, about fifty papers or communications, with specimens, to the Philadelphia Pathological Society, which appeared in the transactions of that society or in various medical journals. The most important of these papers were "Etiology of Fractures of the Cranial Base, and the Anatomico-Pathological Reasons for their Fatality," "Causative Relations Existing Between the Anatomical Arrangement of the Tissues and their Morbid Growths," "A New View of the Pathology of Phlebitis;" annual oration before the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery, January 31, 1888, on "Recent Advances of the Surgery of the Brain;" annual oration before the surgical section of the Michigan State Medical Society, 1892, on "The Modern Antibacillary Treatment of Tuberculosis of the Joints." He is also the author of a paper on the Total Excision of the Lower Jaw," *Annals of Surgery*, 1892; "A Review of Some of the Facts of Listerism," Archives of Medicine; "Principles Underlying Modern Wound Treatment," *ibid.*; "Surgical Interference in Cerebral Abscess," read before the American Surgical Association; "Should Laparotomy Be Done for Penetrating Gun-Shot Wounds of the Abdomen Involving the Viscera?" *ibid.*; "A Rare Form of Epithelioma of the Hand," *ibid.*; "Very Large Lymp-Cyst (Chyle Cyst?) of the Right Side of the Neck," *ibid.*; "Surgical Treatment of Cervical, Thoracic, and Abdominal Aneurisms," *ibid.*; "The Proper and the Improper Methods of Using Extension in Morbus Coxarius," *Annals of Gynecology and Pediatrics*; "Abdominal Section for Appendicitis," and "Clinical Cases of Interest," *Michigan Physician and Surgeon*; author of a book on "Essentials of Anatomy," now in its fifth edition; author of sections on "Injuries and Diseases of Bursoe and of Injuries of Head," Vols. II, V, International Cyclopedia of Surgery, and editor of the section on "Injuries of Lymphatics," for the third edition of the same work; author of the article on "Surgery of the Brain and Spinal Cord," Vol. IV, Cyclopedia of Diseases of Children; "Hæmorrhoid and Hemorrhage," Wood's Handbook of the Medical Sciences; author of the chapter on "Surgical Bacteriology," sixth edition of Ashhurst's Surgery; author of "Surgical Treatment of Croup and Diphtheria," System of Diseases of Nose, Ear, and Throat (Burnett); author of six sections of the American Text-Book of Surgery.

Married, June 3, 1872, Miss Alice Dunnington, of Baltimore, Md. Their five living children are: Edith D., Alice N., Katharine L., Pauline, and Henry Walston. Four elder sons are deceased.

DISBROW, William Stephen, Newark, N. J., son of Henry G. and Catherine Cline (Clickener) Disbrow, was born March 18, 1861, Newark, N. J. Was educated in the public schools, and received the degree of Ph. G., 1880, at the College of Pharmacy. New York city. He entered a drug store while still quite young, and by his own individual efforts and earnings was able to commence the study of medicine in 1882, with Jos. D. Osborne; he took one full course, three years, of medical lectures at the Medical Department, University of the City of New York, and was graduated from the same in 1887. In 1888, he commenced the practice of medicine at Newark, N. J., and has since made no change in location. He is a member of the Practitioners' Club, Newark; Essex County Medical Association; New Jersey State Medical Association; American Medical Association; Order of Military Surgeons, New Jersey; the American Public Health Association; and New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association. He was hospital steward Fifth Regiment, N. G. S. N. J., 1885–'86; first lieutenant and assistant surgeon of same, 1887–'92; captain and assistant surgeon, 1893; assistant house physician, St. Barnabas Hospital, Newark, 1888, and held the same position in the Hospital for Women and Children, Newark, in 1887. He is at the present time clinical physician, out-door department, St. Barnabas Hospital, Newark, also pathologist and curator at the same institution. He is the author of a paper on "Purpura, Clinical Case;" "Inosite versus Glyconsuria," published in the *Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter*; paper on "Uraemia and Uraemic Convulsions;" also one on "Ulcerative Endocarditis: a Clinical Study." Dr. Disbrow is interested in botanical and mineralogical study.



WILLIAM STEPHEN DISBROW.

Dr. Disbrow married, in 1887, Miss Clara Valentine; they have one child, George Ward Disbrow.

HOOVER, Thomas Carroll, Columbus, Ohio, son of Dr. Isaac and Sarah Ann (Riggs) Hoover, grandson of Jacob Hoover, was born August 6, 1849, at Barnesville, Ohio. He received a preliminary education in the public schools and at the Academy of Barnesville, and in 1868 commenced the study of medicine at Bellaire, with his father, who was for nearly forty years the leading practitioner of Belmont county; attended two courses of lectures at Starling Medical College, Columbus, and was graduated February 23, 1873. He commenced the practice of medicine the same year at Bellaire, but since 1876 has been a resident of Columbus.

Dr. Hoover was demonstrator of anatomy, 1877; lecturer on minor surgery, 1877; on operative surgery, 1878; professor of surgical anatomy and operative surgery, 1883; and professor of surgery and registrar since 1888, all in Starling Medical College. He was assistant surgeon to St. Francis Hospital, 1876–'78, and surgeon to the same since the latter date; local surgeon for the Pennsylvania Railway Company since 1878; chief surgeon for the Columbus, Shawnee & Hocking Railway since 1892; member of the state board of health since 1884; member of the Columbus board of education, 1890–'91. Dr. Hoover was one of the founders of the Columbus Children's Hospitals, 1893, and is one of its managers.

Dr. Hoover is a member of the American Medical Association; Ohio State Medical Society; Columbus Academy of Medicine; Ohio State Microscopical Association; and of the Pan-American Medical Congress.

THOMAS CARROLL HOOVER.

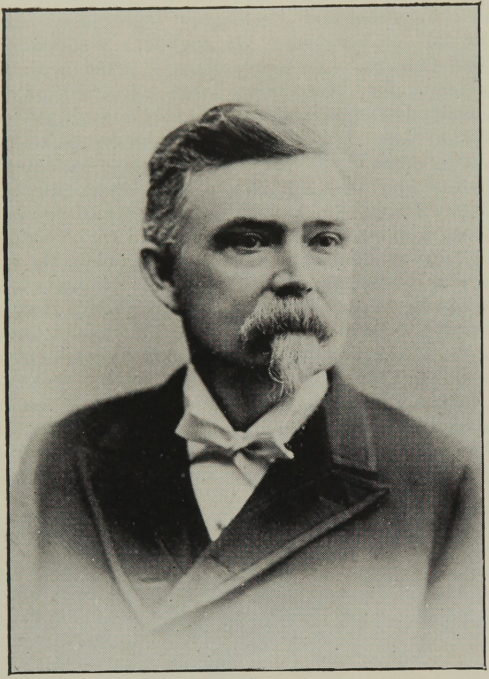
He married in 1876, Miss Carrie Wing Brown. Their children are Annie L., Edna B., Thomas C., and Mary E. Hoover.

REECE, Madison, Abingdon, Ill., son of David and Priscilla (Nichols) Reece, grandson of Thomas Reece, was born July 26, 1836, at Lima, Ohio, and died at his home May 20, 1894. After a preliminary education in the common schools and academies of Abingdon, he taught school for one year, and commenced the study of medicine in 1856, at Abingdon, under Dr. W. H. Heller; attended two courses of lectures at Rush Medical College, and was graduated February 27, 1861. Dr. Reece's parents died in 1853, and his medical education was gained through his own exertions. He commenced the practice of medicine in the spring of 1861, at Abingdon, Ill., which place continued to be his residence. In the summer of 1861 he entered the Union service as acting assistant surgeon, United States Army, and was placed in charge of the hospital at Post Camp Butler, near Springfield, Ill., one of the two recruiting rendezvous of the state. There he remained until December, 1862, when he received the appointment of surgeon of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry—believed to be the youngest appointee to the rank of surgeon in the state. He was with General Grant through the Vicksburg campaign, in all the battles and the siege of that place. After the fall of Vicksburg his regiment was sent to New Orleans, was mounted, and acted with the cavalry. Dr. Reece was surgeon-in-chief of the Cavalry Division, Department of the Gulf, on the staff of Gen. A. L. Lee; also served on the staff of Gen. Joseph Bailey, of Red river fame, and on the staff of Maj. Gen. M. K. Lawler; was stationed at Baton Rouge, La., during the last year of the war, 1865, and was surgeon-in-chief of the Northern Division of Louisiana until mustered out of the service in November, 1865. During his five years term of service in the army and navy Dr. Reece had no furlough or leave of absence. He attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine, during the winter of 1865–'66, receiving a diploma from that institution in March of the latter year; also attended the auxiliary school in the same institution during the spring and summer of 1866. Dr. Reece was a member of the Illinois Army and Navy Medical Association; the Military Tract Medical Association (of which he was president three terms); Illinois State Medical Society; American Medical Association; American Public Health Association; and was honorary local

MADISON REECE.

secretary and member of the New Sydenham Medical Society, England; also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was for several years lecturer on hygiene and physiology in Hedding College, of Abingdon, Ill., and was the author of a work on "Preventive Medicine," printed for private distribution.

Married, in 1868, Miss Mary J. Swartwood, of Monmouth, Ill., who died in 1870. No children.



HIRAM VAN SWERINGEN.

VAN SWERINGEN, Hiram, Fort Wayne, Ind., son of George W. and Lucinda (Hurford) Van Sweringen, grandson of Samuel Van Sweringen, was born October 5, 1844, at Navarre, Ohio. He received a common-school education and commenced the study of medicine in 1863, while serving as a clerk in pharmacy, Fort Wayne, reading under the direction of Dr. W. H. Myers of Fort Wayne. Under the old rule of four years' previous practice, and passing successfully and with honor all the examinations, he was graduated in March, 1876, from Jefferson Medical College, after one course of lectures. Dr. Van Sweringen commenced the practice of medicine in 1872, at Fort Wayne, and returned to that place after having completed his medical education, where he has followed his profession most successfully ever since. Previous to 1876 he was better known as a pharmacist than as a physician. He is a member of Allen County Medical Society, its president in 1880; Indiana State Medical Society; American Medical Association; ex-member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and read a paper at its Chicago meeting, 1868; served during President Cleveland's first administration on the Fort Wayne board of examining surgeons for pensions; health officer of Allen county, 1884–'86; member of the American Psychical Society; and of the Fort Wayne Occult Science Society. He was appointed physician to the Indiana Asylum for Feeble-Minded Youth, in 1889, and still holds the position; was professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the Medical College of Fort Wayne, 1877–'89, and was invited to the same chair in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, but was obliged to decline the honor. He has assisted in nearly all the capital operations, and has performed all the minor operations, including much obstetric surgery. The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by Monmouth College, Ill., in 1886.

Married, November 29, 1865, Miss Elna M. Hanna, of Fort Wayne, Ind. Their living children are Budd Van Sweringen, M. D., a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and practising with his father in Fort Wayne; Frank H., George W., Alice Genevra, Stella, Garrett de Barette, and Howard Hurford.

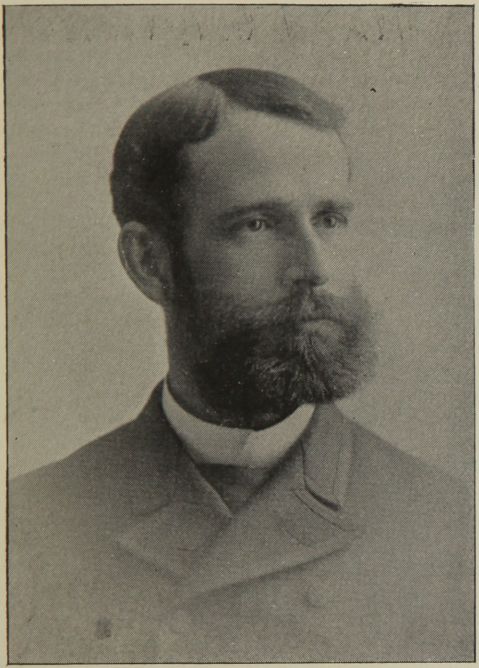
WAGAR, Charles Price, Toledo, Ohio, son of James Marcus and Eliza Price (Hopkins) Wagar, grandson of David Wagar, was born September 23, 1852, at Cleveland, Ohio. After a preparatory education at the Toledo High school, he read medicine under Dr. Charles L. Van Pelt; matriculated at the Northwestern Ohio Medical College in 1885, attending three courses of lectures and graduating March 19, 1888. The following day he entered upon the practice of medicine at Toledo and has since continued there.

CHARLES PRICE WAGAR.

Dr. Wagar is a member of the Toledo Medical Association, and has been editor of its official journal, the *Toledo Medical and Surgical Reporter*, since July 1, 1888; a member of the Northwestern Ohio Medical Association; of the Ohio Medical Association; of the American Medical Association; and of the Toledo Microscopical Society.

Married, July 18, 1882, Miss Theresa Obermiller. They have two children, Marie and Jessie.

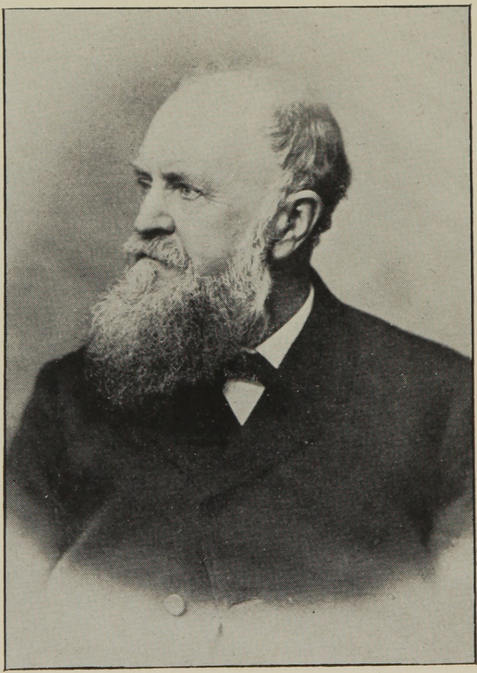
CHAPIN, Charles V., Providence, R. I., son of Joshua B. and Louise (Value) Chapin, grandson of Seth Chapin, was born January 17, 1856, at Providence, R. I. His early education was acquired in the English and Classical school, Providence, and Brown University, A. B., 1876. He commenced the study of medicine in 1876, with his father, Dr. Joshua B. Chapin, and Dr. George D. Wilcox; attended two full courses medical lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, and at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and was graduated from the latter in 1879. He has been a resident of Providence since he first commenced the practice of medicine in 1880. He is the author of six Fiske Fund Prize essays as follows: In 1880, "The Sympathetic Nerve: Its Relations to Disease;" "The Origin and Progress of the Malarial Fever now Prevalent in New England," 1884; "The Present State of the Germ Theory of Disease," 1885; "The Methods and Practical Results of Treatment of the Malarial Disease now Prevalent in New England," 1886; "What Changes has the Acceptance of the Germ Theory made in Measures for the Prevention and Treatment of Consumption," 1888; "The Role of Ptomaines in Infectious Diseases," 1889. In 1889 he also took the Boylston Prize for the essay on "Typhoid Fever in the Lower Animals;" this essay was written in conjunction with Dr. Swarts. In 1888, "Methods for the Prevention of Scarlet-Fever;" in 1889, "Some Points in the Etiology of Typhoid Fever." He compiled the registration reports of Providence, 1888–'92, and the superintendent of the health reports, 1884–'92.



CHARLES V. CHAPIN.

Dr. Chapin is a fellow member of the Rhode Island Medical Society, and of the Alumni Association of Bellevue Hospital. He has been professor of physiology, Brown University, since 1882; director of physical culture in the same, 1891–'93; superintendent of health, Providence, since 1884; and city registrar since 1889. He is a member of the American Public Health Association; Association of Massachusetts Boards of Health; and American Statistical Association. Married, May 6, 1886, Anna A. Balch; they have one child, Howard M. Chapin, born May 11, 1887.

HOFF, Josiah W., Pomeroy, Ohio, only son of Cornelius and Jane (White) Hoff, grandson of Anthony Hoff, and great-grandson of John Hoff, of Princeton, N. J., was born December 10, 1822, in Harrison county, Va. He received a preliminary education at Rector College, Virginia, and commenced the study of medicine in 1843, at Puntytown, Va., under Drs. William Eyster and Joseph Carr, and took one course of medical lectures, 1845–'46, at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Dr. Hoff commenced the practice of medicine May 1, 1846, at Ripley, Jackson county, Va., and after one year there, was one year at Ravenswood, and thirteen years in Elizabeth, Wirt county, Va. He practised in Racine, Ohio, from 1861 to 1871, and in Pomeroy since the latter date.

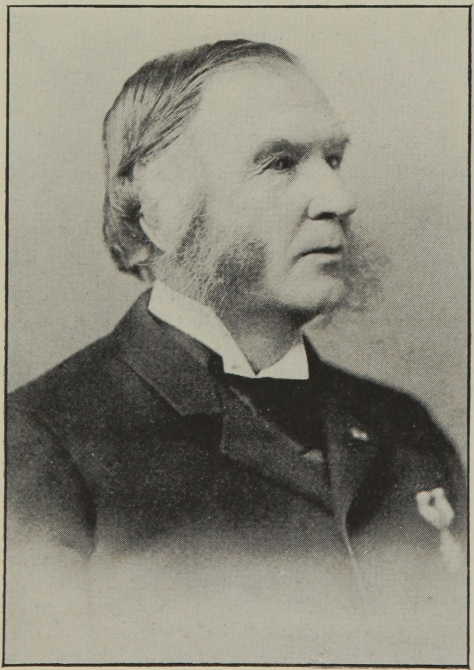


JOSIAH W. HOFF.

Dr. Hoff is a member of the Meigs County Medical Society; Ohio Valley Medical Society; Ohio State Medical Society; American Medical Association; and of the International Medical Congress. He was president of the board of health of Pomeroy in 1872–'73, and is now president of the board of pension examining surgeons at Pomeroy. He was also a member and president of said board under President Cleveland's first administration, and was magistrate, and clerk of the superior court in Wirt county, Va., prior to 1861. When he first settled in the Ohio valley in the practice of medicine, there was not a railroad nor a telegraph line west of the Alleghany mountains.

Married, December 17, 1846, Miss Sara A. Hopkins, of Parkersburg, Va. They have seven children: Lulu M. Hoff; Florence V. Thomas; Helen M. Howell; Neville S. Hoff, D. D. S., professor of dentistry, University of Michigan; Ed. R. Hoff, D. D. S., Scranton, Pa.; Henry O. Hoff, a merchant of Pomeroy; and Josiah Frank Hoff, a jeweller at Huntington, W. Va.

SAWYER, Frederic Augustus, Wareham, Mass., son of Samuel and Eunice (Houghton) Sawyer, grandson of Ezra Sawyer, was born April 4, 1832, at Sterling, Mass. He was educated in the common schools, at Lancaster Academy, and at Lawrence Academy, Groton, Mass.; commenced the study of medicine in 1853, in Boston, under Drs. Jacob Bigelow, Henry J. Bigelow, J. B. S. Jackson, D. Humphreys Stover, R. M. Hodges, O. W. Holmes, E. H. Clarke, S. Durkee, J. Cooke, of the Tremont Street Medical School, and Drs. P. T. Kendall and T. H. Gage, of Sterling, Mass.; attended three courses of lectures at Harvard University Medical School, graduating in 1856, and immediately commenced the practice of medicine at Sterling, Mass., where he remained until 1862. Dr. Sawyer was surgeon of the Fifty-second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, in the Department of the Gulf, 1862–'63, and post surgeon at Camp Miller, Greenfield, Mass., in 1862. He has been a resident of Wareham since 1863.



FREDERIC AUGUSTUS SAWYER.

Dr. Sawyer is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and on June 13, 1894, was elected its vice-president for the ensuing year; Bristol South District Medical Society, of which he has frequently been censor and councillor, and was its president in 1883–'84; member of the American Medical Association; and of the Harvard Medical Alumni Association. Dr. Sawyer was United States examining surgeon for pensions, 1864–'82, and is medical examiner for the principal life insurance companies doing business in Massachusetts. He is a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion, Commandery of the State of Massachusetts, Grand Army of the Republic, Sons of the American Revolution, and Knights of Honor. He has performed many capital surgical operations. For the last thirty years he has been a practising physician and operating surgeon in Wareham and its vicinity.

Married, in 1856, Miss Helen, daughter of Dr. Christopher Deane, of Colerain, Mass. Their children are Frederic Deane, Sarah Helen, Charles Packard, and Fannie Austin; the first named is deceased.

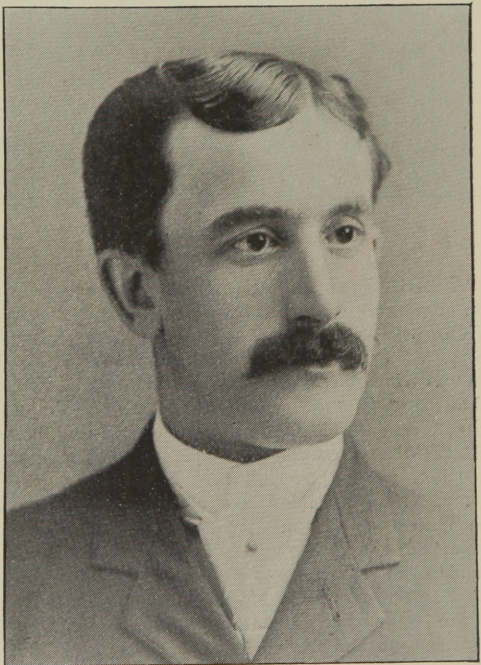
MERRIAM, Laureston Alphonso, Omaha, Neb., son of Herschel Park and Betsey (Towle) Merriam, grandson of Jonas Merriam, was born December 7, 1843, in Malone, N. Y. Early led by his mother to see the wonderful in nature, he developed a love for natural science, which was the important element that led him into the study of medicine. He completed the classical and scientific courses at Franklin Academy, Malone, and was graduated in June, 1867. He commenced the study of medicine in April, 1868, with H. G. Pope, M. D., Berlin, Wis., accepting shortly after the position of principal of Waukau High school, but resigned the position in the summer of 1870 to resume the study of medicine at Berlin, Wis., with Miles Mix, M. D. He entered the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan October 1, 1870, attending three full courses of lectures there, spending the summer vacation with his preceptor, in Berlin, Wis., and graduating with the degree of M. D., March 26, 1873. He immediately located in Cresco, Iowa, became a member of North Iowa Medical Society, and was elected its secretary in 1874, treasurer in 1875, vice-president in 1876, and president in 1877. In 1876 he joined the Iowa State Medical Society, and was elected delegate to the American Medical Association. In April, 1879, he went to New York city for the special study of nervous and mental diseases, remaining through the following summer and winter, and matriculating at Bellevue Hospital Medical College and the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York. He returned to Cresco, Iowa, in the spring of 1880, and removed to Omaha, Neb., July 1, 1881. Dr. Merriam is a member of Omaha Medical Society, May, 1883; Nebraska State Medical Society, of which he was corresponding secretary, 1887–'92; Medical Society of the Missouri Valley, 1891; and of the Nebraska Academy of Sciences. Dr. Merriam was professor of the principles and practice of medicine in the University of Nebraska, College of Medicine, 1883–'87. His more important medical writings are, "Degeneration the Law of Disease," *St. Louis Courier of Medicine*, November, 1884; "What is Disease?" Proceedings of the Nebraska State Medical Society, 1886; "The Jugulation of Acute Diseases," *ibid.*, 1889, also published in the *Omaha Clinic*, July, 1889.

LAURESTON ALPHONSO MERRIAM.

Dr. Merriam was married April 8, 1873, to Miss Mattie D. Carter, of Waukau, Wis. She died October 29, 1893. No children living.

BORIES, Emil, Seattle, Wash., son of Herrman and Rosa (Freiman) Bories, grandson of Joachim Bories, was born July 12, 1852, at Auval, Province of Bohemia, Austria. He received his elementary education in the public schools of Sacramento, Cal., and Portland, Ore., and in private schools of San Francisco; later he attended the Portland Academy, under Prof. T. M. Gatch, and received the degree of A. M. from the Society of American Literature and Arts, Buffalo, N. Y., in 1891. He commenced the study of medicine in 1875, at McMinnville, Ore., under Dr. James T. Augur, of that place, and Dr. H. R. Littlefield, at Dayton, Wash. He attended four courses of medical lectures, three winter and one summer, at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York city, and at the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, receiving from the latter institution the degree of M. D. in 1885. He immediately located in practice at Dayton, Wash., remaining there six years, and then removed to Snohomish, Wash., but the climate not agreeing with him, he returned, after six months, to Dayton, and in 1894 removed to Seattle. He served through the smallpox epidemics of Columbia county, Wash., in 1880, and along the Northern Pacific Railroad in Montana during its construction, in 1881. He is a member of the Inland Empire Medical Society; State Medical Society of Washington; American Medical Association; National Association of Railway Surgeons; Pharmaceutical Association of Washington; registered pharmacist state of Washington; Delta Mu Medical Society of Burlington, Vt., and is a medical licentiate of the states of Oregon and Vermont. He is resident surgeon of Washington & Columbia River Railway; ex-county coroner; ex-city health officer; lecturer on hygiene, physiology, chemistry, and anatomy, Dayton high school, and is medical examiner for several insurance associations and companies. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, including the higher degrees; Odd Fellows; Knights of Pythias, and several other secret societies, and is special correspondent for several literary and current publications of Washington and Oregon. He is now physician for Columbia county, Wash.

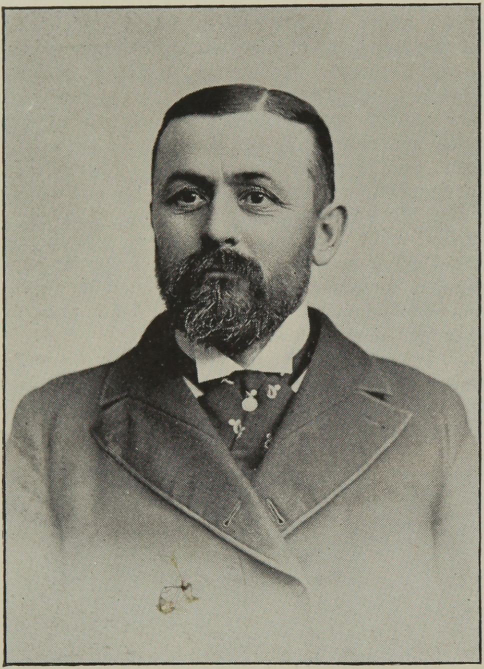
Dr. Bories is the author of a paper on "Permanganate of Potassium in Rattlesnake Poisoning," *Medical World*, September, 1891; "Cocaine Hydrochlorate in Sea-Sickness," *Southern California Practitioner*, June, 1886; "Apomorphia and Antipyrine in Asthma," *ibid.*, July, 1888; "Electrolysis in the Treatment of Warts," *Medical World*, Philadelphia, October, 1888, and numerous short articles and various formulæ which have been published in the medical journals. He has also writ-



EMIL BORIES.

ten a brochure on the impurities of drinking-water. In 1891 he invented a stethoscope, intended, with the aid of electricity, to enable physicians to distinguish the sounds of the heart and other important organs more clearly; the instrument is not ready for general use.

Dr. Bories married, October 14, 1890, at Baker City, Ore., Miss Carrie Gundersheimer, of that city. Has one child, a son, Henry Villard Bories.

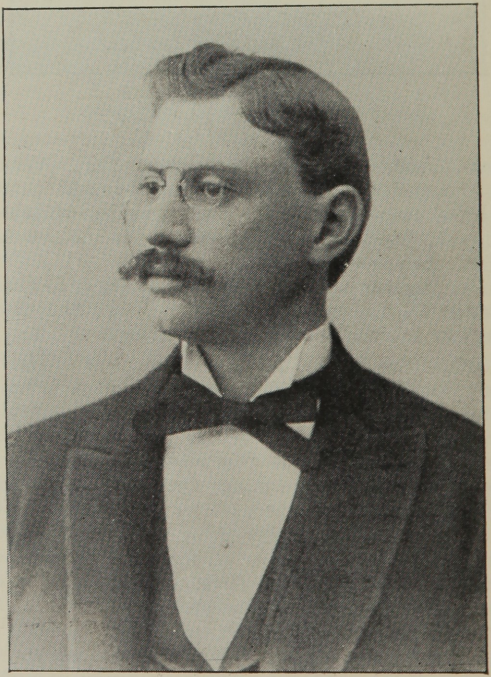


JOEL AUDUBON WEBB.

WEBB, Joel Audubon, Howe's Cave, N.Y., son of Stanley Waters and Rebecca Ann (Haszard) Webb, grandson of Joel Webb, was born July 16, 1854, in Perryville, Washington county, R. I. He was educated in the common schools of Rhode Island and Connecticut, Watertown, N. Y., high school, and at Highland Military Academy, Worcester, Mass.; commenced the study of medicine in 1885, under Dr. Albert F. Blaisdell, at Providence, R. I.; attended two courses of lectures at the University of the City of New York, Medical Department, and one course at the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, graduating from the former institution March 4, 1889. March 19 of the same year he entered upon the practice of medicine at Voluntown, Conn., and in January, 1890, removed to Providence, R. I., and since June, 1894, has been at Howe's Cave, N. Y.

He was a member of the Connecticut Medical Society while a resident of that state, became a member of the American Medical Association in June, 1889, and December 2, 1892, was elected to membership in the American Public Health Association; was medical examiner for the town of Voluntown, March, 1889, to November, 1889; member of the National Editorial Association; Providence Press Club; and of the Audubon Society. He was assistant to Dr. Edwin M. Snow, city registrar of Providence, in the collection of vital statistics from 1880 until the death of Dr. Snow; also engaged in 1872 in collecting material for directories. In connection with his brother, Gen. Wanton Stanley Webb, of "Florida on Wheels" fame, was published in 1871–'72, *Webb's N. E. Gazeteer*.

GOODMAN, Samuel, Boston, Mass., son of Abram Isaac and Jennie Rosey (Godinsky) Goodman, grandson of Nathan Goodman, was born July 5, 1866, in Kovna, Russia. He came to this country in 1871 with his parents who settled in New York city. He obtained his preliminary education in the public schools of New York, and was graduated No. 1 in his class. Studied chemistry for two years at Cooper Institute, New York, before entering the medical college; commenced the study of medicine in 1885, in New York city, under Drs. Carmon and Messemer; attended three courses of medical lectures at the University of the City of New York, Medical Department, from which he was graduated in March, 1889; immediately commenced the practice of medicine in New York city, remaining there but three months, however, as a teacher of physiology at the evening high school, then practised in Worcester, Mass., three months, and has practised in Boston, Mass., for the past four and one half years.



SAMUEL GOODMAN.

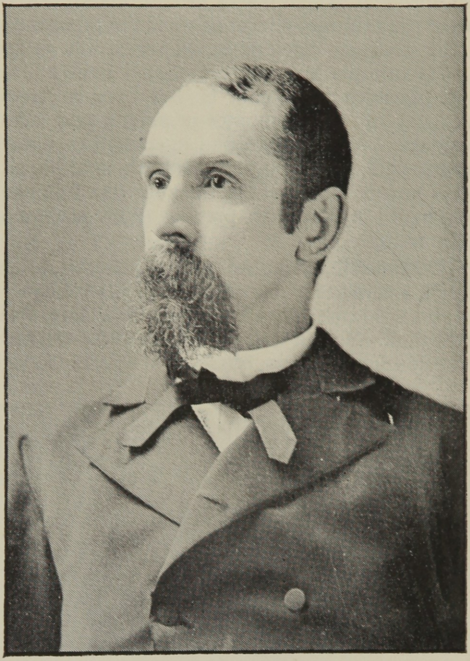
Dr. Goodman is lecturer on nervous and mental diseases at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Boston; neurologist to the Physicians and Surgeons' Hospital; physician to the out-patients with diseases of the nervous system, Physicians and Surgeons' Dispensary; physician to the United Hospital and Dispensary; formerly attending physician to the Suffolk Dispensary, Boston; secretary of clinicians, Physicians and Surgeons' Hospital and Dispensary. He is the author of a paper on the "Value of Circumcision, and the Necessity of Modifying the Old Methods of Operating;" "The Danger of Premature Interment among the Jews, and the Signs of Death;" "The Longevity of the Jewish Race," all of which were published in the *Jewish Chronicles*, 1892; also the author of a paper on "Melancholia and Religion," *New England Courier*, 1893; "Alcohol and Its Dangers," *Boston Traveller*, 1892.

Dr. Goodman is a member of the Alumni of the University of the City of New York; fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and member of the American Medical Association. Unmarried.

SLOCUM, Charles Elihu, Defiance, Ohio, was born at Northville, Fulton county, N. Y., December 30, 1841. He is in the ninth generation in America, his first American ancestor, Anthony Slocombe, from Taunton, Somersetshire, Eng., being one of the first purchasers, in 1637, of a tract of land in New Plymouth, now embracing several townships about Taunton, Mass., which town they founded. The family became affiliated with the Society of Friends (Quakers) at their first appearance in New England, in 1656, and so continued until after the Revolutionary War, when removals widely separated them from this society. Dr. Slocum's father, Caleb Wright Slocum, was a man of the old school, of sterling integrity, and very active and successful in his business of farming, milling, tanning, and merchandising. His mother, Elizabeth (Bass) Slocum, was also of pure English blood several generations acclimated in America.

Dr. Slocum's early education was for teaching and for general business, and was obtained at the high school of his native town, at the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, and at Poughkeepsie. Several years of his early manhood were passed as a teacher in public and private schools with ascending grades. While teaching at Albion, Mich., in 1865, he began the study of medicine with a late army surgeon, O'Donahue. He attended the University of Michigan, giving special attention, for that day, to analytical chemistry and practical microscopy. He also attended the Detroit Medical College, and in that city registered in the office of the venerable Prof. Zina Pitcher and Dr. David O. Farrand, who were then in partnership. He was graduated M. D. at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, with the class of 1869, and at once entered into partnership with his brother, Dr. John C. Slocum, who had established a large medical practice at Shelbyville, Ind. His health failing in 1870, he spent some time in traveling through the South and East, and in July, 1871, he settled in Defiance, O., where he has since remained, excepting some travels for study and recreation. Parts of several years have been passed in post-graduate studies, embracing general medicine, surgery, and the various specialties, in New York and in Philadelphia, where he received the honors of Jefferson College in 1876. He also passed two years in the University of Pennsylvania, and there received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in course. In 1879 he visited Europe, giving attention to his profession in Vienna and London, and visiting other medical centres.

Dr. Slocum's practice has been general, including delicate work in the specialties as well as capital surgical operations. He is a member of Defiance County Medical Society; the Northwestern Ohio Medical Association; Ohio State Medical Society; American Medical Association; Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences; charter member of the American Microscopical Society and the Ohio Academy of Science; member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the Ohio Archæological Historical Society; Ninth International Medical Congress; American Academy of Political and Social Science; and the American Public Health Association. He served several years as U. S. examining surgeon for pensions, and as railway surgeon. He was made a Master Mason at his home in New York, and was soon advanced. The degrees of knighthood were received in Ohio, and the Thirty-second Degree, A. A. S. R., was received in the Ohio Consistory, Cincinnati, since which he became a charter member of the Lake Erie Consistory, Cleveland, O.

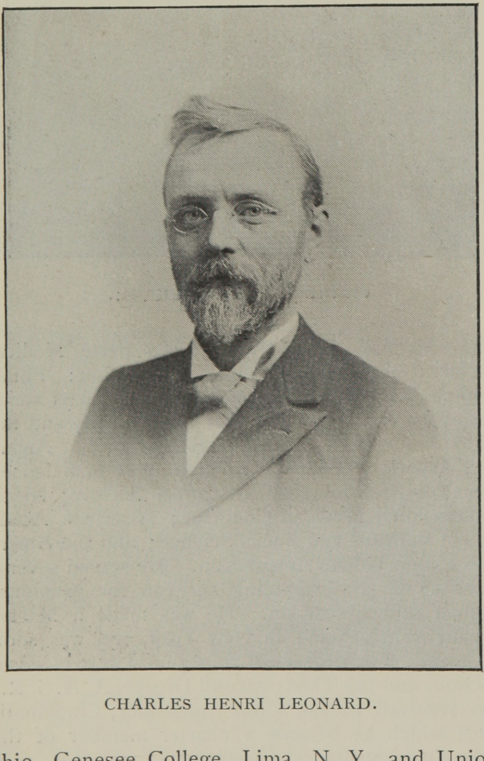


CHARLES ELIHU SLOCUM.

He has three times declined proffered professorships in different medical colleges. His medical writings have been few, and confined to short descriptions of cases in practice, published in different medical journals. In 1882 he published a large octavo volume, which he had been several years in preparing, entitled "A Short History of the Slocums, Slocumbs, and Slocombs of America

Embracing Eleven Generations of the First Named Family from 1637 to 1881," etc. Material is now in hand for a second volume. These studies have been valuable in their relation to sociology and heredity, etc. He was chosen a director of the Defiance National Bank in 1874, and continued to serve in this capacity until the expiration of its charter, when the institution was reorganized with largely increased capital, as the First National Bank, and Dr. Slocum was chosen a director and vice-president, which offices he still holds. He was one of the principal stockholders at the organization of the Defiance Savings-Bank, which was merged in 1881 into the Merchants' National Bank of Defiance. of which institution he has been a director and part of the time vice-president and acting president. He has also been interested in some of the principal manufacturing institutions of his city, and is now president of the Defiance Box Company, though still in the active practice of his profession. Unmarried.

LEONARD, Charles Henri, Detroit, Mich., son of Charles H. and Ann S. (Gary) Leonard, was born March 28, 1850, at Akron, Ohio. His father died when he was three years old. His preparatory education was obtained at Hiram College, Ohio, Genesee College, Lima, N. Y., and Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., receiving from the latter institution the degree of A. B. in 1872, and A. M. in 1882. He began to study medicine in 1872, at Cleveland, Ohio, under Prof. G. C. E. Weber, of that city; attended two courses of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Wooster, Cleveland, and was graduated in the spring of 1874. He commenced the practice of medicine, soon after graduation, at Chagrin Falls, Ohio, but in October of the same year removed to Detroit, Mich., and has remained there since. He attended post-graduate lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, 1874, and was also an attendant at the Woman's Hospital of the same city. Dr. Leonard is a member of the American Medical Association; Michigan State Medical Society; Wayne County Medical Society, of which he was president 1888–'90; Detroit Gynecological Society, its vice-president in 1892, and state committeeman of the Pan-American Medical Congress. He has been professor of gynecology in the Detroit College of Medicine since 1879, and has devised numerous instruments for use in this department of medicine.



CHARLES HENRI LEONARD.

Dr. Leonard has been an extensive writer, being the author of a work entitled a "Pocket Anatomist," published in 1875, and of which seventeen American and four foreign editions have been issued; "Reference and Dose Book;" "A Manual of bandaging," four editions; "Hair: Its Growth, Care, Diseases, and Treatment," three editions; "Materia Medica and Therapeutics," one American and one English edition; also a series of physicians' account books and lesser pamphlets. He is the editor and proprietor of *Leonard's Illustrated Medical Journal*, published continuously since 1877.

Dr. Leonard married, in 1872, Miss Cornelia S. Williams, of Chagrin Falls, Ohio. They have four children living: Mabel, Edna, Charles, and Neal.

NORBURY, Frank Parsons, Jacksonville, Ill., born August 5, 1863, at Beardstown, Ill., is the son of Charles J. and Elizabeth P. (Spence) Norbury, and grandson of J. Britt Norbury, a lawyer of Philadelphia. He was graduated from Beardstown high school in 1881, and attended Illinois College, Jacksonville, in 1883, doing special scientific work, but did not graduate. In 1881–'83 he was employed as office and field assistant in the U. S. Engineer Corps; commenced the study of medicine in 1885, at Beardstown, under Dr. George Bley, Jr.; attended two courses of lectures at the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, and at Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., graduating from the latter March 9, 1888. The following day he entered upon the practice of medicine at Elwyn, Pa., as resident physician to the Pennsylvania Institution for Feeble Minded, and remained until July 15 following. He was appointed assistant physician to the Illinois Central Hospital for the Insane July 12, 1888, and entered upon the duties of the position on the 20th of that month; he resigned July 1, 1893. He is managing editor of the *Medical Fortnightly* of St. Louis, Mo., collaborator of the *Tri-State Medical Journal* of Keokuk, Iowa, of the *Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases*, New York, and of *The Review of Insanity and Nervous Diseases*, Milwaukee, Wis.

Dr. Norbury is a member of the American Medical Association, being secretary of the section of neurology and medical jurisprudence, 1893; member of the Illinois State Medical Society; Mississippi Valley Medical Association; Tri-State Medical Society; Capital District Medical Society, vice-president in 1893; Central Illinois Medical Society; Morgan County (Illinois) Medical Society, being president in 1894; Medico-Legal Society of New York; and is a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

Dr. Norbury was lecturer on nervous and mental diseases in Keokuk Medical College, Iowa, 1893–'94; and was elected in 1894 to the chair of nervous and mental diseases, College of Physicians and Surgeons, St. Louis, Mo. His chief medical writings are a paper on "Cerebral Syphilis," *Medical News*, January 17, 1891; "Cerebral Surgery," *ibid.*, July 4, 1891; "Spinal Localization," *ibid.*, July 22, 1893; "Epilepsy," Transactions of the Illinois State Medical Society, 1891; "Practical Cerebral Localization," *Medical Fortnightly*, July 1, 1892; "Criminal Responsibility in the Early Stages of General Paralysis," *Medico-Legal Journal*, 1892; "Surgical Interference in Cerebral Diseases of Children," *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, Sept. 3, 1892; "Surgical *vs.* Educational Methods for the Improvement of the Mental Condition of the Feeble Minded," *American Journal of Insanity*, Jan., 1893; "Insanity of the Aged," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Oct. 7, 1893; "Insanity in Its Relationship to Life Insurance," *The Review of Insanity and Nervous Diseases*, Jan., 1894.

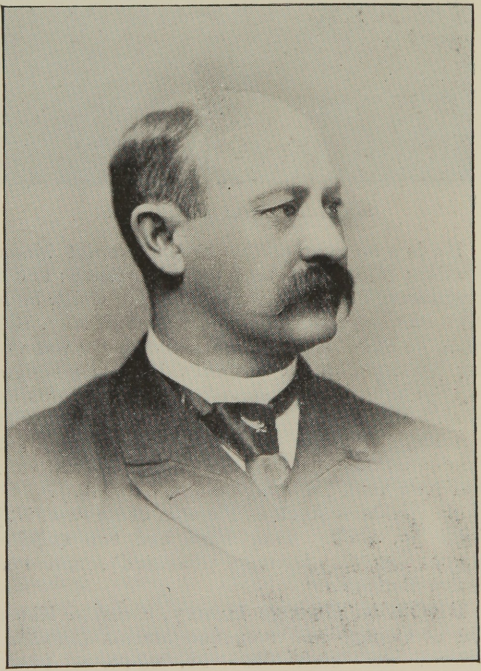
FRANK PARSONS NORBURY.

Dr. Norbury married, October 2, 1890, Miss Mary E. Garm, of Beardstown, Ill. Their one child is Frank Garm Norbury.

LUSK, Zera Johnson, Warsaw, N. Y., son of William Henry and Lavinia A. (Johnson) Lusk, grandson of William Lusk, of New England descent, was born April 27, 1852, at Newstead, N. Y. He received an academical education at Brockport State Normal School and at Clarence Classical School. Commenced the study of medicine in 1872, attending three courses of lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and at the Medical Department, University of Buffalo, graduating from the latter institution in 1875. He commenced the practice of medicine the same year at Eagle Village, N. Y., and in 1879, removed to Warsaw. He was mayor of Warsaw in 1886, and during the same year visited the medical colleges and hospitals of Europe.

Dr. Lusk is a member of the American Medical Association; vice-president and member of the council of the New York State Medical Association; ex-president (1879) of Wyoming County Medical Association; member of Warsaw Historical Society; U. S. examining surgeon, 1882–'93, and curator of the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo. He published a paper on "Mitral Stenosis in Pregnancy," *Philadelphia Medical News*, 1892; "Report of Eight Cases of Placenta Prævia," *International Journal of Surgery*, 1894; "Penetrating Wound of Anterior Fossa through Orbital Plate of Frontal Bone. Recovery," *idem*, 1893; "The Treatment of Intestinal Hemorrhage in Typhoid Fever," read before the American Medical Association, San Francisco meeting, 1894.

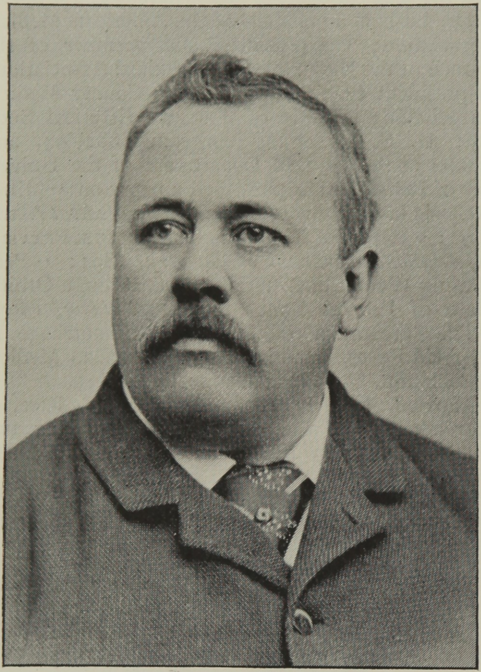
Married, first, in 1875, Miss Ida M. Rice, of Clarence, N. Y., who died in 1883, leaving two children: William Rice and Minnie Edith Lusk.



ZERA JOHNSON LUSK.

Married, second, June, 1890, Miss Jennie Frank Nassau, of Warsaw, N. Y., daughter of the late Rev. Joseph E. Nassau, D. D. Their one child, Joseph Nassau Lusk, died in infancy.

BURRAGE, Robert Lowell, Newark, N. J., son of Michael and Matilda (Moore) Burrage, was born June 14, 1858, at Newark, N. J. Attended the public schools of Newark, and was graduated from the high school of that city, class of 1873; commenced the study of medicine that same year with Dr. Lott Southard, Newark, N. J. Attended three courses of medical lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and was graduated from the same in 1878; commenced the practice of medicine the same year, at Newark, N. J., where he has since remained.

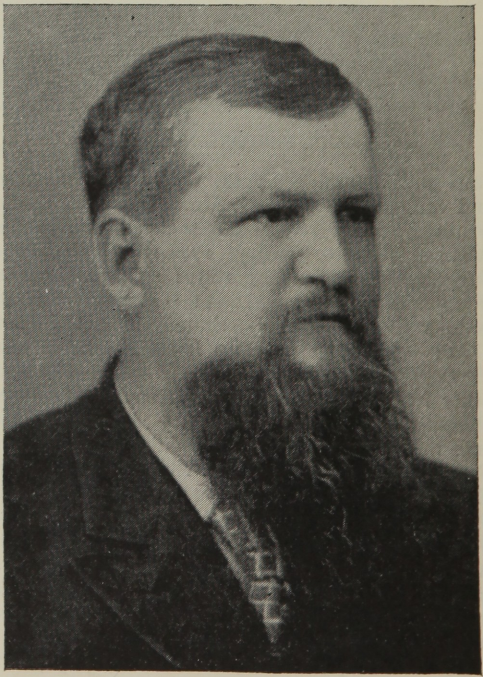


ROBERT LOWELL BURRAGE.

He is a member of the Essex District Medical Society; New Jersey Academy of Medicine; and the Practitioners Club, Newark, N. J., of which he has been secretary since its foundation until May, 1893, when he was elected vice-president. He was visiting physician to St. Michael's Hospital; resigned in 1891 after having served ten years in this hospital. He is a member of the Garfield Club, Newark, N. J. He is assistant to medical director Prudential Ins. Co., of America; medical examiner New York Life Ins. Co., Newark, N. J.

Married Miss Anna L. Pierson, of Newark, N. J., April 20, 1882. They have had two children: Harry Searight Burrage (deceased), and Percy Fraser Burrage.

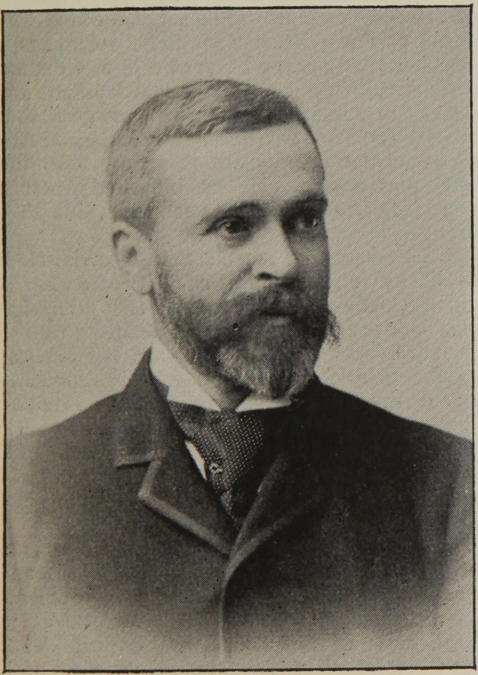
BROWN, George Henry, Chanute, Kansas, son of George and Angeline Marilla (Bramhall) Brown, was born May 21, 1845, at Phelps, Ontario county, N. Y. He is a descendant of the Scotch-Irish lords, his great-grandfather having emigrated from Scotland while yet a young man, and resided at Sandy Hook, N. J. His maternal ancestors were of English and French extraction,—Judge Moses B. Bramhall, of Columbia county, N. Y., being his grandfather. He was educated at the Union Classical School, Geneva, N. Y. Commenced the study of medicine in 1861, at Geneva, with Dr. Potter of that city, and in 1862 commenced the practice of medicine at Birdsall, N. Y., but abandoned medical practice to take a course of study in Eastman's Business College, "at Poughkeepsie on the Hudson," from which he was graduated in March, 1863. He located at Chanute, Neosho county, Kansas, March, 1874, and resumed the practice of medicine; attended lectures at the University Medical College, of Kansas City, Mo., from which he graduated in March, 1886; is a member of the Neosho County Medical Society, of which he has been treasurer for the past eight years; appointed Neosho county health officer for 1892–'93; was mayor of Chanute in 1883–'84; has repeatedly been city health officer of Chanute; for a number of years has been medical examiner for the New York Life Insurance company, Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company, and United States Mutual Accident association; from 1888–'90, was local surgeon to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé railroad; has held the position of district surgeon for the Missouri, Kansas, & Texas railroad since 1886. He is a member of the National Association of Railway Surgeons, having been elected to membership in 1892; is also a member of the orders of I. O. O. F., Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Patriarchs of America, Blackfeet Tribe of Red Men, Select Knights of A. O. U. W., and Modern Woodmen; is a member of the Alumni Association of the University Medical College of Kansas City, Mo., and was its third vice-president in 1889, second vice-president in 1890, and first vice-president in 1891; was appointed June 30, 1893, on the medical examining pension board, Erie, Kansas, of which he was elected president.



GEORGE HENRY BROWN.

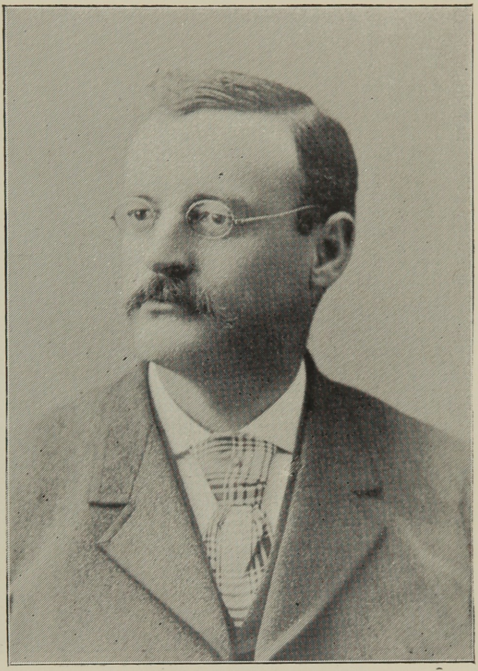
Married, July 3, 1873, Miss Ida M. Talcott, of Burlington, Ia., who died October 29, 1891. They had three sons. He married, second, July 2, 1893, Mrs. Mary Alice (Talcott) Reed, a sister of his deceased wife.

WING, ELBERT, Chicago, Ill., son of Henry and Maria Catherine (Collins) Wing, grandson of Horace B. Wing, was born October 3, 1852, in Collinsville, Ill. After a common-school education at Collinsville, he became a student at Illinois College, graduating A. B. in 1875, and receiving the degree of A. M. in 1878. Commenced the study of medicine in 1879, under Drs. H. K. and C. G. Jones; attended three courses of lectures at Chicago Medical College, and was graduated in 1882. He was then interne at Cook County Hospital, Chicago, Ill., from October, 1882, to April, 1884; pathologist to the same, 1886–'89; demonstrator of pathology in Chicago Medical College, 1886–'90; attending physician to St. Luke's Hospital Dispensary, 1886–'93; professor of diseases of the mind and nervous system and of medical jurisprudence, Chicago Medical College, 1890–'92; professor of diseases of the mind and nervous system, Northwestern University Medical School, since 1892; pathologist to St. Luke's Hospital, 1892–'94; appointed neurologist to St. Luke's Hospital, April, 1894. Dr. Wing spent fourteen months, 1884–'85, in study in Berlin, Germany, and at Prague, and Vienna, Austria. He is a member of Chicago Medical Society; Illinois State Medical Society; American Medical Association; and American Academy of Medicine.


ELBERT WING.

Unmarried.

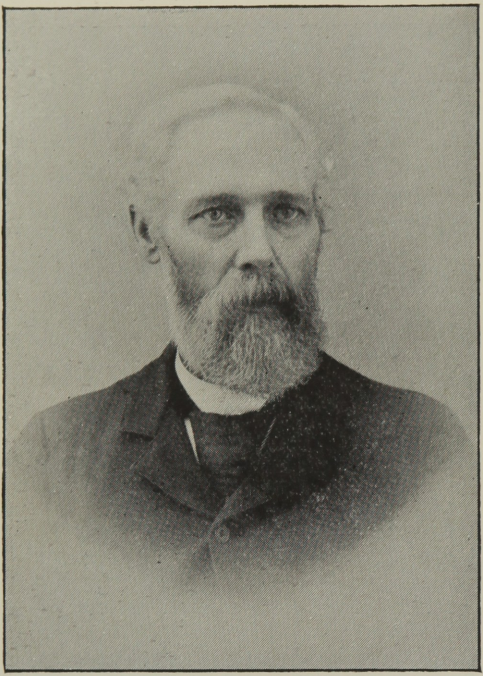
GREENE, Lorenzo Milton, Bethel, Vt., son of Milton and Aurora (Goodno) Greene, grandson of Charles Greene, was born October 14, 1852, at Rochester, Vt. His earlier education was received at the State Normal School, Randolph, Vt. He commenced the study of medicine at Pittsfield, Vt., with Charles W. Brigham; attended three courses of medical lectures at Dartmouth Medical College and at the University of Vermont, from the latter of which he was graduated in June, 1876. He first located in practice at Rochester, Vt., remaining there one year, and since that time has been in practice at Bethel, Vt. Dr. Greene is a member of the Vermont State Medical Society and the White River Valley Medical Association; is health officer of Bethel; U. S. examining surgeon for pensions; has been town superintendent of schools for two years, and a member of the school board ten years. He has given special attention to gynecology.


LORENZO MILTON GREENE.

Married, April 2, 1873, Ella Durkee. They have one child: Otto V. Greene.

YOUNG, William Howie, Nashville, Mich., son of James and Janet (Reid) Young, grandson of James Young, was born June 22, 1840, county of Peel, Ontario. He was educated in the public schools, Toronto Normal School, and Rockford Academy, meanwhile working on the farm and teaching school for several years before commencing the study of medicine in 1867. He attended three courses of lectures at Toronto School of Medicine, and was graduated from Detroit College of Medicine in 1870; also took a post-graduate course at the Chicago Policlinic in 1893.

Dr. Young commenced the practice of medicine in 1870, in the village of Nashville, Mich., and has since continued at that place. He is a member of the American Medical Association; Michigan State Medical Society; and of the Barry and Eaton Counties Medical Society, of which he was president in 1876. He was trustee of the village of Nashville in 1876–'77, and president in 1878; member of the school board, 1883–'89, and was reëlected in 1893; president of the local pension board for Barry county from its organization in 1888 until July, 1894, at which time he resigned; local health officer at various times since 1873. During the past several years Dr. Young has devoted the greater part of his time to gynecology, has performed nearly all the ordinary surgical operations, including a large number of laparotomies. He is the author of a paper on "Ovariotomy," *American Lancet*, 1886; "Sarcoma," *ibid.*, 1886; "Diphtheria," Transactions of the State Board of Health, 1877, and numerous papers read before the medical societies. Dr. Young is a Mason, an Odd Fellow, and a Knight of Pythias.



WILLIAM HOWIE YOUNG.

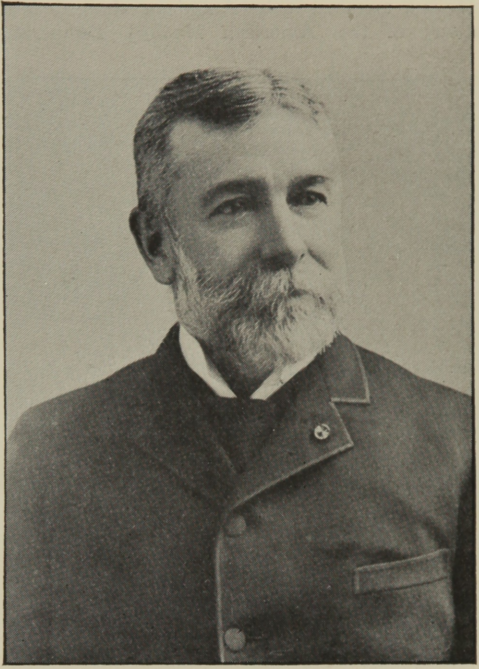
Married, first, in 1865, Miss Elizabeth Alderson of Brampton, Ontario, who died in 1868; married, second, in 1874, Miss Eva N. Nichols, of Nashville, Mich. Their children are: Greta Belle and Glenn Howie.

POTTER, William Warren, Buffalo, N. Y., was born in Strykersville, Wyoming county, N. Y., December 31, 1838. His father, Dr. Lindorf Potter, a native of the town of Sheldon, was a son of Dr. Benjamin Potter, formerly of Rhode Island, but who located in western New York in the early years of the present century, and who was therefore one of the first physicians on the Holland purchase. His mother was Mary Green (Blanchard) Potter, of LeRoy, N. Y., daughter of Rev. Abijah Blanchard, D. D.

Dr. Potter received his preliminary education at Arcade Seminary, at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, and at Genesee College, Lima, N. Y.; went to Buffalo in 1854, received his medical education in the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, and was graduated therefrom February 23, 1859. He then formed a copartnership with his uncle, Dr. Milton E. Potter of Cowlesville, N. Y., which continued until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he passed the army medical examining board at Albany, N. Y., April 25, 1861, and was sent forth to the theatre of the war commissioned as assistant surgeon of the Forty-ninth regiment, New York State volunteers, serving with this regiment through its earlier career in the Army of the Potomac. He was left during the seven-days battles near Savage's Station, Va., in care of the wounded of Smith's division, on the night of June 29, 1862, by order of General Franklin, who commanded the Sixth Army corps. In a few days he was removed to Richmond and was given quarters in Libby prison, but was released among the first exchanges under the cartel then arranging between the hostile forces, and immediately rejoined his regiment at Harrison's Landing, Va. He was promoted to be surgeon of the Fifty-seventh regiment, New York State volunteers, on December 16, 1862, and served with this regiment during the Chancellorsville and Gettysburg campaigns. In August, 1863, he was assigned to the charge of the First Division hospital, Second Army corps, and continued upon that duty until mustered out of service. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel of United States volunteers, March 3, 1865.

Dr. Potter practised medicine in Batavia, N. Y., and finally returned to Buffalo, where he has resided chiefly since the war. His professional taste, cultivated largely by association with his father, who was also his preceptor, led him early into the field of surgery, and he has performed many of the more important operations both in military and civil practice. Of late years he has given his entire attention to the treatment of the diseases of women, and has performed many operations in the department of gynecic, pelvic, and abdominal surgery.

He is a permanent member of the American Medical Association (1878), and was chairman of its section of obstetrics and diseases of women, in 1890; permanent member of the Medical Society of the State of New York, and its president in 1891; member of the Medical Society of the County of Erie, and its president in 1892–'93; member of the Buffalo Medical and Surgical Association, president in 1886; president of the Buffalo Obstetrical Society, 1884–'86; secretary of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, 1888–'94; president of the section of gynecology of the First Pan-American Medical Congress, 1893. He is examiner in obstetrics, New York State Medical Examining and Licensing board, and is consulting gynecologist to the Woman's Hospital. He has been a frequent contributor to medical literature, and has written many unpublished papers for medical societies and other bodies. Among his published writings are: "Umbilical Hernia in the Adult," *Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal*, January, 1879; "The Treatment of Post-Partum Hemorrhage, *idem*, April, 1884; "Pelvic Abscess in the Female," *idem*, 1885; "Observations on the Uterine Sound," *idem*, July, 1886; "Remarks on Pelvic Inflammations and the Management of their Residues," *idem*, July, 1888; "Dermoid Cyst of the Left Ovary: Operation: Recovery," *idem*, December, 1889; "Field Hospital Service with the Army of the Potomac," *idem*, October and November, 1889; "The Essential Interests of the Society," *idem*, February, 1893, being the president's address before the Medical Society of the County of Erie, delivered January 10, 1893; "The Induction of Premature Labor in Puerperal Eclampsia," *American Journal of Obstetrics*, July, 1879; "Rectal Alimentation for the Relief of Obstinate Vomiting of Pregnancy," *idem*, January, 1880; "What is the Present Medico-Legal Status of the Abdominal Surgeon?" *idem*, July, 1890; "A Medico-Legal Aspect to Pelvic Inflammation," *idem*, December, 1891; "Posture in Obstetrics and Gynecology," *idem*, November, 1892; "Remarks on Rectal Feeding in Disease," *New York Medical Record*, April 11, 1880; "Dysmenorrhœa: Its Treatment by Dilatation," *idem*, February 9, 1884; "Treatment of Epithelioma of the Cervix Uteri," Transactions of the Medical Society of the State of New York, 1882; "Induction of Premature Labor in Puerperal Eclampsia" (second paper), *idem*, 1883; "How Should Girls Be Educated? A Public Health Problem for Mothers, Educators, and Physicians," president's address, *idem*, 1891, also published in *New York Medical Journal*, March 21, 1891; "A Case of Pyosalpinx, Recovery Without Operation," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, August 6, 1887; "Gynecic Uses of Boric Acid," *idem*, July 13, 1889; "Address of Chairman of Section of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women," *idem*, May 31, 1890; "The Gynecic Uses and Value of the Genu-Pectoral Posture," Transactions of the American Medical Association, 1882; "Double Ovariotomy During Pregnancy, Subsequent Delivery at Term," Transactions of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, 1888; "An Ovarian and Ligamentary Cyst Co-existing in the Same Patient," *idem*, 1890; "Pelvic Inflammation in Women: A Pathological Study," *American Gynecological Journal*, 1891; "Asepsis and Antisepsis as Practised in the Lying-in Chamber," *Medical News*, July, 1892; "Specialism in Medicine Particularly as Related to Surgery and Gynecology," *New York Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics*, January, 1893; "Puerperal Sepsis: Its Prevention and Cure," *Annals of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Pediatrics*, April, 1893, also Transactions of the Medical Society of the State of New York, 1893; "The Prevention of Disease, a Problem for all Physicians," read before the New York Academy of Medicine, by invitation, February 1, 1894, published in *New York Medical Journal*, April 14, 1894. Dr. Potter has been the managing editor of the *Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal* since July, 1888, and is editor of the annual volume of Transactions of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.



WILLIAM WARREN POTTER.

Dr. Potter married, March 23, 1859, Emily A., daughter of the late William H. Bostwick, Esq., of Lancaster, Erie county, New York, his first wife being a descendant of Ethan Allen. Three children were born of this marriage: Dr. Frank Hamilton Potter, January 8, 1860, died July 16, 1891; Helen Blanchard, February 13, 1868; and Alice F., November 22, 1870. The two latter live in Buffalo with their parents.

PENNELL, William Wesley, Fredericktown, Ohio, son of Hugh and Martha A. (Liggett) Pennell, grandson of James Pennell, was born February 2, 1853, at Benton, Ohio. He received a public-school course of education, supplemented by home studies under competent direction, then taught school, beginning at the age of seventeen, to earn money for medical training.

He commenced the study of medicine in 1871, at Nashville, Ohio, under Dr. Isaac H. Hague, now of Shreve, Ohio; attended two courses of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Wooster, Cleveland, Ohio, and was graduated February 24, 1875. In the April following he formed a partnership with his former preceptor, Dr. Hague, at Nashville, Ohio, which continued until October, 1876, when Dr. Hague retired. In

April, 1884, Dr. Pennell removed to Fredericktown. While at Nashville he was for some time vice-president of the County Medical Society, health officer of the village, and was nominated by the Republicans for representative, in 1883. He also received the *ad eundem* degree of doctor of medicine, in 1882, from Adelbert University.

He is a member of the American Medical Association; of the American Medical Temperance Association; of the Pan-American Medical Congress; and of the Ohio State Medical Society. He is a member of the Chautauqua Society of the Hall in the Grove, entering in 1883. He has been a member of the board of education of Fredericktown since 1888, and president of that body since 1890, being reëlected in April, 1894, for three years. He is a member of Thrall Lodge, No. 170, F. & A. M., having served consecutively as senior deacon, senior warden, and master; a member of Clinton Commandery, No. 5, Knights Templar, at Mount Vernon, Ohio; is medical examiner at Fredericktown for a number of the leading insurance companies.

WILLIAM WESLEY PENNELL.

Dr. Pennell took a post-graduate course of study in the eye and ear department of the Philadelphia Dispensary the winter of 1883. A number of his medical articles have appeared in the *Medical and Surgical Reporter* and in the *Medical News*.

Married, April 8, 1875, Miss Melvina M. Williams of Nashville, Ohio. Their children are: Edna E., Carroll Celsus, deceased, and Adah A. Pennell.

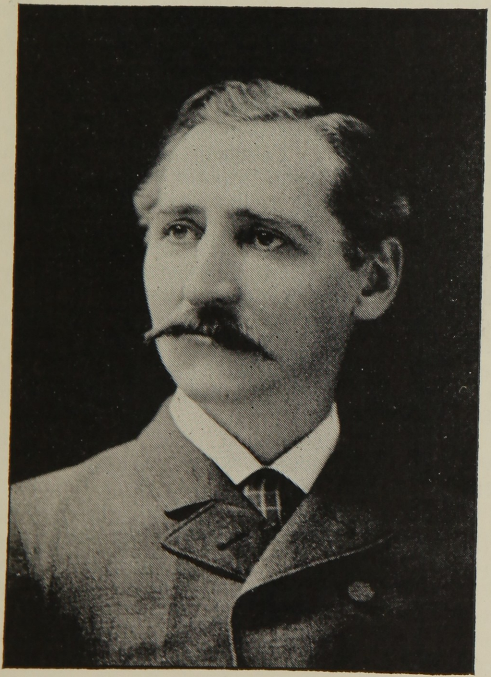
YALE, John, Ware, Mass., son of Cyrus and Asenath (Bradley) Yale, grandson of Josiah Yale, was born April 2, 1820, in New Hartford, Conn. He was educated in the common schools, and at Winsted and Westfield academies in New Hartford, and in the High school of Ware, serving as a clerk in a drug store, with two hours to recite with his class in the last named school; commenced the study of medicine in 1838, at Ware, under Dr. Horace Goodrich; attended lectures during the sessions 1839–'40, 1840–'41, at Yale University, Department of Medicine, and was graduated January 21, of the latter year, receiving his diploma after April 2, 1841. He commenced the practice of medicine in January, 1841, at Ware, remaining to the present time, except the period from November, 1843, to February, 1846, which was spent in his native town. Dr. Yale is a member of Massachusetts Medical Society; Hampshire County Medical Society, and one of its councillors; and Brookfield Medical Club, of which he was the first president; has been a member of the Congregational church for more than fifty years; member of the prudential committee of town schools, 1842-'43, and member of the board of health. He has contributed to medical literature papers on "Hemorrhage Relieved by Ergot," *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal,* July 8, 1846; on "Gum Cutting," *ibid.*, June 27, 1878; "Extensively Ruptured Perineum," *ibid.*, March 12, 1874; "Labor with Hymen Unbroken," *ibid.*, Nov. 10, 1859; article on "Cow-pox," under "Vaccinia" in Reference Hand Book of the Medical Sciences, Vol. VII; "Old and New in Fifty Years of Medical Practice," "Hospitals of London," "Painless Vesication." Has been called in medical consultation to Boston, Hartford, New York, and Philadelphia many times; to Beloit, Wisconsin, twice;

JOHN YALE.

Laurence, Kansas, and West Indies, once. In 1874 and 1885 Dr. Yale was called professionally to France and England; addressed Medical Society, London, by invitation, on "The Efficacy of Ergot in Hæmoptysis," *London Lancet*, December 19, 1885, page 1,144; *British Medical Journal*, December 10, 1885, page 1,163.

Married, January 17, 1844, Miss Mary Ann Cummings, who died March 11, 1893. Their children are: John Cyrus, Joseph Breckenridge, Jane Maria, Richard Bradley, Martha Washington and Mary Ann (twins, died in infancy), Mary Asenath, Charles Henry, William Breckenridge, and Martha Beadle.

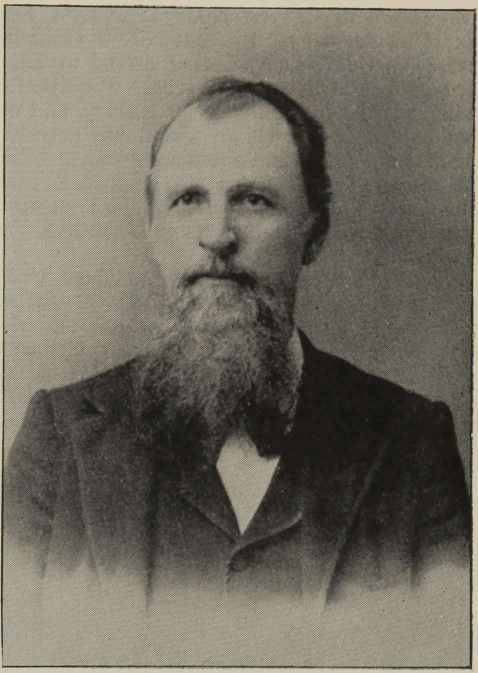
PORTER, Francis Edward, Auburndale, Mass., born August 28, 1844, in Scituate, Mass., son of Edward Francis and Phœbe (Damon) Porter, grandson of Edward Jarvis Porter, was educated in the Boston public schools, at Wilbraham Academy, and at Wesleyan University, receiving from the latter institution the degree of A. B. in 1869, and A. M. in 1872. He commenced the study of medicine in 1869, under Dr. Wm. Reed, of Boston; attended a full three-years course at Harvard University, Medical School, from which he was graduated in 1873. He then spent two years in study at Leipsic, Vienna, Edinburgh, and London, and commenced the private practice of medicine in Auburndale (Newton), Mass., in 1875, and has continued there since that year.



FRANCIS EDWARD PORTER.

Dr. Porter is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society; Middlesex South District Medical Society; and a member of the Newton (Mass.) city government. He has been visiting physician and surgeon to Newton Hospital since 1886. Dr. Porter is the author of a paper on "Typhoid, with Unusual Symptoms," *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal;* several papers on "Disinfection and Infectious Conditions;" "Surgical Emergencies;" "Aseptic Obstetrics," an abstract of the latter published in the Transactions of the Massachusetts Medical Society, 1889.

Dr. Porter married, in 1875, Miss Christine Taylor, of Boston.



ROBERT TAGGART KNOX.

KNOX, Robert Taggart, Gonzales, Texas, was born July 11, 1832, near Danville, Ky. He is the son of Andrew White and Mary (Daviess) Knox; grandson of Abner and Elizabeth (Taggart) Knox, and of James Daviess (brother of Col. Joe Daviess of Tippecanoe celebrity) and Mary (Risque) Daviess. He was educated at the schools of central Kentucky, and under the private instruction of Rev. J. L. McKee, D. D., Danville, Ky. Commenced the study of medicine at Danville in 1851, with Dr. John M. Meyer; attended two courses of medical lectures at the University of Louisville, Medical Department, under the especial tutorship of Prof. S. D. Gross and Prof. T. G. Richardson of Tulane University, and was graduated M. D., in March, 1854. He first located in the practice of medicine in Boyle county, Ky. He was with the Eighth regiment (Texas), Confederate service, for a short time, while at Bowling Green, but owing to ill health he returned south, where he did some service in hospitals; since then he has been in practice at Gonzales, Texas. He is a member, and in 1878 was first vice-president, of the Texas State Medical Association, and was present at its formation in Houston, Texas; was president of the Board of

Medical Directors of the Nineteenth Judicial District, Texas, and is now an appointee of the Board of the Twenty-eighth District as changed, but which is not yet organized for work; was appointed by the governor of Texas as commissioner of the Eighth District to the World's fair at New Orleans, and served as such; local surgeon to the Southern Pacific, and San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railroads. He has been a Master Mason since 1858; a member of No. 30 Gonzales Lodge, a Royal Arch Mason of Chapter No. 51; Knight Templar of Commandery No. 11, all of Gonzales, Texas; an Odd Fellow, having served in all its offices; he is a devout old school Presbyterian. He is specially interested in gynecology, and diseases of women and children, and has devised a modification of the Sims speculum—reverse blades with catch to fix and hold; also a graduated, tubular drainage uterine dilator. Both of these instruments are made by George Tieman & Co., New York.

Married, in 1860, Miss Catherine Thorn Blake, daughter of Joshua and Martha Blake, *née* Eckols, of Chester county, S. C. They have five children: Dr. Thomas Roger Knox, Hallettsville, Tex.; Mattie May, wife of Henry Remschel, Kerrville, Tex.; James Atwood, now a medical student in St. Louis, Mo.; Robert Bailey, and Catherine Blake Knox.

JOSEPH HOWELL WAY.

WAY, Joseph Howell, Waynesville, N. C., born November 22, 1865, at Waco, Texas, is the son of Charles Burr and Martha Julia (Howell) Way, grandson of Col. John Whitehead Osgood Way, of Sumter District, S. C., whose father, Joseph Way, was one of Sumter's veterans in the war for American independence. He never attended school, but received his entire preliminary education at home under his father's instruction; commenced the study of medicine in 1882, at Asheville, N. C., under Dr. William L. Hilliard, of that place. He attended lectures at the Medical College of Virginia, Richmond, passed the examination, and was licensed to practice by the North Carolina Board of Medical Examiners in August, 1885; then attended lectures at Vanderbilt University, and was graduated February 26, 1886. On March 18 following, Dr. Way entered upon the practice of medicine in Waynesville, his present location. He is a member of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina, in 1888 was chairman of its section in materia medica and therapeutics, annual essayist in 1883, first vice-president in 1894, and was also one of its delegates to the meeting of the American Medical Association in 1892; member of the Ninth International Medical Congress; superintendent of health, Haywood county, since 1890; past master A. F. & A. M.; past chancellor K. P., etc.; past grand regent of the Royal Arcanum in North Carolina; supervising medical examiner for the order of Chosen Friends in the states of North Carolina, Georgia, and South Carolina; member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Dr. Way's first published paper was a "Report of a Case of Poisoning from the Hypodermatic Use of Cocaine Muriate," *Philadelphia Medical News*, 1887; "Value of Acetanilid in Enteric Fever," *ibid.*, 1888; "Report of a Laparotomy for Acute Intestinal Obstruction, with recovery," *ibid.*, 1888; "Ovulation without Menstruation," *Nashville Medical News*, 1887; "Traumatic Sympathetic Ophthalmia," *N. C. Medical Journal*, 1887; "A Death from Phlegmonous Tonsilitis," *N. Y. Medical Record*, 1888; "A Plea for the more General Use of Chloroform in Non-Operative Cases of Obstetrics," Transactions of the North Carolina Medical Society, 1891; "The Abuse of Ergot in Obstetric Practice," *ibid.*, 1893; chairman's report on "Materia Medica," *ibid.*, 1887; "Some Practical Observations on the Nature and Treatment of Milk-Sickness," *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, 1893.

Dr. Way married, July 3, 1888, Miss Marietta Welch, of Waynesville. Their two children are: Hilda and Joseph Howell, Jr.

MITCHELL, Lester Charles, Minneapolis, Minn., son of Charles Henry and Margaret (Barlow) Mitchell, grandson of Zenas Mitchell, was born December 6, 1842, in Oswego county, N. Y. He attended the district schools until the age of seventeen, then three years at the academy, Mexico, N. Y. Commenced the study of medicine in 1863, at Fayetteville, N. Y., under Dr. F. M. Byington, afterward studied with Drs. F. S. Low and F. Bickford; attended two courses of lectures at the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan and at the University of the City of New York, Medical Department, and was graduated from the latter institution in 1867. In April of the same year he located in the practice of medicine at Sand Bank, N. Y., continuing there until 1873; was then in Joliet, Ill., until 1879, and since the latter date at Minneapolis. During the winter of 1873–'74 he took a post-graduate course, also a special course in physical diagnosis from Prof. A. L. Loomis, at the University of the City of New York.

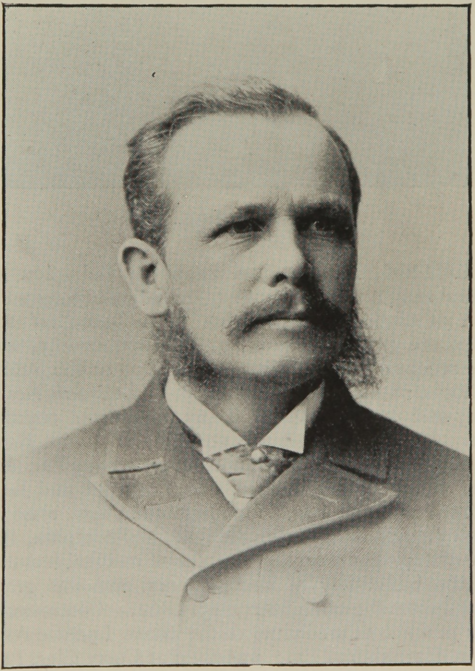
Dr. Mitchell is a member of Hennepin County Medical Society, and of the Minnesota State Medical Society, and has been a frequent contributor to various medical journals. While a practitioner in Illinois he was surgeon of the Tenth Regiment, Illinois Infantry; was superintendent of Minnesota College Hospital, 1881–'84, and professor of toxicology in Minnesota Hospital College (medical), 1884–'88.

LESTER CHARLES MITCHELL.

Dr. Mitchell was obliged to give up the active practice of medicine in 1879 on account of impaired health, but still holds his membership in the medical societies, and always finds time to read the latest reports of medical and surgical research. He is president of the Wisconsin, Minnesota & Pacific Railway, president of the Great Western Elevator Company, and president of the Aberdeen Mill Company (flouring).

Married, May 1, 1867, Miss Marcia A., daughter of R. C. Hatch, Fayetteville, N. Y. They have one child: Mattie Hatch, now Mrs. W. H. Hunt, of San Antonio, Texas.

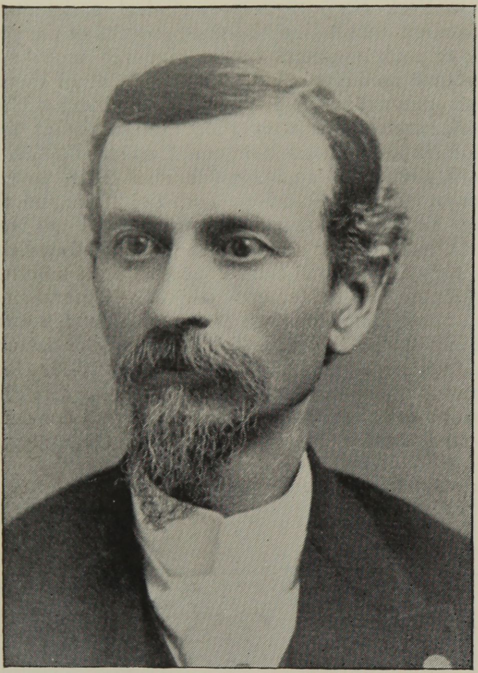
WOODBRIDGE, Luther Dana, Williamstown, Mass., son of Stephen Goodyear and Sarah Ann (Fisher) Woodbridge, grandson of Samuel Edwards Woodbridge, was born December 27, 1850, at Perth Amboy, N. J. He prepared for college at the Pingry school, Elizabeth, N. J.; was graduated A. B. from Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., in 1872, and received the degree of A. M. from the same in 1875. After graduating in 1872 he held the position of tutor in Robert College, Constantinople, Turkey, 1872–'73; was instructor in physical training in Williams College, 1873–'74. Commenced the study of medicine in 1874, attending three courses of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, and was graduated in 1877, receiving a diploma of special examination honors. Dr. Woodbridge was house physician Roosevelt Hospital, New York city, 1878–'79; clinical assistant in Chambers Street Hospital three months of the year 1879; took a special course of seven months in practical medicine, Medical Department of Vienna University, 1879–'80; was interne in London Hospital, surgical wards, in 1880, and assistant surgeon in Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York city, 1882–'83. He has also taken several special courses in the New York Polyclinic and the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, has been in the private practice of medicine in New York city, being associated with a former preceptor, Dr. T. H. Burchard, 1881–'84, and since the latter year has been professor of anatomy and physiology in Williams College. He was lecturer on hygiene in the same institution, 1881–'84, lecturer on the nervous system in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Boston, 1894, and continues in that work. He is a member of the American Medical Association; Massachusetts Medical Society, and member of its council; Berkshire District Medical Society, of which he was president in 1893–'94; North Berkshire Medical Association, and its president in 1889–'90; member of Berkshire Congregational Club. His medical writings



LUTHER DANA WOODBRIDGE.

include papers on "Abortive Treatment of Typhoid Fever," 1888; "Antiseptic Medication," 1890; syllabus of a course of lectures on anatomy and physiology, and syllabus of a course of lectures on the nervous system.

Married, July 23, 1879, Miss Abigail M. Mather, of Williamstown, Mass. Their children are: Homer Edwards, Benjamin Mather, and Elizabeth Dana Woodbridge.



ADAM SHIRK.

SHIRK, Adam, San Leandro, Cal., son of Abraham Faber and Sarah (Uhland) Shirk, grandson of Christian Shirk, was born December 20, 1840, in Swatara township, Lebanon county, Pa. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native township, at Lebanon Academy and Mount Joy Academy, Lancaster county, Pa. He commenced the study of medicine Nov. 1, 1858, at Jonestown, Lebanon county, Pa., his medical preceptors being S. K. Treichler and J. J. Woodward, and was a member of the quiz class of Drs. Levick, Hunt, and Penrose, Philadelphia, Pa. He attended two regular courses of medical lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated from the same March 13, 1862. Commenced the practice of medicine at the State Lunatic Asylum, Harrisburg, Pa.; was then at Corry City, Pa., six months; Johnstown, Mo., two years; Montrose, Mo., two years; Cuero, Tex., one year; Oakland and Alameda, Cal., one year. He has been a member of the Erie County (Pa.) Medical Society, and of the Travis County (Tex) Medical Society. He was acting assistant surgeon U. S. Navy, from July 1, 1862, to May 5, 1865; U. S. examining surgeon, Montrose, Mo.; town trustee, Montrose; U. S. examining surgeon, Albuquerque, N. M.; for five years assistant superintendent Texas State Lunatic Asylum, Austin, Tex., and for the past four years has held the position of superintendent and resident physician, Alameda County Infirmary, San Leandro, Cal. He is a member of the G. A. R. He served through the epidemic of yellow-fever at Key West, Fla., in 1862.

Married, July 11, 1867, Mrs. Virginia Harbert. He has one son, Adam Hull Shirk, and two stepsons, E. L. and J. W. Harbert.

HOWLAND, Francis Lamb, Huntsville, Ont., born December 13, 1842, at Whitby, Ont., is the son of the late Thomas F. and Mary Ann (Lamb) Howland, grandson of the late Thomas F. Howland, of Oxford, Eng., late quartermaster of Her Majesty's forces at Gananoque, Ont., during the rebellion of 1837–'38, and one of the political exiles from the United States after the War of 1812, commonly known in Canadian history as United Empire Loyalists. On the maternal side Celtic blood flows in the doctor's veins through the Lambs and Wallaces of the Highlands of Scotland, who, being Jacobites, strongly supported the claims of the luckless young pretender, Prince Charlie, and had to seek shelter in Ireland from the victorious forces. He was educated in the public schools of Middlesex county, Ont., the high school of Arkona, Ont., and at the Normal School, Toronto. He commenced the study of medicine in 1863, at Arkona, under the preceptorship of Drs. E. G. and Henry Edwards; attended a full course of lectures at McGill University, Faculty of Medicine, Montreal, and was graduated in 1867. He commenced the practice of medicine the same year at Woodstock, Ont., and remained until 1875, during which time he was

FRANCIS LAMB HOWLAND.

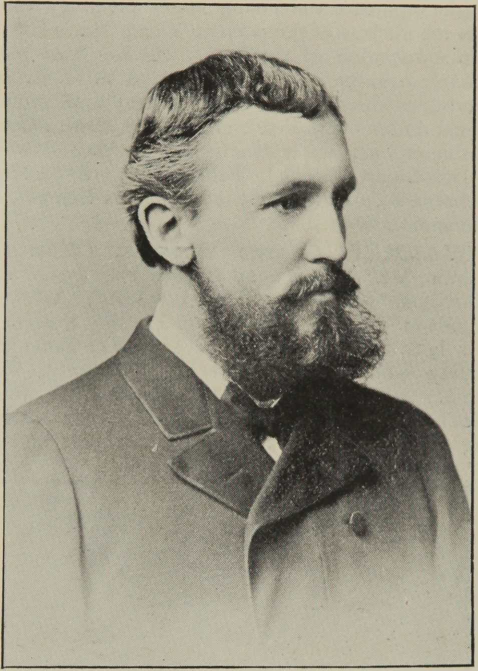
elected trustee of Woodstock College and member of its executive committee. In 1875 Dr. Howland removed to Huntsville, at that time a new section of the country rapidly peopling with free grant settlers and lumbermen. For a time Huntsville was the outpost of civilization, between which and the north pole there was no resident physician. Some of his professional calls necessitated over one hundred miles of travel, in which snow-shoes, fording of rivers, birch-bark canoes, the howling of wolves, the presence of bears, etc., were not unfamiliar to sight and hearing. To-day, so rapid has been the march of civilization, his principal visits are made by rail and steamboat, calls for his services are made by telegraph and telephone, and his residence is lighted by electricity.

Dr. Howland is a life member of the Associated Alumni of Woodstock College; member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario; Ontario Medical Association; Ontario Health Association; has been vice-president of the County of Simcoe Medical Association, and was elected president July 12, 1894; president of Muskoka, Parry Sound, and Nippissing Medical Association; medical health officer of Chaffey; issuer of marriage licenses; a justice of the peace since 1875; reeve of Chaffey, 1883–'84; reeve of Huntsville, 1889–'90, '93; district surgeon to the Grand Trunk Railway since 1889. He is also a member of several friendly societies, including Ancient Order of United Workmen, Loyal Orange Association; Sons of Scotland, etc. For two years Dr. Howland was editor of the Huntsville *Liberal*, 1876–'77, and later founded the Huntsville *Forester*, of which he was editor in 1878–'79. He is proprietor and medical superintendent of the General Hospital, Huntsville, and is aided by a resident house surgeon and a staff of trained nurses and assistants.

In 1869 Dr. Howland, at the request of the mayor of Woodstock, took measures to prevent the invasion of small-pox, and for preventing the spread of the disease received the thanks of the council and ample financial remuneration. During the same year he also had charge of an outbreak of scarlatina among two hundred students at Woodstock College. He has taken an active part, both with the pen and on the stump, in political affairs, and at a convention of Reformers of Muskoka and Parry Sound, held in Huntsville March 21, 1894, consisting of delegates from twenty-five townships, he was chosen president.

Married, June 14, 1870, Miss Jeanie L. Huggard, of Summit Lodge, Woodstock, Ont.

STUART, Francis Hart, Brooklyn, N. Y., born July 29, 1846, in Logansport, Ind., is the son of Hon. William Z. Stuart, LL. D., a distinguished lawyer and judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana, and a graduate of Amherst College, who was one of the early settlers of Logansport. His mother was Minerva Hart (Potter) Stuart, of Litchfield county, Conn., her father, grandfather, and other male relatives being graduates of Yale College. He attended Asbury University, now DePaw, for its scientific course, remaining two years, and completing the full course of mathematics. He then engaged for a time in mercantile work in Binghamton, N. Y., but gave his evenings and spare moments to the study of Latin and Greek. Later he completed his classical preparation for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and entered Dartmouth College, where he was graduated in 1871. He attended medical lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York and at the Long Island College Hospital, graduating from the latter institution in 1873. After graduating he was resident physician at St. Mary's Hospital, then he was appointed adjunct surgeon to the Long Island College Hospital, and for several years was on the staff of St. Peter's Hospital. The latter position was resigned to accept the position of Registrar of Vital Statistics, Brooklyn Board of Health. The system of records there introduced by him has been maintained ever since. He was demonstrator of anatomy, Long Island College Hospital, for several years, which position he resigned to become lecturer on obstetrics in 1882. In 1894 he was elected to the staff of the Brooklyn Hospital as obstetrician.

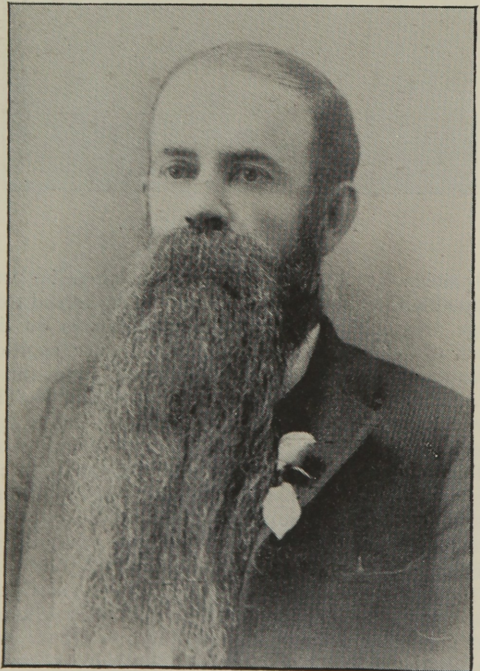

FRANCIS HART STUART.

Dr. Stuart's contributions to medical literature include papers on surgery, obstetrics, and medicine, among them being "Removal of the Upper Jaw for Sarcoma," "Treatment of Varicose Ulcers," "Treatment of Malignant Growths by Means of Caustics," "The Use of Obstetric Forceps," "The Obstetrics and Gynecology of Wm. Harvey," "Laceration of the Perineum and Its Immediate Repair," "Treatment of Puerperal Convulsions," "The Use of Ergot," "Principles of Treatment Based Upon Recent Medical Progress," "Sterilization, with Exhibition of a New Sterilizer." He also edits the department of diseases of children in the *Brooklyn Medical Journal.* Dr. Stuart has translated from the German, Vierordt's Medical Diagnosis, a work which has found such general acceptance that it has passed the third edition.

Dr. Stuart is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings; fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; member of the British Medical Association; American Academy of Medicine; of the Brooklyn Pathological Society, of which he is vice-president. As a young man in Binghamton he organized the Young Men's Meeting, which was the nucleus of the present Young Men's Christian Association of that city. He has also been actively connected with the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A., serving as director and vice-president until professional duties compelled him to resign these offices, but he still acts upon its advisory board.

Dr. Stuart married, February 9, 1875, Miss Rebecca S., daughter of the late James Kemper, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

WALKER, George Thomas, (Wharton) Vinton, Va., son of Maj. George Harveyson and Magdalene Campbell (McClaugherty) Walker, grandson of John Walker (of English descent), was born June 11, 1848, in that part of Botetourt county which later became Craig county, Virginia. His maternal grandfather was Capt. John McClaugherty, a native of Ireland. After obtaining an education in the common schools and at Pearisburg Academy, he taught in the public schools of West Virginia, Virginia, and Tennessee, and read medicine during the time, also learned stenography without the aid of a teacher. By his own efforts he acquired sufficient means to obtain an education; read medicine in the office of Franklin B. Watkins, Richmond, Va.; attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, 1872–'73, and at the Medical College of Virginia during the summer session of 1873, and the winter session of 1873–'74, graduating March 3, 1874, from the last named institution. Dr. Walker located in the practice of medicine in April, 1874, at Gish's Mills, now Vinton, Va. He is a member of the Medical Society of Virginia, 1875; of Roanoke Medical Society; honorary member of the Mineralogical Society of Roanoke College, Salem, Va.; president of Vinton board of health since its organization in 1892; mayor of Vinton, in 1888–'89; town treasurer in 1884–'87; president of the board of school trustees since 1884, and vice-president of Roanoke county school board, 1894. He was delegate to the meeting of the American Medical Association in 1876. Dr. Walker is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and has been a trustee for many years. He has held the office of steward in the church many times and is now recording steward.



GEORGE THOMAS WALKER.

Married, March 7, 1876, Miss Naomi Jennie, eldest daughter of John C. Fox, Esq., of Roanoke county, Va. Their children are: Henry Hale, Jenner Fox, Harold Walton, and Magda Caskie Walker.

SIZER, Nelson Buell, Brooklyn, N. Y., son of Nelson and Sarah Hale (Remington) Sizer, was born December 10, 1846, at Avon, Conn. He obtained his preparatory education at the Connecticut Literary Institution, Suffield, Conn., class of 1866; and was graduated B. S. from the University of the City of New York, class of 1869. He commenced the study of medicine in 1868, with Prof. Henry Draper, in New York city; attended three full courses and three summer courses of medical lectures at the University of the City of New York, Medical Department, and was graduated M. D., in the class of 1871. In 1871, and again in 1873, he pursued post-graduate studies in Europe, and in 1893 was a pupil in bacteriology, under Surgeon General Sternberg, at the Hoagland Bacteriological Laboratory, Brooklyn, N. Y. On his first voyage to Europe, in 1871, he acted in the capacity of ship surgeon; was house surgeon to Roosevelt Hospital, N. Y., 1871–'72, and of Presbyterian Hospital, N. Y., 1872–'73; was assistant surgeon to Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, 1874–'84; was senior surgeon to Chinese Hospital, Brooklyn, 1891–'93, and holds the same position in the new Bushwick Hospital, Brooklyn. He has been surgeon to out-of-door department of the latter, for about fifteen years, or since its foundation. He is professor of anatomy and physiology at the American Institute of Phrenology, New York city; and for about five years he was adjunct surgeon to Long Island College Hospital. In 1893 he was appointed pathologist and bacteriologist to Bushwick Hospital, Brooklyn.

Dr. Sizer is an original fellow of the New York State Medical Association; member of Kings County Medical Society; and of the Medical Association of Kings County. He is largely engaged in general surgery, being especially interested in the departments of the eye, ear, skin, and throat. He has for many years been expert in pathological histology, urinalysis, and bacteriology, and has published many papers in the medical journals, in the Proceedings of the Kings County Medical Society, and of the New York State Medical Association. Dr. Sizer is a Mason, and is much interested in religious work.

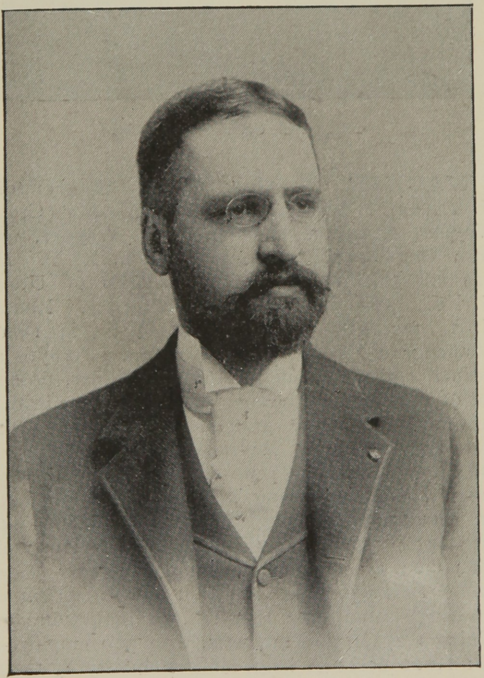
NELSON BUELL SIZER.

Married, March 24, 1875, Miss Georgiana, only child of George and Sarah L. (Weed) Mitchell, of Brooklyn, both deceased. They have no children.

WILCOX, Reynold Webb, New York city, son of Col. Vincent Meigs and Catherine Millicent (Webb) Wilcox, was born March 29, 1856, at Madison, Conn. He was educated in the Bartlett High School, New London, Conn., at Lee's Academy, Madison, Conn., and at Yale University, from which he was graduated as B. A., in 1878. He also received the degree of M. A., from Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., in 1881, and LL. D., from Maryville College, Maryville, Tenn., 1892. Dr. Wilcox commenced the study of medicine in 1878 at Harvard University, Medical School, and was graduated in 1881, and then spent nearly two years in study in Vienna, Heidelberg, Paris, and Edinburgh. Returning to the United States in 1883, Dr. Wilcox entered upon the practice of medicine in New York city. In the earlier portion of his medical career he served as physician to the North-Eastern and to the Demilt dispensaries. He has been professor of clinical medicine and therapeutics, New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, since 1890, visiting physician to St. Mark's Hospital since 1893; assistant visiting physician to Bellevue Hospital since 1890; therapeutic editor of the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences* since 1891.

Dr. Wilcox is a member of the American Academy of Medicine; New York Academy of Medicine; Lenox Medical Society; Harvard Medical Society, of which he was president in 1894; Clinical Society; Harvard Medical Alumni Association; Society of the Colonial Wars; Sons of the Revolution; General Society of the War of 1812; Military Order of the Loyal Legion, U. S.; Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., of which he was surgeon-general in 1892–'93; member of the Manhattan Club, and of the Harvard Club.

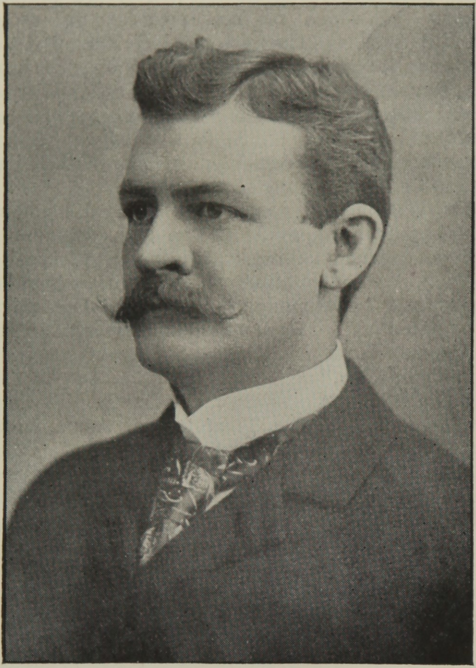
Dr. Wilcox is a specialist in internal medicine and has been a prolific writer, including among others, papers on "Medical Education Abroad," "Medical Photography," "The Hot Springs of Arkansas," "Albuminuria and Ovariotomy," "Naphthalin," "Hydrastis Canadensis," "The Pulmonic Form of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis," "Apomorphine," "Acute Circumscribed Cutaneous Oedema," "Cocillana," "Hydrastis, Viburnum and Piscidia," "The Treatment of Acute Bronchitis," "The Management of Lithaemia," "Cactus Grandifloras," "Endarteritis Proliferans Chronica," "The Treatment of Anaemia," "The Cholera of 1892 at New York," "Asaprol," "The Syrup of Hydriodic Acid," "A New Preparation of the Hypophosphites," "Artificial Alimentation," "Uraemic Hemiplegia," "A New Preparation of Creosote," published in the leading medical journals. Dr. Wilcox is also the author of the "Descendants of William Wilcox-



REYNOLD WEBB WILCOX.

son, Vincent Meigs, and Richard Webb," "A System of Case Records," and the American editor of W. Hale White's "Materia Medica and Therapeutics," now in its second edition.

Unmarried.



CHARLES GRAY WAGNER.

WAGNER, Charles Gray, Binghamton, N. Y., son of Edward and Alida Eleanor (Gray) Wagner, grandson of Peter P. H. Wagner, was born October 10, 1856, at Minden, N. Y. He was educated in the public schools of Utica, N. Y., and in Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., receiving the degree of B. S., in 1880. Commenced the study of medicine in 1876, at Cornell University, under Burt G. Wilder, professor of comparative anatomy and physiology in that university. He was graduated M. D. in 1882, from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York; was interne at the Presbyterian Hospital, serving the usual term on both the medical and surgical divisions, 1882–'84; assistant physician at the Utica State Hospital, 1884–'92; associate editor of the *American Journal of Insanity*, 1884–'92; and superintendent of the Binghamton State Hospital, an institution containing 1,271 insane patients, with 300 employés, and 1,000 acres of land, since February 8, 1892. He spent the fall of 1889 in foreign hospitals, giving special attention to nervous and mental diseases. His contributions to medical literature are a paper on "Trephining in General Paresis, with Report of Case," published in the *American Journal of Insanity*, 1889; and several papers read before the medical societies and published in their transactions.

Dr. Wagner is a member of the New York State Medical Association; Oneida County Medical Society; Utica Medical Library Association; Broome County Medical Society; Binghamton Academy of Medicine; American Medico-Psychological Association; Alumni Associations of Cornell University; College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, and of the Presbyterian Hospital, New York; Binghamton Club; Dobson Club, and of the Board of Trade, Binghamton, N. Y. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, Faxton Lodge, Utica.

PRAEGER, Hubert Francisco, Brooklyn, N. Y., born at Stockholm, Sweden, February 25, 1850, is the son of Dr. Theodore and Marguerite (Collet) Praeger, and grandson of Henry A. Praeger, late chapel master to the late king of Hanover. He is a descendant of Catherine I, Empress of Russia, and a third cousin of the Duke of Treviso, prime minister of France under Napoleon I. His father was a friend and correspondent of Alexander Von Humboldt, some of whose letters are now in his possession. His uncle, Dr. Ferdinand Praeger, was a life long friend and earliest supporter of Richard Wagner.

Dr. H. F. Praeger received his literary education at Boulogne, France, where he also took a three-years course in music under the tuition of Alexander Guilmant. In 1875 he commenced the study of medicine, under the preceptorship of Dr. Elliott Richardson, of Philadelphia, and entered Jefferson Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1878. Dr. Praeger was appointed laryngoscopic clinical assistant in Jefferson Medical College Hospital, in 1878, and assistant demonstrator of anatomy in the college department of

HUBERT FRANCISCO PRAEGER.

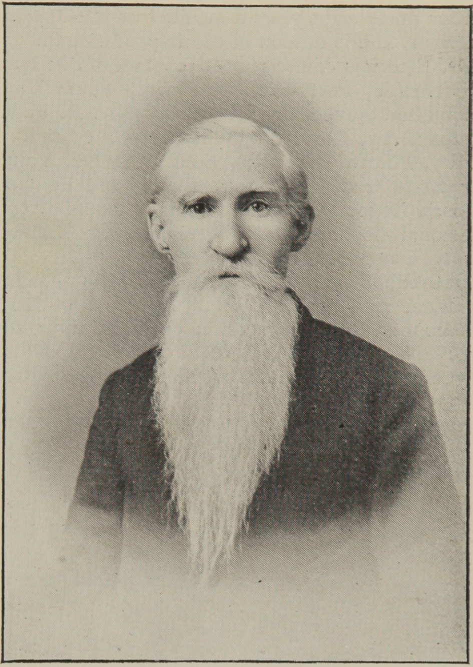
practical anatomy, in 1878; received the appointment of surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital, Bethlehem, Pa., in 1879, and held the position until 1881, during the third year of that connection being promoted to senior surgeon of the hospital. He is the inventor of the flexible bullet and probe forceps, which was to have been used upon President Garfield had the surgeons found it safe to remove the bullet; also the inventor of the cranioclast exhibited and described by Prof. Ellerslie Wallace of Philadelphia to the American Medical Association in 1878.

Dr. Praeger is an artist and has painted upwards of one hundred different subjects in pathological anatomy, which are used for instruction in various medical schools in this country.

Dr. Praeger is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings; Brooklyn Pathological Society, and of the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association.

Married, August 16, 1882, Adeline E. F., daughter of Frederick Stilling, of Brooklyn. They have four children: Frederick, Mildred, Louise, and Mabel Francisca Praeger.

RICE, William B., Olar P. O., Barnwell county, S. C., third and youngest son of David and Nancy (Branch) Rice, was born on his father's plantation in Barnwell county, S. C., September 19, 1835. His grandfather, David Rice, was a native of Virginia, and went to South Carolina as a soldier during the Revolutionary War. Dr. Rice's education began in the Oldfield schools, when he was nine years old. In 1850, at the age of fifteen years, he was sent to Mount Zion Collegiate Institute, a classical school situated at Winnsboro, S. C. Before the completion of his preparatory course for college, his health failed and he returned home in 1854. In January, 1855, he began the study of medicine with an elder brother, Dr. Joseph Rice, and in October of the same year matriculated in the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, Charleston, his preceptors being John Edward Holbrook, E. Geddings, Samuel Henry Dickson, Henricus R. Frost, Thomas G. Prioleau, and Charles Upham Shepard. Having attended the prescribed course in that college, and in the interim, a medical school, taught by J. Julien Chisolm, Francis T. Miles, F. Peyre, Porcher, F. M. Geddings, and S. L. Lockwood, he was graduated with the degree of M. D., March 15, 1857. He began the practice of medicine at Beach Branch, Beaufort county, S. C., in 1858, where he remained three months, then, returning to his home the same year, he continued the practice of medicine and assumed the supervision of his planting interest until 1861. At the breaking out of the Civil War, Dr. Rice was captain of a local military company known as the Bamberg Guards, and with that company enlisted as captain in Col. Johnson Hagood's First Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, and was assigned to the position of Company K, July, 1861, with which he served until April, 1862. Declining further service as captain, in 1862, he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Confederate states, at Richmond, Va., and served in the hospitals at that point; in 1864 was appointed surgeon of Col. W. H. Duncan's regiment of Col. A. D. Goodwyn's brigade of state troops, and was in charge of the brigade hospital at Grahamville, S. C., when the retreat began in 1865, and continued surgeon of Duncan's regiment until the close of the war.

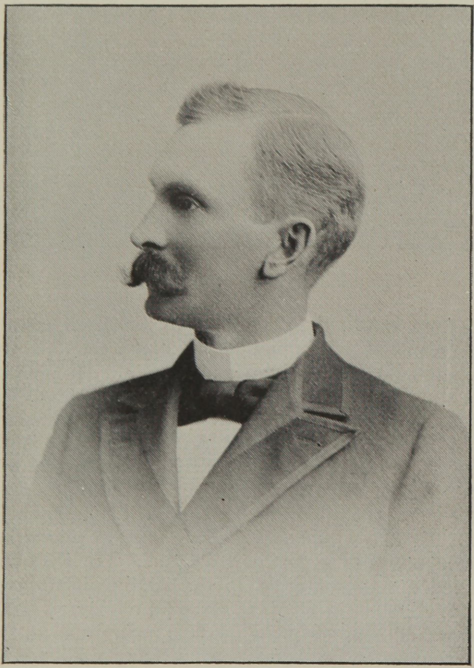


WILLIAM B. RICE.

He then returned to his farm in Barnwell county and resumed the practice of medicine and the management of his plantation interests. In 1868 he was appointed one of four delegates to represent the county in a convention of farmers held in Columbia, S. C., for the purpose of reorganizing the State Agricultural and Mechanical Society. In 1883 he was located in the town of Bamberg, S. C., and practised there until 1887; since that time at his home near Olar, S. C., where he owns a cotton plantation which occupies a part of his time. Dr. Rice was elected a representative to the state legislature of South Carolina in 1879, to serve an unexpired term, and was a member of the medical committee and of the committee on agriculture. Being reëlected in 1880 for a full term, he served in the sessions of 1880–'81, and an extra session in 1882, and was chairman of the committee on engrossed bills, and a member of the committee on internal improvements. He was one of the delegates elected by the legislature to represent the Second Congressional district of South Carolina at the Centennial at Yorktown, Va., October 18, 1881. In 1891–'92 he was chairman of the Democratic party of Barnwell county, S. C. In 1870 he wrote and read an essay on "Long Forage," before the Barnwell Agricultural Society, and an essay on "Sugar-Cane," before a meeting of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Society, at its summer meeting at Greenville, S. C., July, 1881. He is a contributor of clinical cases to the medical journals, and also writes occasional articles for the secular press. He is a member of the South Carolina Medical Association, Barnwell County Medical Society, and is an ex-member of the board of health of Bamberg. He has been lecturer of a county alliance, and president of a sub-alliance; and for thirty-eight years a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is deacon of the Baptist church.

Dr. Rice was commissioned captain of the Bamberg Guards, Forty-third Regiment, South Carolina militia, November 6, 1858, by Gov. R. F. W. Allston; by Gov. Wade Hampton, captain of cavalry, Fourth Regiment, South Carolina Volunteer State Troops, July 3, 1877; and by Gov. Johnson Hagood one of the commissioners of congressional election, for congressman for Barnwell county, October 19, 1882.

Married, September 11, 1860, Miss Frances Urbanna, daughter of Col. O. R. Faust, of Barnwell county. Of their seven children, three survive: Nannie Rebecca, wife of W. S. Miley; Hayne Faust Rice; and Malcolm Nicholson Rice.



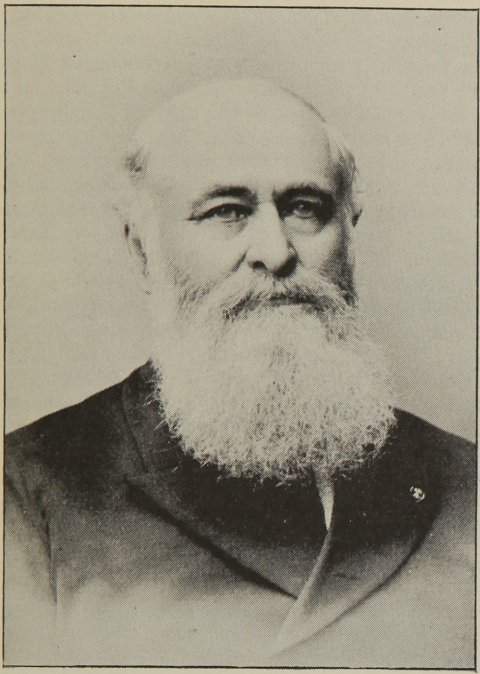
CLINTON H. SCOTT.

SCOTT, Clinton H., Como, Col., son of William and Anna (Spalding) Scott, grandson of Hon. George Scott, was born September 29, 1855, at Towanda, Pa. He was educated at the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute, Towanda; State Normal School, Mansfield; and at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa. Commenced the study of medicine in 1874, at Towanda, with Dr. J W. Lyman, and later with Dr W. G. MacConnell, and Dr. J. W. Barr of Philadelphia. Attended two courses of medical lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and was graduated from the same in 1878. He immediately commenced the practice of medicine at Athens, Pa., where he remained during the years 1878 and 1879; was then at Sayre, Pa., 1880–'83; Como, Col., 1884–'87; Denver, Col., 1888–'91; and again in Como since 1892. He was vice-president of the Bradford County (Pa.) Medical Society, 1880–'83; state censor of Pennsylvania, 1883; member Elmira, N. Y., Academy of Medicine; honorary member Chemung county (N. Y.) Medical Society; ex-member of the Colorado State Medical Society. He was coroner of Bradford county (Pa.), 1879–'83; coroner Park county (Col.), 1884–'88; health commissioner of Como in 1885; county physician for Park county, 1885–'87. He is a member of the National Association of Railway Surgeons; the Southwestern Association of Railway Surgeons; assistant surgeon of the Union Pacific Railway. He was mayor of Como in 1886. He is a member of the order of Masons; A. O. U. W.; Select Knights; Kassidean Knights. Unmarried.

WARDNER, Horace, La Porte, Ind., son of Philip, Jr., and Maria (Frisby) Wardner, grandson of Philip Wardner, was born August 25, 1829, at Perry, N. Y. He obtained an academic education at Aurora Academy and at Alfred University, from the latter of which he received the honorary degree of A. M., in 1888. He commenced the study of medicine in 1852, at Almond, N. Y., his preceptors being Drs. Wm. B. Alley, C. C. Robinson, A. B. Palmer, and DeLaskie Miller; attended two courses of lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, and was graduated February 20, 1856. Settled in the practice of medicine in April of the same year, at Libertyville, Ill., remained there until January, 1857, and then removed to Chicago, Ill., where he practised his profession until May, 1861, and then went into the army as surgeon of the Twelfth Illinois Infantry Volunteers. After the close of the war he practised in Cairo, Ill., until 1878, then became superintendent of the Illinois Southern Hospital for Insane, in which position he continued until 1890; since then he has been at La Porte, Ind., most of the time, and has retired from active practice of his profession. He served through the epidemic of cholera at Cairo in 1866, and of yellow fever in 1876–'78; was demonstrator of anatomy, Chicago Medical College, 1860–'61; surgeon to St. Mary's Infirmary, Cairo, 1868–'78; superintendent of Illinois Hospital for Insane, August 6, 1878, to January 22, 1890; and superintendent of Gray Sanitarium, La Porte, since 1892. This is an institution for the treatment of nervous diseases, alcoholic and drug habits or diseases.

Dr. Wardner is a member and ex-president of the Southern Illinois Medical Association; member of the American Medical Association; and of the Association of Medical Superintendents of Hospitals for the Insane. He was a member of the Illinois State Board of Health, 1877–'83, and its president in 1881–'82. He is also a member of the orders of Masons, Knights Templar, Grand Army of the Republic, Loyal Legion, and life member of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

He has given special attention to insanity and nervous diseases, and his publications include a thesis on "Glycerine," 1856, *North Western Medical Journal;* "Employment in the Treatment of Insanity," Transactions of the Ninth International Medical Congress; "State Control of Public Health," Report of the Illinois State Board of Health, 1883; "Preventable Causes of Insanity," a pamphlet, 1883; and the biennial reports of the Illinois Southern Hospital for Insane, 1878–'90.



HORACE WARDNER.

He married Miss Louise Rockwood, of Wisconsin, February 16, 1858. They have brought up and educated three girls as adopted daughters, all of whom are happily settled in homes of their own.

SHAKESPEARE, Edward Oram, Rosemont, Pa., born May 19, 1846, at Dover, Del., is the son of William McIntire and Catherine (Haman) Shakespeare, grandson of Benjamin Shakespeare and of Edward Haman, both of New Castle county, Del., and great-grandson of Samuel and Susanna (Mister) Shakespeare, both born at Coventry, Eng., settled and died in New Castle county, Del.

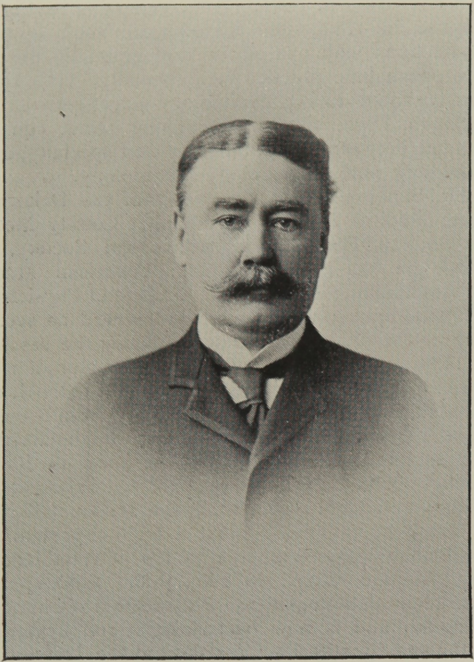
Dr. Shakespeare was educated at the Classical Academy, Dover, Del., entered Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., sophomore year 1864, was graduated A. B., 1867, and received the honorary degree of A. M., 1870, and Ph. D., 1889. He commenced the study of medicine in 1866, while still a student at Dickinson College, his preceptors being Dr. Gove Saulsbury and Dr. Clayton A. Cowgill, of Dover; attended two courses of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, Medical Department, was graduated in 1869, and immediately thereafter entered upon the practice of medicine, in partnership with Dr. Isaac Jurup, an old established physician of large practice, at Dover, Del., continuing the connection until the winter of 1874, when he removed to Philadelphia and engaged in practice and work in pathology. Dr. Shakespeare worked at bacteriology in the Imperial health office, Berlin, under Koch, in 1883, and under the same at the Hygienic Institute in 1885; studied the chemistry of bacteriology under Praskaur at the Hygienic Institute in Berlin, and at the University of Bern, under Neucky, in 1891. After removing to Philadelphia, in 1874, Dr. Shakespeare soon formed connections with eye clinics and gradually drifted into ophthalmic practice as a specialty. His time was devoted to ophthalmology exclusively from 1880 to 1890, those years being about equally divided between the practice of that specialty, and laboratory work at pathology bacteriology.

Dr. Shakespeare is a member of the Delaware State Medical Society, Philadelphia County Medical Society, Philadelphia Pathological Society, of which he has been president; American Medical Association; fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; was elected and served as secretary of the senate of Delaware during the session of 1873; was appointed division inspector of rifle practice, 1881, with rank of lieutenant-colonel, on the staff of Major General John F. Hartranft, commander of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and served until the death of the latter in 1889, during which time he was appointed adjutant of military rifle team representing the National Guard of America, engaged against a team representing the British Volunteers, in a match at Wimbledon, near London, Eng., in 1883. Dr. Shakespeare has been pathologist to Philadelphia (Charity) Hospital, and is now bacteriologist and hygienist to the same institution; assistant at the University of Pennsylvania eye clinic; lecturer on operative ophthalmic surgery in the latter institution; temporarily filled the office of port physician of Philadelphia, during the threatened invasion of cholera in 1892; chairman of the commission to select a site for the Philadelphia municipal hospital for infectious diseases, 1893.

Dr Shakespeare was selected by the mayor of Philadelphia to make examinations into and report upon the nature and cause of the Plymouth epidemic of typhoid fever in 1885; was commissioned by President Cleveland, in 1885, to investigate cholera in Europe and India, covering a period of one year in those countries; appointed by the United States secretary of agriculture, 1888, chairman of the commission to examine and report upon the cause and means of prevention of hog cholera, or swine plague; selected chairman of the committee to make microscopic examinations of and report upon the brain of Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield. In June, 1893, Dr. Shakespeare assumed the editorship of the department of hygiene and preventive medicine of the *Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette.*

Dr. Shakespeare's contributions to medical literature include: "A New Ophthalmometer," designed for accurate measurements of the interior and exterior of the eye of man and animals during life; "Nature of Reparatory Inflammation in Arteries after Ligature," which was awarded the Warren triennial prize in 1877; the Toner lecture at Washington on "Reparatory Inflammation in

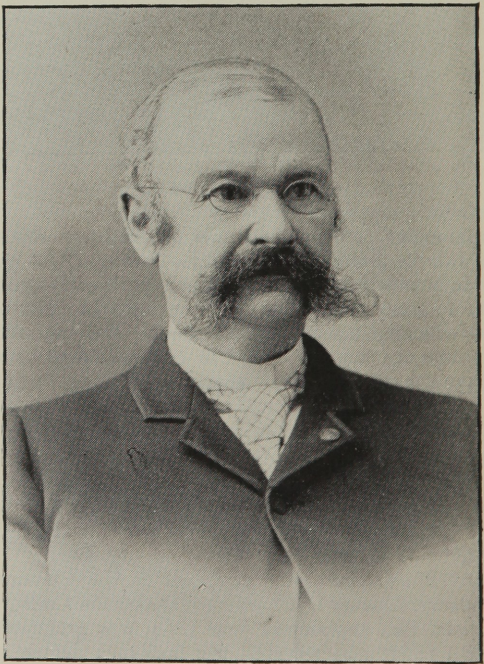
Arteries after Ligature, Acupressure and Torsion;" a course of ten lectures in 1882, called the Müter Lecture of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, the subject being, "The Intimate Nature of Inflammation," embodying a long series of original experiments upon the so-called non-vascular tissues; translation and annotation, in conjunction with Dr. J. H. C. Simes, of Cornil and Ranvier's Pathological Histology; author of the chapter on "Histology" of Allen's Anatomy; report upon the Plymouth epidemic of typhoid fever of 1885, which was largely instrumental in establishing the state board of health of Pennsylvania; "Report on Cholera in Europe and India," an official document of 945 quarto pages printed by the United States government; "Sur la Nature Infectieuse du Tétanos Traumatique," Arch. Roum. de med. et de chir., being an abstract of a paper read before the International Medical Congress at Washington, 1877; "What Can and Should Be Done to Limit the Prevalence of Tuberculosis in Man?" *Medical News* of Philadelphia, July 26, 1890; "The National Government Should Have Supreme Control of Quarantine at all Frontiers," *ibid.*, September 10, 1892; "Preventative Measures for the Individual During Time of Actual or Threatened Prevalence of Cholera," *ibid.*, September 17, 1892; "Ueber die Structur des Bindegewebes undderen Bedeutung für die Histologie der Entzündungsvorgänge," Berliner Klinische Wochenschrift, 1892, No. 6, claiming ten years priority over Professor Grawitz of Greifswald; "Influence of Milk in Spreading Disease," Public Health circulars, No. 11, issued by the Philadelphia board of health.



EDWARD ORAM SHAKESPEARE.

Dr. Shakespeare married, October 24, 1889, Miss Mary Louise, daughter of the late Matthew Baird, of Philadelphia, formerly the head of Baldwin's Locomotive Works of that city. They have two children, Charles Baird Shakespeare and Edward Oram Shakespeare, Jr.

LEE, Dwight Morgan, Oxford, N. Y., son of Rev. Hiram Wise, D. D., and Miranda (Bacon) Lee, great-grandson of Capt. Abner Bacon, who was promoted for bravery at the Battle of Bunker Hill and afterward served through the War of the Revolution (a portion of the time on Washington's staff) was born January 25, 1843, in Georgetown, N. Y. Educated at Cincinnatus Academy, Cincinnatus, N. Y., and at Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., from which he received the degree of A. B., in 1863; he began to read medicine in 1861, at Earlville, N. Y., under Dr. D. J. Ressegieu; attended two courses of lectures at the University of the City of New York, Medical Department, and at Albany Medical College, graduating from the latter, December 27, 1864. He was assistant surgeon of the Twenty-second New York Volunteer Cavalry from 1864, until mustered out of service in August, 1865; was located in the practice of medicine at Smithville Flats, N. Y., September, 1865, to March, 1867, and at Oxford since the latter date. Dr. Lee is a member of Chenango County Medical Society; Medical Association of Central New York; Medical Society of the State of New York; was health officer from 1870–'91; member of the pension examining board, 1882–'84, and president of the board, 1889–'93; president of the corporation of Oxford (by election), 1881–'87 and 1892; past master and past high priest of Masonic



DWIGHT MORGAN LEE.

lodge and chapter, and member of commandery. Dr. Lee attended lectures at the New York Post-Graduate School and Hospital in 1888–'90, giving special attention to diseases of the eye and ear. He has been a contributor of papers to the medical societies for the past twenty years, many of them having been published in transactions and medical journals.

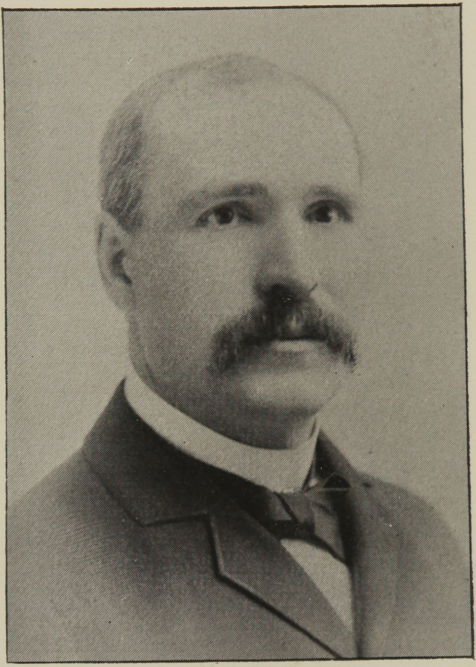
Married, in 1866, Miss Elizabeth E. Gleason. Their children are Charles D., Zaida B., and Walter C.

MERRIAM, Cyrus Knapp, Spokane, Wash., son of Lewis and Mary Ann (Foss) Merriam, grandson of William Merriam, New Salem, Mass., was born June 29, 1848, at Houlton, Me. He is a brother of Col. H. C. Merriam, commanding Seventh U. S. Infantry, and Capt. Lewis Merriam, U. S. Army, retired. He was educated at Houlton Academy (now Ricker Classical Institute) and at Colby University, receiving from the latter institution the degree of A. B. in 1875, and A. M. in 1882.

He taught during college vacations, and obtained his education under trying difficulties. At the university he became a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity. He was appointed sub-master of the Oliver grammar school and teacher of penmanship in the city schools of Lawrence, Mass., for the academic year of 1875–'76. While here teaching he began the study of medicine under Dr. Cyrus L. Chamberlin of that city, and subsequently under Dr. Benjamin F. Bussey, of Houlton, Me. Entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York city in 1877, and the following summer studied under the tutorship of Drs. Burnham & Benoit, of Lowell, Mass. He took the second course of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, from which he was graduated in February, 1879. In the latter institution he took private instruction in diagnosis and in surgery under Prof. A. L. Loomis and Gen. Jno. B. Darby, respectively, and was highly complimented by the latter for his natural aptitude and skill in surgical work.

After practising one year with his former preceptors in Lowell, Mass., he was appointed acting assistant surgeon U. S. army, and assigned temporarily to duty at Vancouver Barracks, Washington Territory, in March, 1880. He served with the U. S. troops in the department of the Columbia for eight years, and was frequently in the field with troops directed to look after the welfare of friendly Indians as well as to curb renegades of Chiefs Moses and Joseph's bands and the Kalispels. He was stationed at Camp Chelan, White Bluffs, Fort Colville, Fort Cœur d'Alene, Idaho (now Fort Sherman), and Fort Spokane, much of the time as post surgeon. During his connection with the army he was complimented by both officers and men for his efficient work and care in treatment of many critical cases, and while at Fort Colville in 1882, was complimented by the medical director of the department, Col. John Moore (now surgeon-general U. S. army, retired) for the diagnosis and treatment of an obscure and difficult case.

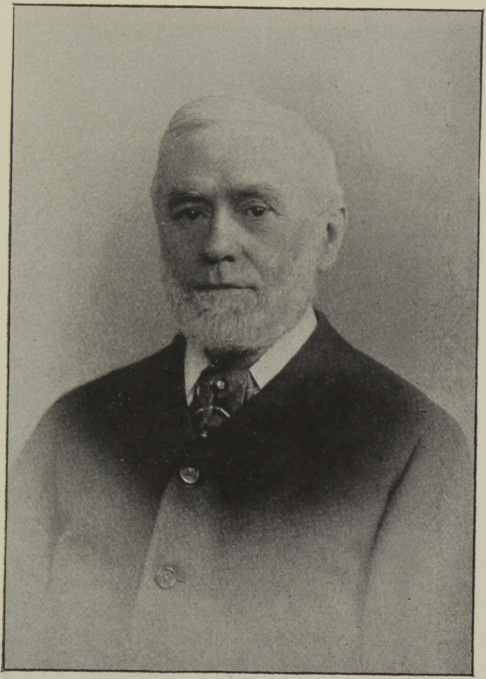
Dr. Merriam severed his connection with the army in December, 1887, and settled in Spokane. He was one of the founders of Spokane County Medical Society in 1888, and was its secretary during the first two years of its existence. He also took part in the organization of the Washington State Medical Society in October, 1889, and became its president in May, 1890, and at the society's meeting in Seattle had the honor of delivering its first presidential address, which is published in the Transactions of the Society for 1891. Dr. Merriam is a member of the staff of the Sacred Heart Hospital of Spokane, having held the position since 1888, and member of the American Medical Association.


CYRUS KNAPP MERRIAM.

WILSON, Henry Parke Custis, Baltimore, Md., son of Henry Parke Custis and Susan E. (Savage) Wilson, grandson of John Custis Wilson, was born March 5, 1827, at Workington, in Somerset county, Md. His preparatory education was obtained at Princeton University, from which he received the degrees of A. B. in 1848, and A. M. in 1851. He commenced the study of medicine in North Hampton county, Va., in 1848, under Dr. Wm. G. Smith; attended one course of lectures at the University of Virginia, Medical Department, and one course at the University of Maryland, School of Medicine, Baltimore, and was graduated from the latter institution in March, 1851. His first and only location in the practice of medicine was in Baltimore, September, 1851.

Dr. Wilson was one of the founders of the American Gynecological Society, and its president in 1889; one of the founders of the Baltimore Obstetrical and Gynecological Society, and its president in 1887–'88; member and in 1881 president of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland;

member of the Baltimore Academy of Medicine, and its president in 1880; member of the British Medical Association; vice-president of the British Gynecological Society; honorary fellow of the Edinburgh Obstetrical Society. He has been surgeon in charge of the Hospital for the Women of Maryland since 1882; consulting gynecologist to St. Agnes Hospital since 1879; and consulting surgeon to Johns Hopkins Hospital since 1889. He was surgeon in charge of Baltimore City Almshouse, 1857–'58. Dr. Wilson was the founder of gynecology in his section of the country, and for some years was the only gynecologist in Baltimore, while now there are over thirty. He was the second Maryland physician to perform a successful ovariotomy, in 1866; was the first physician in that state to remove the uterine appendages by abdominal section, as well as to perform the operation for division of the cervix uteri (Sim's operation). He claims to have been the second physician in the world to remove a large intra-uterine tumor, filling the whole pelvis, by cutting it away in pieces after all other methods had failed, and the patient recovered; Dr. T. A. Emmet was the first to perform such an operation. In 1880 Dr. Wilson performed abdominal section and delivered an eight-pound living child from the abdominal cavity, which lived for over three years and died of cholera infantum, Dr. Chatard having previously delivered a living child from the uterus by the natural passages. He has invented a number of surgical instruments for the surgery peculiar to women, His chief medical papers are: "Ovariotomy during Pregnancy;" "The Hand as a Curette in Post-Partum Hemorrhage;" "Sub-Sulphate of Iron as an Antiseptic in the Surgery of the Pelvis;" "Division of the Cervix Backward in Some Forms of Anteflexion of the Uterus, with Dysmenorrhœa and Sterility;" "The President's Annual Address before the American Gynecological Society in 1889;" "Foreign Bodies left in the Abdomen after Laparotomy;" "Hysterectomy, with a New Clamp for Removal of Large Uterine Tumors;" "Twin Pregnancy: One Child in the Uterus and the Other in the Abdomen;" "Paquelin's Thermo-Cautery with Wilson's Antithermic Shield;" "Uterine Dilatation with a New Instrument," published in the Transactions of the American Gynecological Society.



HENRY PARKE CUSTIS WILSON.

Dr. Wilson is a fellow of the Maryland Historical Society, and has been an elder in the Presbyterian church nearly thirty years, his paternal ancestor, Ephraim Wilson, who came to this country in the early part of the eighteenth century and settled on the eastern shore of Maryland, being one of the founders of the first Presbyterian church in America.

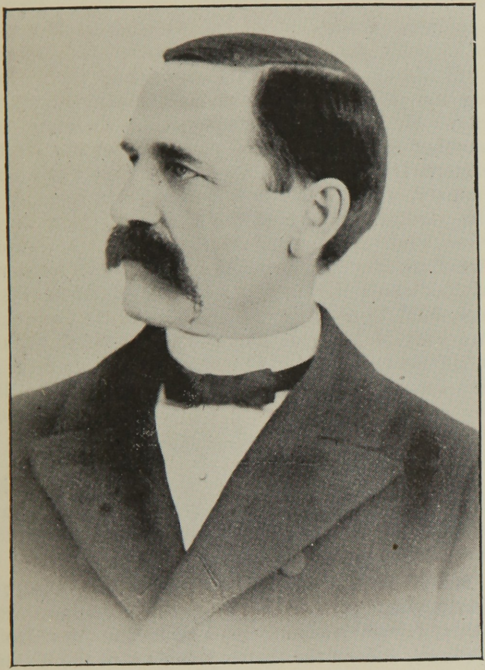
Dr. Wilson married, in 1858, Miss Alicia Brewer Griffith, of Baltimore. They have six living children: Dr. Robert Taylor, Henry Parke Custis, Wm. Griffith, Alicia Brewer, Henrietta Chauncey, and Emily Griffith Wilson.

EDMUND SCHOLLDERFER.

SCHOLLDERFER, Edmund, Yorktown Heights, N. Y., born December 31, 1855, of German parents, in Yorktown, N. Y., is the son of Leonard and Mary Elizabeth (Fisher) Schollderfer. He was educated in the common schools, and received private instruction at the Peekskill Military Academy. Began to read medicine in 1878, at Peekskill, under the guidance of John N. Tilden and Ambrose L. Ranny, of New York city; attended three courses of medical lectures at University Medical College, New York city, and was graduated from the same June 16, 1881.

Dr Schollderfer began to practice medicine in 1881, at Newburgh, N. Y , but removed to Peekskill in 1882, and again to Yorktown in 1884. He is a member of Westchester County Medical Society; is medical examiner for all the large life insurance companies, and a Mason.

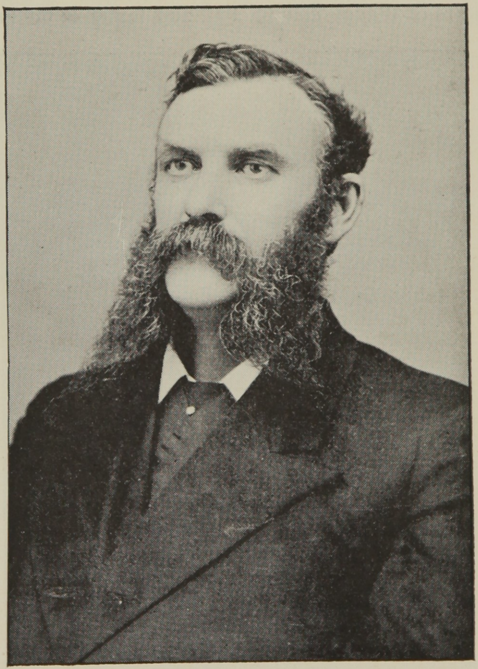
Married, February 21, 1889, Miss Marietta Tompkins Jordan, of Yorktown, who died March 10, 1891.



JAMES DELAFORET WHITLEY.

WHITLEY, James Delaforet, Petersburg, Ill., born February 28, 1844, in Halifax, Yorkshire, Eng., is the son of Eli Whitley. His parents came to the United States about 1845 and settled in New York city, where his mother died of cholera in 1849. His father soon married again and he, at the age of twelve years, left home, without money or friends, and at last found work on the farm of Mr. William King in Logan county, Ill. He commenced the study of medicine in 1861, at Lincoln, Ill., under Samuel Sargeant, M. D. On August 12, 1862, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixth regiment, Illinois Infantry, Col. R. B. Latham, as drummer boy; became regimental steward; later was placed on the detached service at the General Hospital, Pine Bluff, Ark.; was afterward placed in charge of the dispensary, having before been chief clerk of the hospital; was finally made acting assistant surgeon in charge of the guard house and detached forces, and in August, 1865, was honorably discharged from the service. He took a course of lectures in Rush Medical College, Chicago, 1865–'66, and then opened an office in Petersburg, Ill., but soon removed to Robinson's Mills, and later to Oakford. In 1873 he returned to Rush Medical College, from which he was graduated February 17, 1874, continuing the practice of medicine in Oakford until July, 1879, when he returned to Petersburg. Dr. Whitley has been a member of the American Medical Association since 1878; member of the Illinois State Medical Society; charter member of Brainard Medical Association and president in 1881; American Microscopical Society; Illinois State Natural History Society; Illinois Army and Navy Medical Association; pension examiner; medical health officer of Petersburg since 1885; member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Knights of Pythias; and assistant surgeon, Second Regiment, Illinois U. R. K. P. His medical writings include "Observations during an epidemic of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis in 1874," "Report of Trichinosis, with post mortem and Microscopical Appearance of Tissues Infected with the Parasites," "Asiatic Cholera," and others.

Dr. Whitley has been married three times, first in 1866, then in 1873, and last in 1890. He has but one child, a son, James D. Whitley.



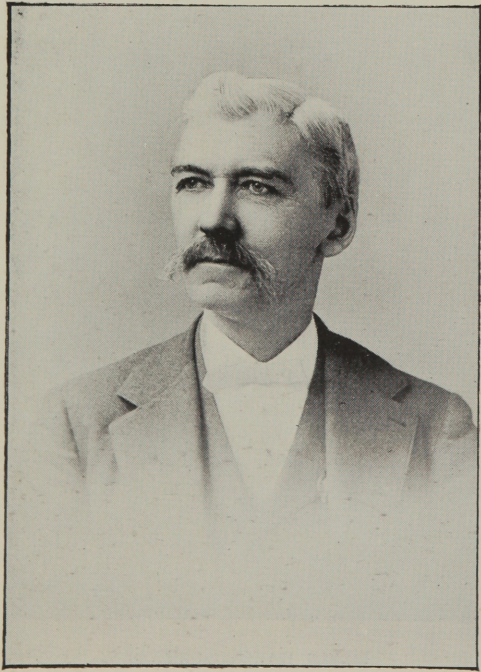
DAVID HAROLD SNOWDEN.

SNOWDEN, David Harold, Sterling, Kan., son of William and Mary (Pugh) Snowden, grandson of Hon. John Snowden, a soldier of the Revolution, was born April 25, 1840, at Fairview, West Virginia. He commenced the study of medicine in 1856, under Professor Robley Dunglison, Sr., of Jefferson Medical College; attended lectures at the last named college and was graduated in 1858. Dr. Snowden received the degree of A. M. from Smithson College in 1865; Ph. D. from Philander Smith College in 1890; and F. R. S. from the Royal

Society, London, in 1888. He commenced the practice of medicine in 1861, at Pittsburgh, Pa., remaining there until 1870, except four years service in the Union army as a private of the Twelfth Regiment, West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and as medical purveyor in the department of the Army of the Potomac. Dr. Snowden was a student in theology, law, and science at Allegheny, Pa., in 1865, receiving the degree of D. D. from Wilberforce University in 1886, and LL. D. from Paul Quinn College in 1890. He has lectured extensively throughout the United States and Canada since 1865, his subjects covering a wide range of thought. He is a member of the Indiana State Medical Society, was at one time a member of the Bar Association of Indiana, and is now a member of the bar of Kansas. He was pastor of the Pilgrim Congregational church, Little Rock, Ark., 1887–'90; at Kokomo, Ind., 1890–'92; and at Sterling, Kansas, since March of the latter year.

Married, in 1875, Miss Mary E. Falconer, daughter of Hon. Robert S. Falconer, of Pennsylvania. Their children are Mary E. and David Harold, Jr.

SCHOONOVER, Warren, New York city, born February 17, 1838, at Honesdale, Pa., is the son of Daniel and Eliza (Jacks) Schoonover, and grandson of William Schoonover, one of the pioneers of Wayne county, Pa., and father of the first white male child born in that county. Until the age of eighteen Warren Schoonover attended the district school during the winter months and worked on his father's farm the remainder of the year; from the age of eighteen to twenty-three he attended the seminaries at Kingston, Pa., Charlotteville, N. Y., and Fort Edward, N. Y., alternately teaching in winter, working on the farm in summer, and attending school spring and fall. He prepared for college at Fort Edward Institute, N. Y., and entered Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., sophomore class, in 1861; taught school in Berwick Academy, Berwick, Pa., during the winter of 1861–'62; returned to Union College in the spring, and was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1864; received the degree of A. M. from the same college in 1867. He commenced the study of medicine in 1864, New York city, under Prof. Willard Parker, M. D.; attended two courses of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, from which he was graduated in 1867. He was appointed house physician to Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island, N. Y., October, 1866, serving until March, 1868, one full term, and then entering the private practice of medicine in New York city. He has been house physician, secretary, and member of the board of managers of the Northeastern Dispensary in the city of New York since January, 1873. Dr. Schoonover is a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York; New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association; American Medical Association; American Academy of Medicine; life member of the American Institute, New York city; and member of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences. While in the general practice of medicine and surgery, he devotes special attention to obstetrics and the diseases of women, and has written several articles, reports, etc., for the medical journals from time to time.

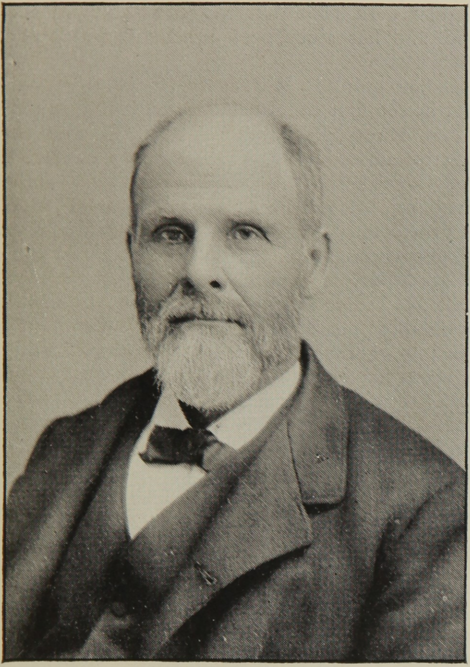


WARREN SCHOONOVER.

Married, August 10, 1870, Miss Amanda M. Mathewson, of New York city. They have four living children: Mattie Eliza, Warren, Amanda, and Clifford Schoonover.

NEWLON, William Smithson, Oswego, Kan., was born near Paris, Ill., in 1830. His father, Hiram Newlon, was a cousin to Mrs. Dolly Madison, wife of the fourth president of the United States, and a relative of Mrs. Patrick Henry. His mother, Margaret Melissa (Field) Newlon, of Kentucky, was a cousin to Governor Shortridge of Alabama, and Gov. Eli Shortridge of North Dakota; also Wade Hampton and Judge Field of Louisiana. His grandfather, John Newlon, of Virginia, was an admirer of James Smithson, founder of the Smithsonian Institution; hence the middle name.

Dr. Newlon, after attending the common schools and the seminary at Paris, Ill., himself taught school, and in 1848 commenced the study of medicine under his two brothers, B. F. and J. F. Newlon. Was in California four years, from 1853–'57, and upon his return bought a large tract of land at Newlon's Grove, Cass county, Iowa, and engaged in farming, and was elected county superintendent of schools. In 1859 he was made lieutenant of a military company, to repel rebel invasion. In 1863, having taken a regular course of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Iowa, at Keokuk, he was graduated M. D., and immediately engaged in the practice of medicine at Dallas City, Ill. In 1867, having removed to Oswego, Kan., he became one of the proprietors, and was elected treasurer of the town company; was charter member and warden of Oswego Lodge, F. & A. M., and charter member of Oswego Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; first vice-president and afterward president of La Bette County Medical Society; first secretary of the Oswego school board, and superintendent of the city schools. Assisted to perform the first amputation of the thigh in the county—done successfully with bowie knife and butcher's saw. Collected the indigenous plants of southern Kansas for the Centennial exhibition in 1876. Made daily meteorological observations for several years at Oswego. Collected insects, fishes, unios, crustaceans, and crypograms for Washburn College biological survey, and surveyed southern Kansas, Missouri, and Indian Territory to study their geology, etc., from time to time.

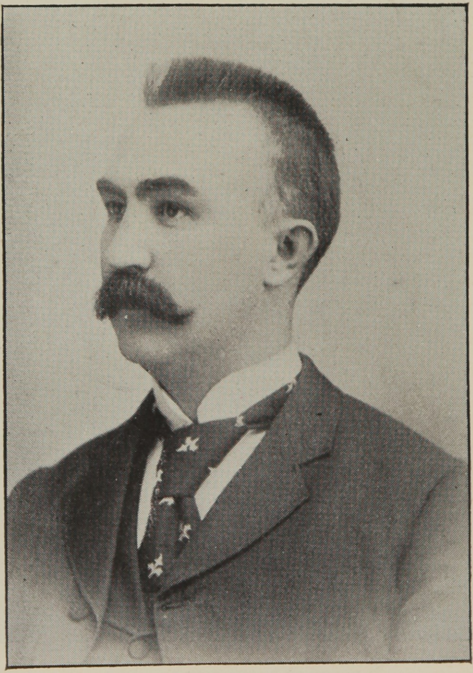

WILLIAM SMITHSON NEWLON.

Dr. Newlon was elected entomologist to La Bette County Horticultural Society in 1890, and lectured many times on orchard pests. In 1882 he investigated and wrote an article to the *Peoria Medical Monthly* concerning the screw fly. About this time he wrote an article to the same journal and to the *St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal* before, setting forth that consumption and some ten or twelve other diseases were caused by germs. Discovered five or six fossil cephalopods, a crawfish, and several insects new to science. He tested a great many unknown Kansas plants, touching their medicinal virtues, publishing the results, and introducing the sabbatia, elephantopus, grindelia lan., helianthus org., and many others into the practice of medicine. He has contributed many papers on medical and scientific subjects to the literature of the day. His health failing, he has for several years engaged in a limited practice only, but publishes a scientific paper, the *Golden Rod*, and has one or two books ready for the press.

Dr. Newlon claims to have first imputed the origin of consumption and many other diseases to germs, and perhaps among the first, fermentation to germs. He has a fine botanical, archæological, entomological, and geological collection, and is in correspondence with the leading scientists in the United States, etc.

Married, first, in 1857, Miss Maria Wimp, who died in 1871, leaving four children: Dr. C. S. Newlon, Altamont, Kan.; Mrs. Dr. C. N. Bush, Mrs. Dr. J. Laws, of Chetopa, Kan. (both doctors), and Mrs. Grace Campbell. Married, second, in 1873, Mrs. Marion L. Stevens, widow of Capt. Samuel Stevens who fell before Petersburg, Va. They have two children: William B. and St. John Newlon.

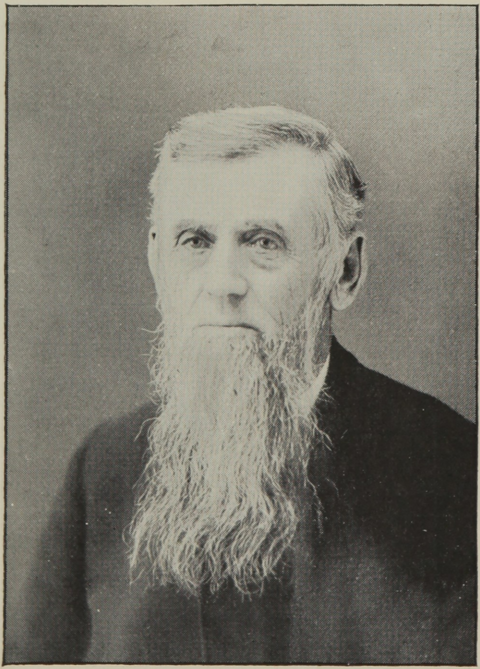
WEBER, Louis, Mahanoy City, Pa., son of Dr. Philip George and Amelia (Frantz) Weber, grandson of Rev. George Weber, was born December 25, 1859, at Mahanoy City. He was educated in the public and high schools of his native city, in the Swatard Institute, Jonestown, and at the Pharmaceutical College of Philadelphia. Commenced the study of medicine in 1876, at Mahanoy City, under his father; attended four courses of lectures in Philadelphia and New York, graduating from the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York in 1880, and has also had post-graduate instruction in diseases of the ear, eye, and throat, and in surgery and medicine, in Berlin and Heidelberg, Germany, and in England. He was physician to the Philadelphia Eye and Ear Hospital. He is a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; Schuylkill County Medical Society; and Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania.


LOUIS WEBER.

Dr. Weber commenced the practice of medicine in Philadelphia in 1880, remaining there until 1886; since that time he has been a resident of Mahanoy City.

Married Miss Matilda Barlow, in Philadelphia, in 1882. Their children are: William L., Anna M., and Ida E. Weber.

GAGE, Martin Rockwell, Sparta, Wis., son of Martin and Abigail (Truesdell) Gage, grandson of Bugbee Gage, was born April 27, 1825, at Bellona, Yates county, N. Y. He was educated in the district and select schools of Bellona, and at the academy at Penn Yann, N. Y. Commenced the study of medicine in 1847, at Bellona, under Dr. E. S. Smith, now of Dresden, N. Y.; attended two courses of lectures at Geneva Medical College, and one course at Buffalo Medical College, being graduated from the former, June 26, 1852. He began the practice of medicine at Bellona, in 1852, with his preceptor, Dr. E. S. Smith, continuing this connection one year; was then at Coudersport, Pa., and Beloit, Wis., one year and a half each, and has been a practitioner in Sparta since August, 1856. In August, 1862, he was commissioned surgeon of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry; was acting medical director of the military district of Columbus, Ky., in the spring of 1863; was brigade surgeon in Gen. Nathan Kimball's division on the forced march from Satartia to Snyder's Bluff, Miss., about June 1 and 2, 1863, and was present at the siege of Vicksburg; was acting division surgeon of Gen. Veitch's division on General Sherman's march in February, 1864, from Vicksburg to Meridian and return.



MARTIN ROCKWELL GAGE.

At the close of the war Dr. Gage returned to Sparta, and in 1877 became associated with Dr. D. C. Beebe, under the firm name of Gage & Beebe; later, Dr. W. T. Sarles, a student of Gage & Beebe, became a member of the firm, and the name was changed to Gage, Beebe & Sarles. They did a large amount of surgical work in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the Dakotas, making a specialty of abdominal surgery and operations for stone in the bladder. In 1888 Dr. Gage withdrew from the firm, and has since been practising independently at Sparta.

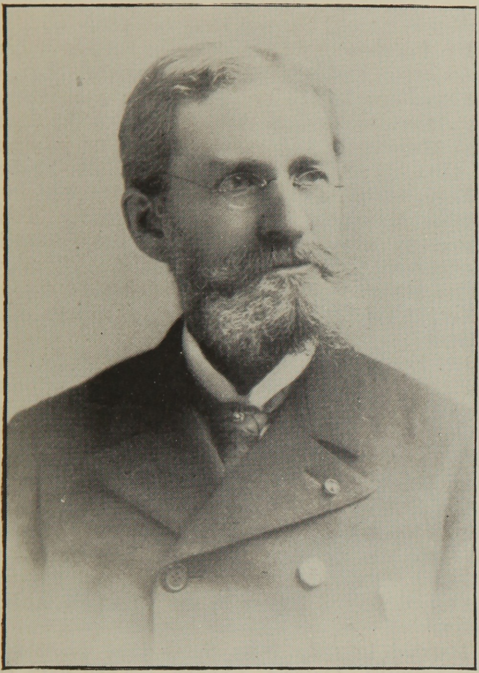
Before going to Wisconsin Dr. Gage served one year as the first county superintendent of schools in Potter county, Pa., and was also the first county superintendent of schools in Monroe county. Wis. Dr. Gage served in an epidemic of diphtheria, involving several hundred cases, about 1860, in Monroe county, Wis.; in several of scarlet-fever at different periods since residing in Sparta, and one of scarlet-fever, beginning September 6, 1891, at the State Public Institute for Dependent Children, numbering nearly one hundred patients at one time; in another of parotitis at the same institution in 1892, having been physician of that institution since 1891. He is a member of the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and a permanent member of the American Medical Association; also a member of the Knights of Pythias; of Valley Lodge, No. 60, F. & A. M.; of Sparta Chapter, No. 19, R. A. M.; and of Sparta Commandery, No. 16, Knights Templar. In politics he is a Democrat. Has served several terms as village trustee, and one as president of the village (now city) board.

Married, first, in 1853, Miss Martha Barnes, a teacher in the Ladies' Seminary at Elmira, N. Y., who died at Sparta, Wis., in 1856. Married, second, in 1858, Miss Maria Louise Martin, of Beloit, Wis. He has no surviving children.

STEWART, William Shaw, Philadelphia, Pa., was born November 13, 1838, at Stewarts Station, Pennsylvania railroad, Westmoreland county, Penn. He is of the third generation in this country. His grandfather was a captain of militia during the War of 1812, and a lineal descendant of the Protestant branch of the House of Stewarts of Scotland.

He is the sixth son of John and Margaret (Shaw) Stewart. He completed his classical education at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Penn., A. B., 1860, and received his medical degree at the Jefferson College, Philadelphia, 1863; was examined and appointed assistant surgeon immediately after his graduation, and served for the unexpired terms of the regiments to which he was assigned, namely, One Hundred and Twenty-third and Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers. He did the first dressing to all the wounded in his brigade during the entire Wilderness campaign of the Army of the Potomac, at the same time tenting and messing with the colonel of his regiment, and encountering the same risks. He was temporarily assigned to the Twentieth Maine Regiment on the Gettysburg campaign, and was the only medical officer in charge of that regiment during that battle.

Dr. Stewart located in Philadelphia, February, 1865; was elected to many positions of honor, such as the Ninth Section school board; surgeon of First regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania; military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; member of the Society of the Army of the Potomac; American Academy of Medicine; American Medical Association; Philadelphia County Medical Society; Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia; Philadelphia Medico-Legal Society; Academy of Political and Social Science; Academy of Natural Science of Philadelphia, et cetera; trustee of Charity Hospital, Philadelphia; also ot the United Presbyterian Presbytery of Philadelphia; and of the United Presbyterian Theological Seminary in Allegheny City, Penn., being honored in each with positions of responsibility. In 1876 he received the degree of A. M. from Washington and Jefferson College.


WILLIAM SHAW STEWART.

He accepted the position of professor of obstetrics and clinical gynecology in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia only on condition of elevating the standard of the medical profession, requiring in the outset an advance beyond all the medical schools of this country. He was soon made dean of the faculty in which capacity he served until the institution was thoroughly established on a sound and safe basis. After ten years of earnest effort he resigned from the institution with the title professor emeritus, when a free scholarship for life was bestowed upon him.

Dr. Stewart is the inventor of two important instruments, namely, obstetric forceps with parallel handles to accommodate the application of either blade first; also a preputial dilator which is intended to avoid the necessity of circumcision in congenital phymosis, both instruments being almost indispensable in their special departments.

Among the rare cases of a large obstetrical practice was one of a pregnant woman going to full term with a foetus in a retroflexed uterus and he not only saved her from an operation in a mistaken diagnosis, but delivered her of a living child and both made a safe recovery, it being the only case of the kind known on record. Dr. Stewart has performed many heroic operations, still he does not believe in unsexing women for every enlargement of their ovaries, nor performing symphyseotomy because it is the latest fad.

He was married on November 14, 1872, to Delia, daughter of Thomas and Mary A. McAllman of Philadelphia, Penn.

KIDDER, Fred Thomas, Woodstock, Vt., son of Moses and Laura W. (Hazen) Kidder, grandson of Abiah Kidder, was born October 14, 1858, at Woodstock. He was graduated from the Woodstock High school, and from the University of Vermont, A. B., 1880; commenced the study of medicine in 1880, under Edwin Hazen, M. D., Woodstock; attended three courses of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, and was graduated in June, 1883. In September of the same year he commenced the practice of medicine at Woodstock, his permanent residence since that date. In 1884 and in 1890 he attended lectures at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, giving special attention to diseases of the eye and ear.

FRED THOMAS KIDDER.

Dr. Kidder is a member of the Vermont State Medical Society; of the White River Medical Society; and of the American Academy of Medicine; is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Encampment and Canton. He was chairman of the local board of health, Woodstock, 1890–'91. A number of his papers read before the state medical society have been published in the *Medical Register*. Dr. Kidder has travelled quite extensively in this country and in Europe.

Married, October 11, 1893, Miss Ellen S. Warren, of Woodstock, Vt.

FERGUSON, Alexander Hugh, Chicago, Ill., born February 27, 1853, in Ontario county, Province of Ontario, Canada, is the son of Alexander and Annie (McFadyen) Ferguson, grandson of Colonel Hugh Ferguson, all of Argyle Shire, Scotland, who came to Canada in 1820. He received a preliminary education in Rockwood Academy and Manitoba College; taught school for a period; also taught in Manitoba College. He began to read medicine in 1877, at Winnipeg, Canada, under Hon. John H. O'Donnell; matriculated at Trinity Medical College, Toronto, and became a fellow by examination, F. T. M. C., and first silver medalist of that institution in 1881; an honor graduate, M. B., of Toronto University, 1881; and an honor graduate, M. D., C. M., of Trinity University, 1881, having taken four courses of lectures in three years, a double course the third year, and had the year with Dr. O'Donnell allowed. Dr. Ferguson visited the American hospitals in 1881, those of London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Berlin in 1889, in which latter place he took a course at Koch's laboratory. He commenced the private practice of medicine in Buffalo, N. Y., in the fall of 1881, but after seven months there, returned to Winnipeg, Canada, on account of his aged mother, who was unwilling to leave her home. Here he remained in the practice of medicine until July, 1894. He was elected professor of surgery in the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital of Chicago, Ill., December 18, 1893, the position he now occupies.

ALEXANDER HUGH FERGUSON.

Dr. Ferguson was professor of physiology in Manitoba Medical College, 1883–'88, and professor of surgery from 1888–'94; surgeon in chief to St. Boniface Hospital, Winnipeg, 1890–'94; associate, or consulting, surgeon to the Northern Pacific railway, 1892–'94; and member of the staff of Winnipeg General Hospital, 1886–'92.

Dr. Ferguson is a member of the British Medical Association, and was the first president, 1892, of the Manitoba branch of that society; a member of the American Medical Association; of the Manitoba Medical and Chirurgical Society, its president in 1892–'93; was treasurer of Manitoba Medical College, 1889–'94; registrar of the College of Physicians, Manitoba, 1882–'86; a member of the University council, 1892–'94; of the Provincial Government board of health, Manitoba, 1892–'93; a Free Mason, Scottish Rite, thirty-second degree; a Knight Templar; and a member of various other societies.

Dr. Ferguson has performed, successfully, partial hepatectomy; partial splenectomy; pylorectomy for cancer; cholecyst-duodenostomy; excision of cancerous cæcum; hysterectomies; amputation at hip-joint, besides opening the abdomen a great many times.

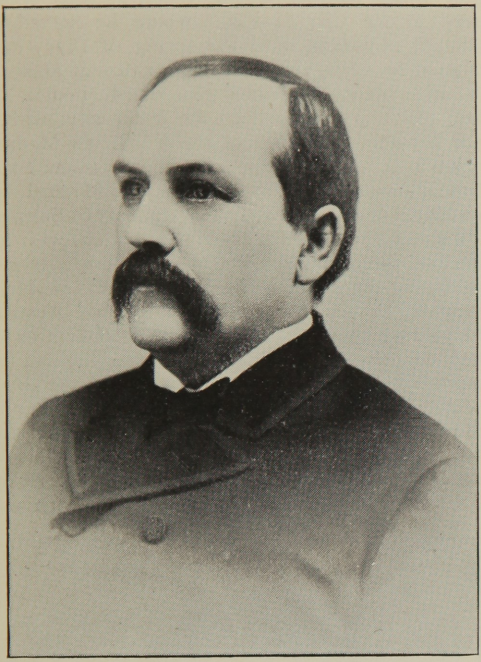
Dr. Ferguson delivered an address on "Hydatids of the Liver," before the Minnesota Academy of Medicine, which was published in the *North Western Lancet*, February 1, 1892, and has also published several papers in the Canadian medical journals.

Married, in 1882, Miss Sarah Jane Thomas, of Nassagaweya, Ontario, Canada. They have two children, Ivan Havelock and Alexander Donald.

BLAISDELL, Irving Cyrus, Wilmore, Pa., born July 5, 1844, at Wolfeboro, N. H., is the son of Dr. Cyrus and Clarissa W. (Rowell) Blaisdell, grandson of Simeon and Sarah (Tibbetts) Blaisdell, and great-great-grandson of Amos Blazo, who came from Bordeaux, France, in 1735, and settled at Portsmouth, N. H. His mother was a great-great-granddaughter of Hannah Dustin, famous in the early history of New England. He is nephew of the late Dr. Charles Rowell and grand nephew of the late Dr. John J. Blaisdell.

Dr. Blaisdell was educated in the common schools of Maine; then took the course of the First Grammar school of Woburn, Mass.; in private schools in Maine; at Lancaster Academy, N. H.; at Warren's Academy, Woburn, Mass.; Philips Academy, Limerick, Me.; and at Oak Grove Seminary, Me.

He commenced the study of medicine in 1866, at Parsonsfield, Me., under Dr. Moses Sweat, Jr., at the same office where his father, Dr. Cyrus Blaisdell, had read medicine under Moses Sweat, Sr.; attended lectures two terms, first, Medical School of Maine at Bowdoin College, second, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and was graduated from the latter in March, 1871; also matriculated for the summer term, 1885, at the same institution. He has practised medicine at Wilmore, Pa., since the spring of 1871. In the summer of 1862 he enlisted as a private in the Fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, serving until 1863; was assistant surgeon of the Fifth regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, 1878–'83; is a member of the Cambria Medical Society; of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; permanent member of the American Medical Association, June, 1883; member of the Ninth International Medical Congress, Washington, D. C., 1887; president of the board of health of Wilmore since 1894; medical examiner for several life insurance companies and secret societies; member of Order of Chosen Friends; and member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Before entering upon the practice of medicine, Dr. Blaisdell taught school some ten terms in Pennsylvania and Maine.



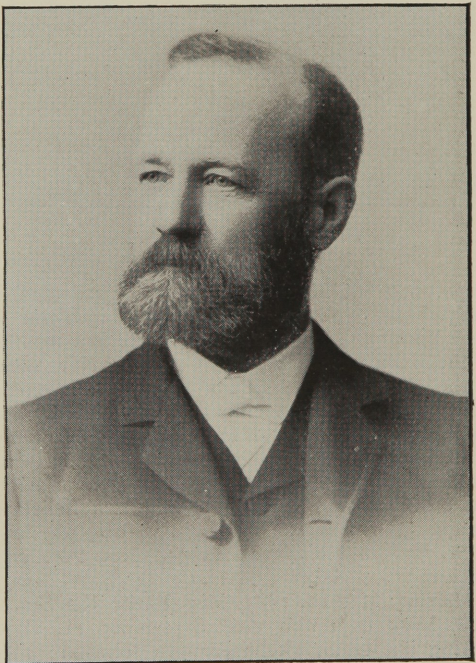
IRVING CYRUS BLAISDELL.

Married, in the autumn of 1877, Miss Catherine, daughter of the late Joseph Miller, of Cambria, Pa. Their children are: Guy Edwin and Nellie Jandrine Blaisdell; Irving died at the age of two years and eight months.

POWERS, George Herman, San Francisco, Cal., son of Herman and Caroline Hayward (Carter) Powers, grandson of Benjamin Powers, was born June 13, 1840, in Boston, Mass. He was educated in the public schools of Chelsea, Mass., and at Harvard University, A. B., 1861, and in 1862 matriculated at the Medical School of Harvard University; attended three courses of lectures, and was graduated in 1865, receiving the degree of M. D. and A. M.; June 1, 1866, he opened an office in San Francisco, Cal., continuing there to the present time, but having his residence in San Rafael.

Dr. Powers was assistant surgeon of the Sixtieth Massachusetts Volunteers, 1864; is a member of the American Medical Association; of the Medical Society of the State of California; of San Francisco County Medical Society; of California Academy of Medicine (formerly San Francisco Medical Benevolent Society), of which he was secretary and president; of the San Francisco Society of Eye, Ear, Throat, and Nose Surgeons, and was its first president, 1893.

Dr. Powers was ophthalmic interne to the City Hospital of Boston in 1865; has been professor of ophthalmology and otology in the Medical Department of the University of California since 1886; oculist and aurist to St. Luke's Hospital since it was founded; to St. Mary's Hospital since 1880; and to the Southern Pacific Railway Company since 1887; also on the consulting board of the Children's Hospital, San Francisco. He has been twice elected a vice-president of the Harvard Club of San Francisco, and of the Medical Alumni Association of Harvard University; is a member of the Bohemian, Pacific-Union, and University clubs of San Francisco; was for several years vestryman and clerk of the parish of St. Paul's church, San Rafael, afterward was vestryman and treasurer of St. Luke's church, San Francisco, and again vestryman of the San Rafael church.

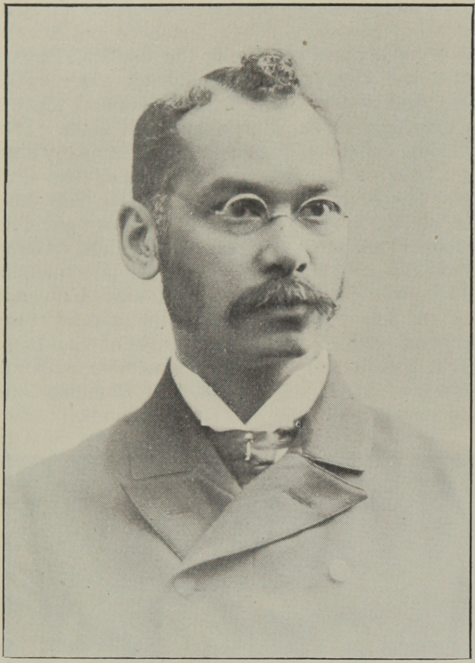


GEORGE HERMAN POWERS.

Married, in 1867, Miss Helen Wiley Hunt, of San Francisco, who died in 1870; married, second, in 1872, Miss Cornelia Janet Chapman, of New Haven, Conn. Of his five children, one, Elsie, died in infancy; Katharine, George Herman, Jr., Allan Raymond, and Ruth are living.

JOHNSON, William Henry, New York city, son of Amos C. and Weltha Ann (Cuffee) Johnson, grandson of John R. Johnson, was born in 1854, at Sag Harbor, Long Island, N. Y.

Having completed the course of study in the public schools of Sag Harbor, he commenced the study of medicine, in 1882, under the preceptorship of Dr. Robert J. Hess, resident physician of the Northern Dispensary, Philadelphia; attended three courses of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine, and was graduated in 1885. Dr. Johnson has practised medicine in New York city since graduating. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York; of the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association; of the Alumni Society of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania; examining physician for Terry Lodge, No. 900, Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is a member; and examining surgeon for the Southern Beneficial League. Dr. Johnson has been visiting physician to St. Philip's Home for the Aged, New York city, since 1891.



WILLIAM HENRY JOHNSON.

Married, May 12, 1885, Miss Phebe Remsen, of New York city, who died September 11, 1891, leaving one child, Phebe Remsen Johnson; married, second, June 7, 1893, Miss Allena M. Cole, of New York city.

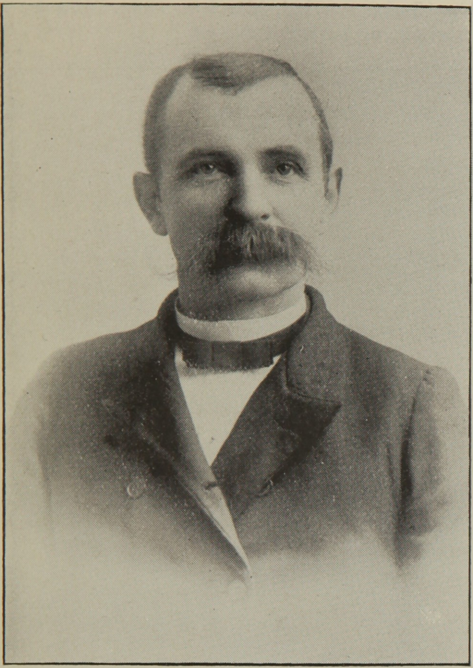
MEISENBACH, Albert H., St. Louis, Mo., was born of German parents in St. Louis, June 3, 1852, being the son of Daniel and Francisca (Hagen) Meisbenbach, and grandson of Daniel Meisenbach. On account of ill health the family removed to Mendota, Ill., in 1855, where Albert H. was educated in the public high school and at Wesleyan Seminary. At the age of eighteen he began to read medicine in his leisure hours, and at the age of twenty-one entered the office of Dr. E. P. Cook, one of the leading physicians of Northern Illinois. In the fall of 1874 he matriculated at the St. Louis Medical College and was graduated in 1876. Dr. Meisenbach then stood the competitive examination for the position of assistant physician to the City and Female hospitals of St. Louis, and received an appointment to the latter institution. After three months service there, he was transferred to the City Hospital where he served as assistant physician until the spring of 1877, then resigned to engage in private practice at Mascoutah, Ill., twenty-five miles east of St. Louis. In May, 1880, he removed to the latter city, and at once became a member of the St. Louis Medical Society; is also a member of the Missouri State Medical Association; of the American Medical Association; and of the St. Louis Academy of Science.

In the spring of 1889, Dr. Meisenbach, with his wife and three children sailed for Europe, travelling during the summer through Belgium, Holland, Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, and Austria, and visiting the chief art and medical centres of those countries. The notes which he took in the hospitals and clinics were published in the *Medical Review*, in a series of letters. The winter of 1889 was passed at Berlin, where he devoted the time to special study in histology, bacteriology, pathology, and operative surgery. On his return to St. Louis in May, 1890, Dr. Meisenbach was offered the chair of anatomy and clinical surgery in the Marion Sims College of Medicine, and filled the position two years; in 1892 he was elected to the chair of surgery in the same institution and still holds the position.

ALBERT H. MEISENBACH.

Married, in July, 1877, Miss Elise Brandenburger, of Belleville, Ill.

CONNERS, William Fuller, Oil City, Pa., son of James and Mary A. (Fuller) Conners, grandson of John Conners, was born August 2, 1850, at Oswego, N. Y. He took a college preparatory course at Falley Seminary, Fulton, N. Y., receiving therefrom a diploma in 1876; commenced the study of medicine in 1877, under Drs. C. M. and Chas. R. Lee, of Fulton; attended two courses of lectures at the University of the City of New York, Medical Department, and was graduated February 17, 1880; also took a course in diseases of the eye, ear, throat, and nose, at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School, in 1891.



WILLIAM FULLER CONNERS.

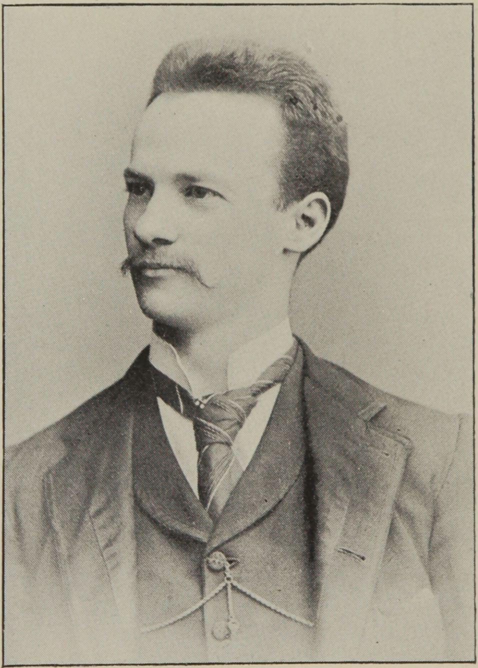
Dr. Conners commenced the practice of medicine in 1880, at Duke Centre, Pa., but on February 1, 1882, removed to Oil City. He is a member of Venango County Medical Society; of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, and of Oil City Medical Club. He prepared a "Chart of Differential Diagnosis of Common Diseases of the Eye," which was published by the *Oil City Derrick*, 1893.

Dr. Conners is secretary and treasurer of Sidman Land Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; also secretary and treasurer of Oil City branch of the National [now Rochester] Saving and Loan Association of Rochester, N. Y; and is medical examiner for the Prudential Insurance Company of America.

Married, November 1, 1880, Miss Katie, daughter of Henry and Catherine McTamney, of Oswego, N. Y. Their children are: William Fuller, Daniel James, Harry McCulloch, and John Joseph.

LOWMAN, William Richmond, Orangeburg, S. C., born December 3, 1866, in Lexington county, S. C., is the son of Dr. Jacob Walter Lowman, and his wife born Lodusky Rish, of the old German family Reishe, and grandson of Daniel Lowman of the distinguished German family of Lohman. He was graduated from Johntown Academy in 1881, from Mellichamp's high school in 1886, and from Calvert Medical School, Baltimore (now extinct), in 1887. He commenced the study of medicine with his father in 1884; attended two courses of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, and was graduated with third honor in March, 1888. He took a post-graduate course in general surgery at the New York Polyclinic in 1891, and in diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital during the same year. He commenced the practice of medicine at Orangeburg in April, 1888.

Dr. Lowman is a member of the State Medical Association of South Carolina; Societé de Medicin de Calvert; and of the State Board of Medical Examiners of South Carolina. He was physician and Surgeon to Orangeburg County Prison and Almshouse, 1889–'93; lecturer on physiology and hygiene, Mellichamp's high school, 1888–'90; member of the Orangeburg County Board of Educational Examiners, 1889–'90. He was secretary of the South Carolina Bible Society, 1893; president of the Orangeburg Y. M. C. A. in 1891, also of the county convention of the same year; member of the American Society of University Teaching; Natural Science Association of America; Knights of Pythias; Masonic orders, and other literary and secret societies, being medical examiner for several of them.

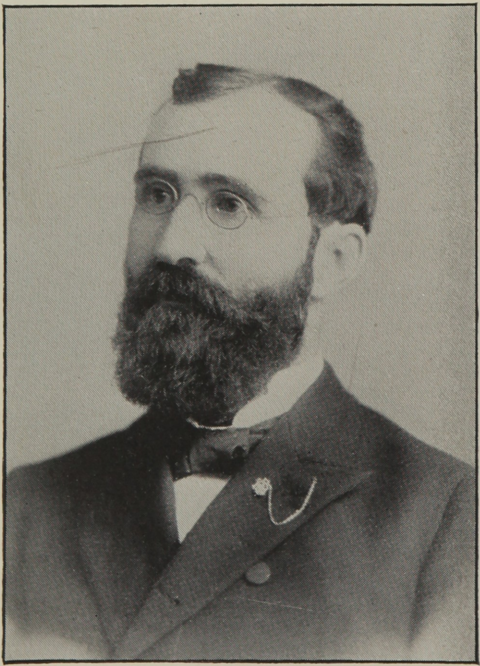


WILLIAM RICHMOND LOWMAN.

Dr. Lowman has given considerable attention to the investigation of maternal impressions, originating the wide-spread discussion of the subject in the medical journals throughout the country, 1888–'90, and published a "Resume on Maternal Impressions," in the *Medical Record*, August, 1890; he is also the author of "Diagnostic Dots," 1889; "Lusus Naturæ," Proceedings of the South Carolina Medical Association, 1888; and in the *Medical Brief* and *Medical Summary* of the same year. Dr. Lowman received the degree of A. M. from the National University of Chicago in 1894, having previously obtained the degree of A. B., and is now pursuing studies leading to higher honors in the same institution.

Married, October 27, 1891, Miss Elvira Earle. daughter of Judge Benjamin P. Izlar, and niece of Gen. James F. Izlar, of Orangeburg, S. C.

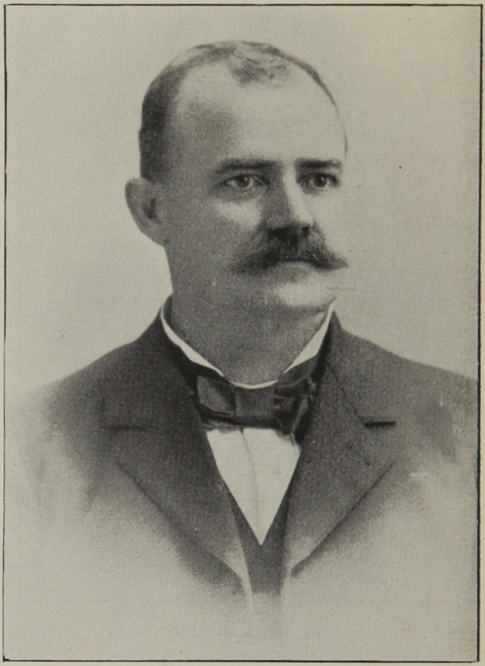
CLARKE, Nathan Little, Meridian, Miss., born August 23, 1857, in Newton county, Miss., is the son of Nathan L. and Eveline (Powell) Clarke, natives of North Carolina who removed to Mississippi about 1838. He was reared on a farm, and received an education at the neighborhood and high schools. Commenced the study of medicine in 1879; attended a course of lectures at the Medical College of Alabama, Mobile, 1879–'80, and was graduated with honors at Louisville Medical College in February, 1883. He began the practice of medicine soon after graduation, in his native county, but removed to Meridian in January, 1885.



NATHAN LITTLE CLARKE.

Dr. Clarke is a member of Mississippi State Medical Association, was its secretary, 1884–'85, vice-president, 1891, in 1893 was made chairman of its section on diseases of children, and has several times served as its delegate to the American Medical Association; member of Lauderdale County Medical Association, its secretary 1885–'88, and president in 1890. In 1891 Dr. Clarke commenced the publication of the *Mississippi Medical Monthly* at Meridian, the first and only medical publication in the state. He was made president of the board of health of Meridian in 1894. The diseases of children have received his special attention.

Dr. Clarke married, March 2, 1883, Miss Carrie A. Melton, of Meridian.



THOMAS JOSHUA BENNETT.

BENNETT, Thomas Joshua, Austin, Tex., son of James and Margaret (Hamilton) Bennett, grandson of Joshua Bennett, was born January 21, 1854, at Austin. His preparatory education was obtained at Greenwood Masonic Institute, Round Rock, and at Trinity University, Tehuacana, Tex. Commenced the study of medicine in 1879, at Jonesboro, Tex., under R. J. Pope, M. D.; attended two courses of lectures at the Medical Department, University of Louisiana, now Tulane University, from which he was graduated in 1883; also received post-graduate instruction at the same institution in 1884, and at the New York Polyclinic in 1893.

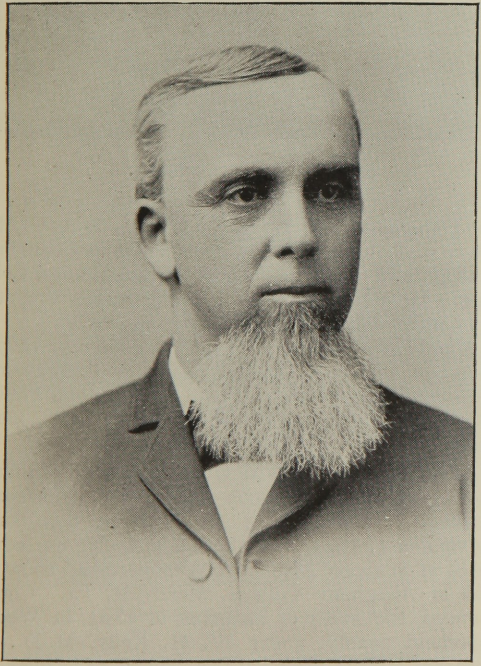
Dr. Bennett commenced the practice of medicine in April, 1882, at Webberville, Tex., and has been in Austin since March 4, 1884. He is a member of Travis County (Texas) Medical Society, president in 1886; of Austin District Medical Society, president in 1894; of Texas State Medical Association, chairman of the section on state medicine and public hygiene, 1893–'94; of the American Public Health Association; U. S. pension examiner at Austin, 1894; member of the Masonic fraternity; Knights of Pythias; and of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

Dr. Bennett was first assistant physician to the State Lunatic Asylum, Austin, 1886–'87, and has been editor of the *Texas Sanitarian* since it was founded by him in November, 1891. He is the author of an article on "New Treatment of Fistula in Ano, without Cutting Operation," *Texas Medical Journal*, 1893; "How to Prevent After-Pains," *ibid.*, 1891; "A New Operation for Hemorrhoids," *ibid.*, 1889; "The Nation's Sin of Omission," *Texas Sanitarian*, May, 1894, etc.

Married, December 30, 1885, Miss Amanda Hume, of Austin, Tex., who died August 8, 1892.

LOCKWOOD, Jordan William, Philmont, N. Y., son of Daniel H. and Hannah (Tator) Lockwood, was born April 5, 1836, at Claverack, N. Y. He was educated in the common schools, at Claverack College and Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y., and at the Lawrence Scientific Institute, Cambridge, Mass. Commenced the study of medicine in 1861, at Martindale, N. Y., under Dr. Caleb C. Briggs; attended two courses of medical lectures at Albany Medical College and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, from the latter of which institutions he was graduated in March, 1863. In the folllowing April he commenced practice in Sheffield, Mass.; in 1864 removed to Martindale, N. Y.; and finally, in 1869, settled in Philmont.

Dr. Lockwood is a member of Columbia County Medical Society, of which he was secretary in 1877, vice-president in 1878, and president in 1879; member of the New York State Medical Association; and of the American Medical Association. He was health officer of Claverack, N. Y., 1884–'92.

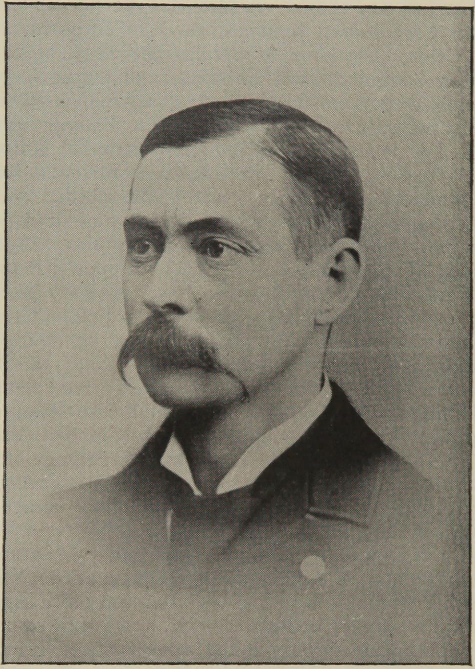


JORDAN WILLIAM LOCKWOOD.

Dr. Lockwood's medical writings include "Some Thoughts on Inflammation;" "Status of Columbia County Medical Society;" and "Value of Small and Frequently Repeated Doses," read before the county society.

Married, December 6, 1865, Miss Harriet Apley, of Craryville, N. Y. No children.

KLINGENSMITH, Israel Putnam, Blairsville, Pa., son of Isaac and Christina (Wegley) Klingensmith, grandson of Abraham Klingensmith, was born April 18, 1850, near Jeannette, Pa. He was educated in the public schools and academies of Westmoreland county, Pa., and at Capital University, Columbus, Ohio. He began to read medicine in 1872, under the guidance of Dr. J. W. B. Kamerer, of Greensburg, Pa., and was later under the preceptorship of the celebrated surgeon, Prof. Samuel W. Gross, of Philadelphia. He matriculated at Jefferson Medical College, and after two courses of lectures received a diploma March 11, 1875. In the following April he temporarily assumed charge of the practice of Dr. J. S. Miller, of New Derry, Pa., where he continued for two months, and in July located at Derry Station, Pa., remaining until October 1, 1883, then removed to Blairsville. Dr. Klingensmith has been surgeon for the Pennsylvania Railroad since 1876. While residing at Derry Station he was a member of the Westmoreland County Medical Society, and its president for the year 1879–'80, and reëlected to succeed himself for the year 1880–'81; a member, and in 1888–'89 was president, of the Indiana County Medical Society; a member of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, and was its delegate to the West Virginia State Medical Society in 1878; of the American Medical Association; of the British Medical Association; of the Pittsburg Obstetrical Society; corresponding member of the New York Academy of Anthropology; a fellow of the Medico-Legal Society of New York, and of the



ISRAEL PUTNAM KLINGENSMITH.

Society of Science, Letters, and Art of London; a member of the Ninth International Medical Congress, Washington, D. C., September, 1887; a member and one of the founders of the National Association of Railway Surgeons; and a censor of the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia.

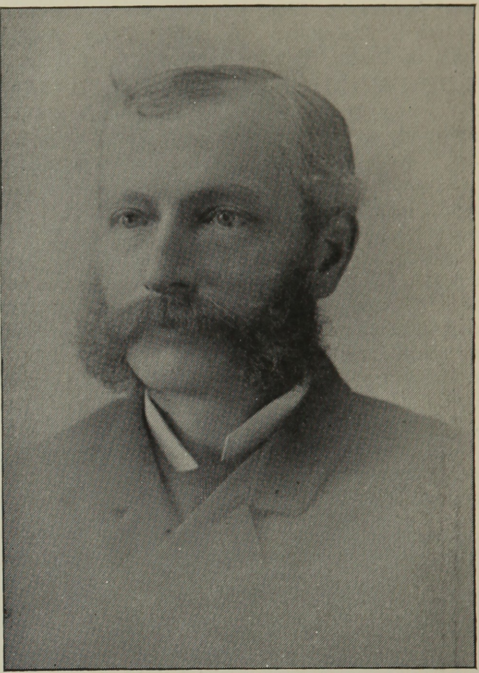
Dr. Klingensmith has published, largely in connection with his membership in these societies, as follows: "Treatment of Typhoid Fever," *Medical Record*, Aug. 25, 1883; "Calomel in Diphtheria," *ibid.*, July 12, 1884; "A New Aseptic Pocket Surgical Case," *ibid.*, June 28, 1890; "Incontinence of Urine," *Archives of Pædiatrics*, Sept., 1884; "Hay Asthma," read in section of laryngology, Ninth International Medical Congress, held at Washington, D. C., Sept. 5–9, 1887, Transactions, Vol. IV, page 11; "Chronic Hypertrophic Rhinitis," *Medical Brief*, March, 1891; "Antiseptic Surgery in Railway Practice," read at the fourth annual meeting of the National Association of Railway Surgeons, held at Buffalo, N. Y., May, 1891, Official Transactions, 1891; "The Proposed Pennsylvania Railroad Surgical Society," read at a meeting of Pennsylvania railroad surgeons held at Cresson, Pa., Sept. 3, 1891, surgical department *Railway Age*, Sept. 25, 1891; "The Care of the Injured by the Pennsylvania Railroad," read at the fifth annual meeting of the National Association of Railway Surgeons, held at Old Point Comfort, Va., May, 1892, *ibid.*, July 1, 1892; "Strangulated Hernia: The Importance of Its Early Recognition, and Advantages of Prompt Operative Interference," *Medical Brief*, July, 1894.

Dr. Klingensmith, from September to November, 1892, took a post-graduate course at the New York Polyclinic, devoting his attention more especially to surgery and gynecology, and also a course on ophthalmic surgery at the same institution during the month of November, 1893.

Dr. Klingensmith married, September 13, 1883, Miss Mary Caroline, daughter of H. J. Brunot, of Greensburg, Pa. Their five children are: Hilary Brunot, Mary Christina, William Isaac, Indiana Traner, and Felix Reville.

WILSON, William Virgil, West Haven, Conn., son of Elisha and Julia A. (Benjamin) Wilson, grandson of Hiram Wilson, was born at Milford, Conn., December 26, 1845. He received his preliminary education at the Lancasterian and Eaton schools, at General Russell's Military Academy, and Hopkins grammar school, New Haven, Conn. Commenced the study of medicine in 1864, at New Haven, with T. Beers Townsend, M. D.; attended three summer and three winter courses of medical lectures at Yale Medical School, and was graduated July 20, 1867. His first location in the practice of medicine was at Brooklyn, N. Y., where he remained two years, and was then fifteen years at South Brunswick, N. J.; at Willington, Conn., two and a half years; and at West Haven, Conn., six years, to the present time.

He is a member of the Connecticut State Medical Society; president of the U. S. Medical Practitioners' Protective Alliance; at one time member of the New Jersey State Medical Society. He was surgeon for the Pennsylvania Railroad at Monmouth Junction, N. J., for several years; member board of burgesses of West Haven, Conn., 1889–'90; town-clerk of South Brunswick, N. J., 1874; the first chief engineer of West Haven, Conn., fire department, 1892–'93. He is a Mason, and a member of Annowan Lodge, No. 115, West Haven; Royal Arcanum; Savin Rock Council, No. 1068; and General Kimberly Council, No. 76, O. A. U. M. He took a short post-graduate course at Columbia College, and one at Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He was the inventor of the hollow suppository in 1868.



WILLIAM VIRGIL WILSON.

Married Nelly H. Brayton, November 7, 1867. She was the only daughter of Wm. P. Brayton, North Adams, Mass. Their children are: Philip E., Nellie A., Annetta, and Bessie Wilson. One daughter, Cornelia Gertrude Wilson, deceased.

HUFFMAN, David Clark, National Military Home, Ohio, son of Jacob and Louisa (Metzgar) Huffman, grandson of Peter Huffman, was born November 4, 1843, at Delmont, Pa. He was educated at Sewichly Academy, Westmoreland county, and at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa. Commenced the study of medicine in 1863, in Westmoreland county, under W. H. Kelly, M. D., of Pleasant Unity; attended two courses of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, and was graduated in 1866. He enlisted as a private in Company C, Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, March 3, 1862, Federal service; was with the Army of the Potomac from the Rapidan river through Bull Run, No. 2, to Antietam, and was discharged on a surgeon's certificate, October 25, 1862; was examined by the army medical board, at Philadelphia, for the position of assistant surgeon, in March, 1865, and ordered to report to the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry; but Lee's surrender ended the war, and the regiment was disbanded before he reached it.

Dr. Huffman commenced the private practice of medicine in 1866, at McKeesport, Pa., remaining there until May, 1893, since which latter date he has been surgeon to the Central Branch National Military Home, Ohio, with the rank of major. Central Branch is the largest of the National Homes, having on its rolls over 5,500 veterans. He is a member of Allegheny County (Pa.) Medical Society, vice-president in 1892; of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, 1880; of the American Medical Association, 1882; of Allaquippa Lodge, No. 375, F. & A. M., McKeesport, 1867; of Tancred Commandery, No. 48, Knights Templars, Pittsburgh; and of Ohio Consistory, Thirty-second Degree, S. P. R. S., Cincinnati, Ohio. Dr. Huffman was chairman of the physicians' advisory committee to the board of trustees of McKeesport Hospital, 1891–'93; surgeon to the Pittsburgh Division, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 1874–'86; surgeon to the National Tube Works, McKeesport, 1883–'86; and member of the board of education, McKeesport, 1873–'76.

DAVID CLARK HUFFMAN.

Married, July 3, 1872, Miss Georgia Wolf, of McKeesport, Pa.

ENGERT, Rosa Henrietta, (Sehreiner), Chicago, Ill., daughter of Johan Peter and Erneste Babette (Milenz) Sehreiner, grand daughter of Christopher Sehreiner, was born December 27, 1828, at Amberg, Bavaria. Her father, a Bavarian officer, entered the civil service in 1829, and was sent to the French frontier on the border of the Rhine, as controller in the revenue service. When a young man he began to read medicine, but his studies were interrupted on account of his being forced to enter the army in the war against Napoleon; yet while at the revenue post, many miles from a physician, he frequently gave the first attendance in emergency cases among the people of the country.

Rosa, being her father's favorite, both through his example and early instruction, developed a deep interest and love for the study of natural science, and was impressed with the importance of a knowledge of medicine, as well as with a love of benevolent work. Her father instructed her in botany, giving the medicinal qualities of plants and minerals; also taught her how to attend cases of accident among the wood-choppers, miners and fishermen forming the population in the vicinity of his post. So deep were the impressions of this early training, that she had but one desire,—the wish to be a boy in order to be permitted to study medicine, and go to foreign countries to see the world abroad. However, these desires did not meet with approval of her parents, who after the good old-fashioned view, maintained that a girl did not need anything but common school education, some knowledge of languages, a little music, needle work, fancy work, some drawing and painting, and above all, the art of house-keeping and cooking; so whatever she could get in the line of natural history had to be done during leisure hours.

After her mother died, when her father contemplated a second marriage, she decided to come to America, and landed on the first of January, 1850. Here she lived with her oldest brother in St. Louis until her marriage in September, 1851, to Sebastian Engert, of the firm Wolff & Engert. She continued her private studies until the war broke out, when Mr. Engert enlisted in Siegel's regiment as quartermaster. Now being free to follow her own will, she began the study of medicine under Dr. Ludwig Bernays, of St. Louis. In 1862 she went to Wurzburg in order to enter the Woman's Hospital of that university for the purpose of gaining practical instruction. Her admission to this was through favor which could be obtained only by the personal interest which Professor Scanzoni and Professor G. W. Schmidt, his first assistant, took in her. After signing a document to the Cultus Ministerum, that she, being a citizen of the United States, would never attempt to practice medicine in Europe, she was admitted. In 1863 she returned to America, and passing through Chicago on her way to St. Louis, was impressed with the prosperity and enterprise of this city, and decided to make it her future home. Dr. Ernest Schmidt introduced her to some of his families. Dr. Louis Wagner, also a practicing physician, took a kind interest in her success.

At that time the existing prejudice against women in medicine was so great that one agent refused to rent an office to her, saying that "Before he would rent the office to a female physician he would have it vacant all the year."

When Dr. Wm. H. Byford, who is known for the great interest he has taken in the medical education of women, founded the Woman's Hospital of Chicago, Dr. Engert matriculated in 1871, and graduated in 1873.

In the spring of 1875, she was appointed visiting surgeon to the Hospital of Women and Children, on Paulina and Adams streets, which position she held until September, 1876, when she decided to go to Zurich, for the purpose of taking a course in pathological anatomy and microscopy, which branches at that time were only just attracting the attention of the minds of the physicians of this country. Returning in 1877, she became instructor in physiological and pathological microscopy in the Woman's Medical College for one term; was visiting physician to the Home for Incurables, 1877–'79; and from 1885–'89 she was connected with the Emergency Hospital, to which she devoted much time. She was then obliged to resign this position because the time consumed by her practice, and the constant demands made upon her at home on account of long continued ill health of her husband, demanded her whole attention.

ROSA HENRIETTA ENGERT.

Dr. Engert is a member of the Chicago Medical Society; the Medical Society of the State of Illinois; the American Medical Association; and the Medico-Legal Society.

She has a keen perception of the gratitude women should feel for the liberal sentiments toward women in America respecting the rights of the individual, irrespective of sex, giving each one equal opportunity to make as much of himself or herself as one has ability.

STROBELL, Charles William, Rutland, Vt., son of Carl August and Johanna Augusta (Tappe) Strobell, grandson of Carl Strobell, was born October 20, 1856, at Alfeld, Hanover, Germany. His rudimentary education was begun at Alfeld, Germany, and was continued in private German schools in America upon his coming to this country in 1862; later he attended the public and private schools of Brooklyn, N. Y., Mamaroneck, and lastly in Newark, N. J., where is located the family home. He commenced the study of medicine in 1878, with the late Middleton Goldsmith, M. D., LL. D., of Rutland, Vt.; attended two courses of medical lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and at the University of Vermont, and was graduated from the latter in July, 1882; he was first located in the practice of medicine at Middletown Springs, Vt., from 1882–'90, and from the latter date to the present time at Rutland, Vt., succeeding to the practice of the then recently deceased Dr. C. L. Allen. In the early years of his medical studies he also paid considerable attention to dental surgery, under the instruction of Dr. L. T. Lawton, formerly of Rutland, now of St. Paul, Minn.; abandoning this, however, to give his whole time and attention to medicine. He is a member of the American Medical Association; Vermont State Medical Society, in which he was councillor for Rutland county; secretary of the Rutland County Medical and Surgical Society; and member of the Rutland Medical Club. He is also a Free Mason, member of Rutland Lodge, No. 79. Was assistant house surgeon of Mary Fletcher Hospital, Burlington, Vt., in 1882; surgeon American Employers' Liability and Workmen's Benefit Association, Rutland, and medical examiner for several life insurance companies. He took a supplementary course in medicine at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. He is especially interested in the departments of gynecology and electro-therapeutics; he has devised a surgical shield, described in the *New York Medical Record*, June 26, 1886, under

CHARLES WILLIAM STROBELL.

the heading of an "Original Method of Surgical Dressing."

Dr. Strobell married, June 18, 1883, Anna Augusta Kiersted, of Newark, N. J., a lineal descendant of Anaka Jans, the widowed owner, one hundred years ago, of the entire lower half of Manhattan island, and who married Dr. Kiersted. The war of the heirs for the possession of this property has become famous. They have two children, Olive Minnie, and Carl Percival Strobell.

DAVID FLETCHER RUGG.

RUGG, David Fletcher, Hartland, Vt., son of William Winchester and Rachel (Dodge) Rugg, grandson of Elijah Rugg, was born December 15, 1852, at Londonderry, Vt. He was educated at the West River, Chester, and Black River academies, and commenced the study of medicine in 1871, with William F. Eddy; attended three courses of medical lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Vermont and the Medical Department of Dartmouth College, and was graduated from the former June 27, 1876. Commenced the practice of medicine August 31, 1876, at Hartland, Vt., where he has remained to the present time. He is a member of the White River Medical Society, of which he has been vice-president; of the Connecticut River Valley Medical Association; vice-president Vermont Medical Society in 1884; member American Medical Association; health officer of Hartland; superintendent of schools, Hartland, three years; member from Hartland, Windsor county, board of education two years, and secretary of the board one year; notary public ten years; at present Republican committee for Windsor county, second congressional district of Vermont; president Hartland Republican Club, and Hartland Rural Improvement Society since organization; prudential committee six years; member Wantastiquet Lodge No. 5, I. O. O. F., Brattleboro, Vt.

Dr. Rugg was valedictorian of the class graduating from the University of Vermont in 1876; received the faculty prize for best thesis. He commenced teaching school before he was sixteen years of age, and taught seven winters. He was a member of the Ninth International Medical Congress, Washington, D. C.

Married, December 28, 1881, Julia A., eldest daughter of Albert D. Hager, late state geologist of Vermont, Proctorville, Vt. They have one child, Harold G. Rugg.

SWETNAM, James Manoah, Phœnix, Arizona, son of John James and Rebecca (Osborn) Swetnam, grandson of Neri Swetnam, was born November 11, 1841, in Lawrence county, Kentucky. He was educated in the common schools and then went west, at the time of the Pike's Peak gold excitement; driving an ox team from the Missouri river to the Rocky mountains for ten dollars a month, being more than sixty days on the trip. From there he drifted south through New Mexico and Arizona to Old Mexico; became a citizen of Prescott, the first capital of Arizona, before a house was erected there, remaining a citizen of the territory for nearly two years and participating in several battles with hostile Apache Indians. He returned to Denver in 1866, making the distance of one thousand miles on horseback with a single companion, four hundred miles of the distance being through a hostile Indian country. He attended school in 1866–'67, and taught the public school in Colorado City, Colorado, during 1867–'68. He commenced the study of medicine in Colorado City

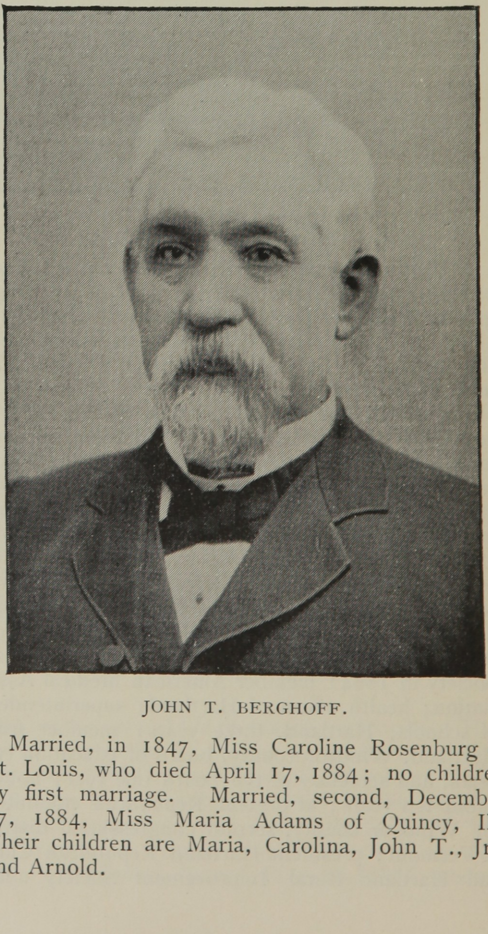
JAMES MANOAH SWETNAM.

in 1867 under Dr. Robert L. Garland; attended two full courses of lectures at the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, and was graduated March 30, 1870; also attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, 1871–'72.

Dr. Swetnam commenced the practice of medicine at Louisa, Ky., in April, 1870, continuing there until October, 1871; was located at Kirksville, Mo., from the spring of 1872 to August, 1882. In 1880 at Kirksville he started the publication of the *Graphic*, a weekly newspaper, and a few months later the *Daily Graphic*, and in connection with John R. Musick, a literary paper called the *Home Treasure*, at the same time attending to his medical practice. In 1882 he disposed of his newspaper interests and removed to Omaha, and was one of the chief movers in organizing the Douglas County Medical Society, filling the presidential chair during 1883. Dr. Swetnam is now a member of the Nebraska State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association; a member of Apperson Lodge, No. 195, A. F. and A. M., Louisa, Ky., and Union Pacific Council No. 1069, Royal Arcanum, Omaha, Neb. The years 1887 and 1888 Dr. Swetnam spent in travel in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, and in May, 1889, again resumed the practice of medicine in Omaha. In November, 1894, he moved to Phœnix, Arizona, where he is now engaged in the treatment of diseases of the chest and stomach as a special practice.

Married, first, October 21, 1871, Miss Laura P. Ferguson, at Catlettsburg, Ky., who died of consumption in February, 1876, leaving one daughter, Nellie; second, October 21, 1877, Mrs. Nellie E. Brockett, at Augusta, Kan., who died in December, 1879; third, December 27, 1887, Mrs. Mae E. Black, in Omaha. They have one child, Louise.

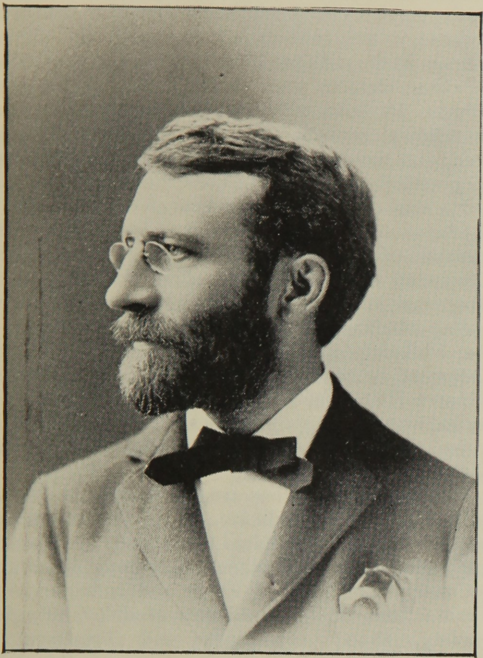
BERGHOFF, John T., St. Joseph, Mo., son of John and Theresia (Wiegstein) Berghoff, was born November 17, 1823, at Hachen, Kreisand Kegerungs Cezirk, Arnsberg, Westphalen, Germany. He studied pharmacy in Arnsberg, and came to the United States in 1846, landing at Galveston, Texas, April 15 of that year. In October of the same year he removed to St. Louis, and in 1850 opened a drug store in that city. He commenced the study of medicine in 1852, under Dr. Thomas Y. Banister, resident physician to St. Louis City Hospital, and served as his assistant for three years; attended three courses of lectures at the Medical Department, St. Louis University (now St. Louis Medical College), and was graduated March 1, 1855. He removed to St. Joseph in 1860, and upon the breaking out of the war in 1861, entered the Union service as surgeon of the Thirteenth Missouri Volunteers, under Colonel Peabody; was captured at the Battle of Lexington, paroled, and sent to St. Louis by Gen. Sterling Price. He was recaptured at Centralia, Mo., but being a paroled prisoner, was released. On April 6, 1862, he was again taken prisoner at the Battle of Shiloh, and, being a prominent surgeon, was put to work in a Confederate hospital. There were three surgeons, four hospital attendants, and fifty-six wounded Union men in charge of Surgeon Berghoff, who through his management, were liberated under an agreement entered into by the Confederate and Union forces, April 10, 1862. Dr. Berghoff served with the Twenty-fifth Missouri Regiment (organized from the original Thirteenth), until its consolidation with the First Regiment of Missouri engineers, and was honorably discharged from the service January 30, 1864, at Nashville, Tenn. Returning home he was commissioned surgeon of the Eighty-seventh Regiment, enlisted minute men, and on March 10, surgeon of the Missouri militia and examining surgeon for the draft. Dr. Berghoff is a member of the American Medical Association; American Public Health Association; Missouri State Medical Association; Missouri Valley Medical Society; Mississippi Valley Medical Society; and District Medical Society of North Missouri. In 1868 and 1870 he was elected coroner of Buchanan county, and in 1868 was appointed and elected president of the board of United States examining surgeons, at St. Joseph, 1868–'93, except during the Cleveland administrations. He has held the position of professor of the principles and practice of surgery in the Northwestern Medical College, St. Joseph, since 1879. He has devised a universal apparatus or splint for the treatment of fracture of the leg, injuries and diseases of the hip, knee, and ankle joints, and presented a paper on the "Treatment of Fractures of the Leg," before the Missouri State Medical Association, May, 1893, and before the Mississippi Valley Medical Society, October 4, 1893.



JOHN T. BERGHOFF.

Married, in 1847, Miss Caroline Rosenburg of St. Louis, who died April 17, 1884; no children by first marriage. Married, second, December 27, 1884, Miss Maria Adams of Quincy, Ill. Their children are Maria, Carolina, John T., Jr., and Arnold.

NEWMAN, Henry Parker, Chicago, Ill., son of James and Abby (Everett) Newman, grandson of James Madison Newman, was born December 2, 1853, at Washington, N. H. After a preparatory education obtained at the New London (N. H.) Literary and Scientific Institution, he began to read medicine, 1874, under Dr. George Cook, of Concord, N. H.; attended lectures at Dartmouth Medical College, which institution has since honored him with the degree of A. M., and at the Detroit College of Medicine, and was graduated from the latter in March, 1878. While a senior student he was house physician at St. Luke's Hospital, Detroit. He then spent two years in study in Germany, in the universities of Strasburg, Leipsig, and Bonn. Returning to the United States he settled permanently in Chicago.



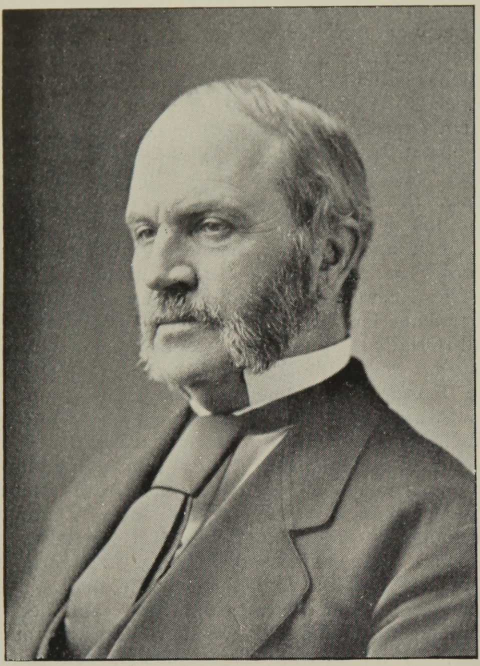
HENRY PARKER NEWMAN.

Dr. Newman is corresponding fellow of the Detroit Gynecological Society; member and chairman of the committee on membership of the Chicago Medical Society; fellow and secretary of the Chicago Gynecological Society; fellow of the American Gynecological Society; member and treasurer of the American Medical Association; member of the Illinois State Medical Society; of the Illinois State Microscopical Society; and of the International Medical Congress, having been a delegate to the tenth congress in Berlin, 1890. Dr. Newman is also president of the Laboratory of Experimental Research, Chicago, since 1889, a director and treasurer of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, since 1893; a director and formerly president of the Post-Graduate Medical School, Chicago, and professor of diseases of women in the same since 1888; professor of obstetrics and clinical gynecology, College of Physicians and Surgeons, of which institution he has been an active promoter since its organization in 1881; surgeon in the department of diseases of women in the Post-Graduate, St. Elizabeth, and Chicago hospitals; and gynecologist-in-chief to the West Side Free Dispensary. Dr. Newman is also a member of the Society of the Sons of New Hampshire; examiner-in-chief and medical referee, Department of the Northwest, of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company; elder in the Third Presbyterian church, Chicago; and member of Detroit Lodge No. 1, F. and A. M.

Dr. Newman has been editor of the department of obstetrics and gynecology of the *North American Practitioner* since 1893, in which journal appeared, in 1889, a "History of Obstetrics," from his pen. He is also the author of papers on "Shock and Nervous Influences in Parturition," *Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*, 1885; "The Remote Results of Shortening the Round Ligaments for Uterine Displacements by a New and Original Method of Operation," *American Journal of Obstetrics*, Vol. XXIV; "Prolapse of the Female Pelvic Organs," *The Journal of the American Medical Association;* "Curettage, Trachelorrhaphy, and Ventro-fixation;" "The Sequelæ of Abortions;" "Six Years' Experience in Shortening the Round Ligaments for Uterine Displacements;" "A Plea for More Thorough Training in General Medicine and Obstetrics on the Part of the Gynecologist," etc. His original researches include abdominal, pelvic, and plastic gynecological and obstetrical surgery, and he has devised surgical methods for shortening the round ligaments for uterine displacements. In colpoperineorrhaphy, a new method for operating for hernial conditions of the rectum, bladder, and uterus; and in new instruments he has originated uterine dilators, combined dressing forceps and dilators, also instruments for tamponade of the uterus.

Married, in 1882, Miss Fanny Louise, daughter of Lothrop S. Hodges, Esq., of Chicago. Their children are Helen Everett and Willard Hodges, living; and Eugene Bush and Isabel Fairbanks, deceased.

COMEGYS, Cornelius George, Cincinnati, Ohio, born July 23, 1816, in Cherbourg, the family estate in Kent county, Delaware, is a descendant of a German-Holland family that was naturalized in Kent county, Md., 1673,—being a son of Cornelius Parsons Comegys, lieutenant-colonel of state troops in the War of 1812, and governor of Delaware, 1838–'41; his mother, Hannah, was a daughter of John Marim, a soldier in the Revolution; his brother, Joseph Parsons Comegys, LL. D., was chief justice of Delaware, 1876–'92; also a United States senator, 1856, and Benjamin Bartus Comegys, LL. D., is president of the Philadelphia National bank and a trustee of the Girard estate; John Marim Comegys, M. D., Dover, Del. Dr. Comegys was educated chiefly in the Dover Academy. He would have studied medicine but for the pecuniary embarrassment of his father. He began life as a teacher in a district school; then he went to Indianapolis, Ind., for employment in the United States engineer corps, constructing the National road to St. Louis; at length he became cashier-clerk in the State bank of Indiana, removed to Lawrenceburg to become a cashier; finally, took part in a large flouring manufactory; this proving disastrous, he resolved to abandon a business life and study medicine, his original purpose. In the meanwhile he had studied chemistry, physics, astronomy, geology, psychology, and political economy. He removed to Philadelphia and matriculated in the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine, under the preceptorship of W. E. Horner, professor of anatomy and dean of the medical department. He took two winter courses and one summer course,—daily clinics in the college and Pennsylvania Hospital, and a course in French under Delacroix; was graduated in March, 1848, and began practice in Philadelphia.


CORNELIUS GEORGE COMEGYS.

He removed to Cincinnati; the advent of Asiatic cholera in 1849 brought him into a large practice. Feeling the need of a wider clinical study, he went to London and Paris in 1851. Guy's Hospital was his centre in London, whose chief clinicians were B. Cooper, Addison, Goldinge, Bird, Gull, and Oldham. In Paris he took as preceptor J. M. Charcot, a chef de clinique in La Charité. In the other great hospitals he heard Andral, Velpean, Trosseau, Rostan, Nelaton, Dubois, Cazanave.

On his return to Cincinnati in 1852, he gave a course in anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, then joined in the organization of the Miami Medical College as professor of the institutes of medicine, and continued until the fusion with the Ohio Medical College in 1857, where he was allotted the same chair and additionally, clinical teacher in the medical staff of the Cincinnati Hospital, at that time under the control of the Medical College of Ohio. He resigned his chair in the college in 1867, but retained his hospital position and for the past seven years has been president of the staff. It was at his suggestion that the department of pathology was created by the board. He also proposed a system of bedside instruction in all the departments, to small groups of advanced students; it worked admirably but was abandoned because it was said to interfere with the didactic courses in the colleges, and because the amphitheatre clinic lectures were as much as the time could afford. In both colleges he proposed dispensary polyclinical courses, after the manner of Philadelphia, and they still constitute a most valuable means of practical instruction in the Cincinnati schools.

He was one of the founders of the Academy of Medicine and twice has served as president; was a member of the old Medico-Chirurgical and of the Cincinnati Medical Society; he is a member of the American Medical Association; of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association; honorary member of the Philadelphia College of Physicians; of the Delaware State Medical Society; of the Western Reserve Historical Society of Ohio; the Ohio Historical and Philosophical Society; the Trinity Historical Society, Texas; and the Cincinnati Literary Club.

His chief publications are translations of Renouard's History of Medicine, 1855; Charcot's System Diseases of the Spinal Cord, 1881. His medical papers have been numerous, among which are: "Conservative Value of Fever and Inflammation," Transactions of the Cincinnati Medico-Chirurgical Society, 1849; "Etiology and Treatment of Phthisis Pulmonalis," Transactions of the Ohio State Medical Society, 1854, referred to in the American edition of Watson's Practice of Medicine, and in Copeland's Medical Dictionary, 1850; "The Pathology and Treatment of Asiatic Cholera, 1866, *Blackman and Parvin's Cincinnati Medical Journal*; address before the Alumni Society of the University of Pennsylvania, 1875, published by the society. In this address he eulogized Prof. Geo. B. Wood; also maintained that the healthy brain is necessary to a free will; the necessity of a reform in medical education in the line of entrance examinations, a longer period of instruction, especially for clinical study and laboratory work, which he has been assured promoted the adoption of the great forward movement which has distinguished the courses of the university since 1875; he proposed at the same time the encouragement of the practice by physicians of forensic medicine, which he argued would secure a higher form of judicial decisions and serve to advance the medical profession to higher rank and usefulness in the state.

Dr. Comegys has written on the use of hot baths in febrile and inflammatory affections, the value of which, he says, lies in securing the rapid elimination of toxines, the product of a vicious metabolism, and by which the depression of the heart and the vascular circulation becomes so seriously and often fatally involved; the important point being to begin the hot applications, of any sort, in the *first* stage of the disease so as to prevent toxic accumulations. He began with cool immersion baths, *e. g.*, in infantile entero colitis, as published in the *Philadelphia Medical Times*, 1875. The editor, Dr. H. C. Wood, after repeated trials, said in his journal in 1877, "It must be granted to Dr. Comegys the discovery of the most life saving method in modern therapeutics." In a paper on the treatment of yellow-fever, read before the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, at St. Louis, 1890, he said he had found hot baths as efficacious as cold ones and they are less distressing to the patient.

Dr. Comegys has not only been actively engaged as a practitioner and teacher of medicine for the past forty-six years, but he has devoted himself largely to the promotion of educational work in the schools and colleges of his city. He served for years in the common and high school boards, and for thirty-five years as director in the university board, of which he is now chairman. During his time in the common school board, as chairman of the library committee, he completed the organization and opened the present public library, which now contains over two hundred thousand volumes. During his trusteeship in the common school board, he proposed the creation of a night high school for the benefit of bright youths who could not attend a day school. In this way the first school of drawing and design in Cincinnati was successfully inaugurated in connection with mathematical and scientific courses, and which was the foundation of the Art School, created by the University of Cincinnati,—subsequently transferred to the present Art School and Museum.

During this time (see School Reports, 1856-'57), he wrote the report on the evils of the memoriter method in teaching in the schools, which led to its being dropped to a great extent.

His numerous annual reports on the condition of the Cincinnati Hospital and the progress of the university from year to year, can be found in the archives of the city.

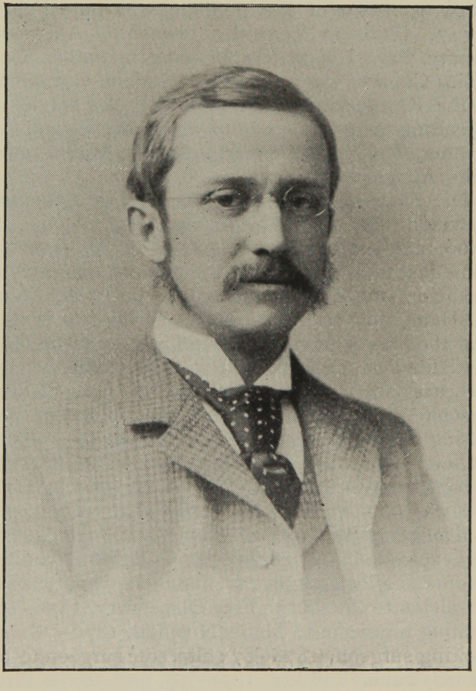
His most conspicuous work for the past two years has been as chairman of the special committee of the American Medical Association, to secure an act of congress for the creation of a department and secretary of public health, on a parity with other departments of the government. The petition and bill are now in congress awaiting action.

He has been a continuous advocate of science schools during the winter months for the especial benefit of farmers, in which, by means of lectures, with illustrations and experiments, the outlines at least in natural history and natural philosophy may be so inculcated as greatly to increase the scientific knowledge of the agricultural classes; enable them to see nature with new eyes, and acquire a much greater efficiency in the productiveness of their lands and flocks. He thinks that well educated physicians over all others have superior capabilities for this work of instruction, and would undertake it at small charges, in order to help this greatly neglected body of the people.

Married, in 1839, Miss Rebecca, daughter of Governor Tiffin, the first governor of Ohio, and United States senator. Their children are: Edward Tiffin, A. M., M. D., major and surgeon United States army; William H., M. D., a major in the pay department, United States army; Charles George, B. A., B. L., practicing law in Cincinnati; Ellen Tiffin, and Mary Porter Comegys.

HARE, Hobart Amory, Philadelphia, Pa., born September 20, 1862, in Philadelphia, is the son of William H. (Bishop of South Dakota) and Mary Amory (Howe) Hare, grandson of Bishop M. A. de W. Howe. He was educated in the Episcopal Academy, and at the University of Pennsylvania, receiving from the latter institution the degree of B. Sc., in 1881, and from the Department of Medicine the degree of M. D. in 1884; also attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, and was graduated M. D. therefrom in 1893. His medical preceptors were Dr. D. Hayes Agnew and Dr. H. R. Wharton. Dr. Hare continued the study of medicine at Leipsig and Berne in 1886, and London in 1888.

Dr. Hare is a member of the Association of American Physicians; a fellow of the Medical Society of London; of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; of the Philadelphia Neurological Society; of the Philadelphia Pathological Society; of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; of the American Physiological Society; and of the American Society of Naturalists. He was clinical professor of children's diseases in the University of Pennsylvania in 1890–'91; professor of therapeutics and materia medica in Jefferson Medical College since 1891; physician to Jefferson Hospital since 1891; and consulting physician to Franklin Reformatory Home since 1892.


HOBART AMORY HARE.

Each of the following prizes was awarded to Dr.

Hare for essays embodying original research: In 1884 the faculty prize of the University of Pennsylvania; in 1885 the Fiske fund prize of the Rhode Island Medical Society; in 1886 the Fiske fund prize; in 1888 the Fothergillian gold medal of the Medical Society of London; in 1889 the prize of the Royal Academy of Medicine in Belgium (4,000 francs); in 1890 the Cartright prize of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York (with Dr. Martin); in 1890 the Warren Triennial prize of the Massachusetts General Hospital (with Dr. Martin); in 1891 the Fiske fund prize of the Rhode Island Medical Society (with Dr. Martin); in 1891 the Boylston prize of Harvard University.

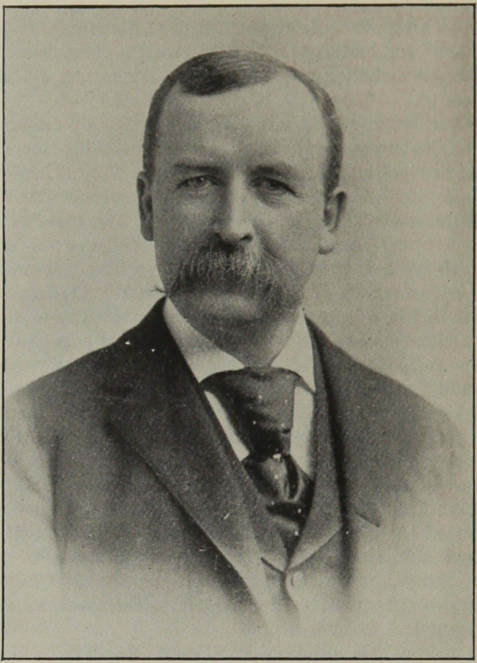
In 1893 Dr. Hare made a report to the government of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, India, on "Chloroform." He is the author of a "Textbook of Practical Therapeutics," fourth edition; of "A System of Practical Therapeutics," in three volumes; and of essays on "Mediastinal Diseases," "Epilepsy," "Fever," "Tobacco," "New and Allied Forms of Diseases," a "Manual of Physiology," and a large number of articles contributed to medical journals. He has been editor of the *University Medical Magazine*, *The Medical News*, and is now editor of the *Therapeutic Gazette*.

Married, May, 1884, Miss Rebecca Clifford Pemberton of Philadelphia. They have one child.

SHAW, William Conner, Pittsburgh, Pa., son of William A. and Sarah Theresa (Conner) Shaw, grandson of David Shaw, was born February 7, 1846, at Versailles township, Allegheny county, Pa. His maternal great-grandfather, Cornelius Conner, was a native of Virginia, and served in the Revolutionary army, entering the service as recruiting sergeant. After the war he and his brother, Maj. John Conner, settled in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, Pa.

Dr. Shaw was graduated from Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa., A. B., in 1869, and received the degree of A. M from the same institution in 1872; commenced the study of medicine in 1869, at Pittsburgh, under Dr. Wm. R. Hamilton; attended lectures during two winters and the intervening summer terms at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and was graduated M. D., February 29, 1872; attended the quiz class of Prof. Joseph W. Howe during the summer following, preparing for the competitive examination for entry to Bellevue Hospital, which he passed successfully and served from October 1, 1872, to October 1, 1874. He was clinical assistant to the chair of surgery, University of the City of New York, in 1874, and on expiration of service at Bellevue Hospital, removed to Pittsburgh, Pa., and there was attending physician to Pittsburgh Free Dispensary, 1876–'82; visiting physician to Mercy Hospital, 1876–'78, and visiting surgeon, 1878–'87; alternate surgeon to the Pennsylvania Railway, 1877–'79, and to the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway, 1877–'82; physician and obstetrician to Bethsada Home, Pittsburgh, since 1889; and medical examiner and medical referee for a dozen or more of the more prominent life insurance companies since 1878.

Dr. Shaw is a member of Allegheny County Medical Society; of the American Medical Association; of the American Academy of Medicine; of the Society of the Alumni of Bellevue Hospital, New York; of the Medical Library Association of Pittsburgh; life member of the Western, Pa., Exposition Society; life member of the Scotch Irish Society of America; member of the Pennsylvania Scotch Irish Society; and member of the committee of ways and means of the United Presbyterian church of North America since 1890.



WILLIAM CONNER SHAW.

Married, November 1, 1877, Miss Martha M. Lewis, of Emsworth, Pa., who died October 24, 1887, leaving two daughters, Sadie L., and Jennie E. Shaw. One son, James Lewis Shaw, deceased.

COE, Henry Waldo, Portland, Oregon, born at Waupon, Wis., November 4, 1857, is the son of Dr. Samuel B. Coe (who was born at Randolph, Ohio, moved to Wisconsin while a young man, studied medicine and settled at Morristown, Minn., in 1860) and Mary J. (Cronkhite) Coe, grandson of Almon Buel Coe, a descendant of Rodger Coe who was burned at the stake in England on account of religious views, Rodger's sons coming to New England in Puritan days.

Henry Waldo Coe, after passing through graded schools at Morristown, Minn., spent two years in the literary department of the University of Minnesota, but did not complete the academic course. He commenced the study of medicine in 1876, in his father's office; attended two courses of lectures in the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, and the Long Island College Hospital, graduating from the latter in 1880. In July of the same year Dr. Coe commenced the practice of medicine at Mandan, N. Dak, remaining there until March, 1891, then removed to Portland, Ore. He has taken several short courses in private hospitals and has done post-graduate work at various times since beginning practice.

Dr. Coe is a member of the American Academy of Railway Surgeons; of the National Association of Railway Surgeons; American Medical Association; Oregon State Medical Society; and Portland Medical Society. Dr. Coe was a member, and resigned the position of president, of the North Dakota State Medical Society on removing from that state; also resigned the position of superintendent of the state board of health, to which he had recently been appointed; retired from the board of pension examiners which position he had held for ten years; and resigned from the position of division surgeon of the North Pacific Railway Company. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; received a life membership through the Peabody Museum in 1883, for original archeological work; was a member of the Dakota legislature in 1885; is surgeon for the East Side Railway Company; Portland Cable Company; and referee, examiner, and surgeon for more than twenty life and accident insurance companies. Dr. Coe has always given to nervous diseases a considerable amount of study, and more recently has established a private sanitarium at Portland, known as Cottage Homes for Nervous and Mental Diseases. He is also neurologist to the Portland Hospital.

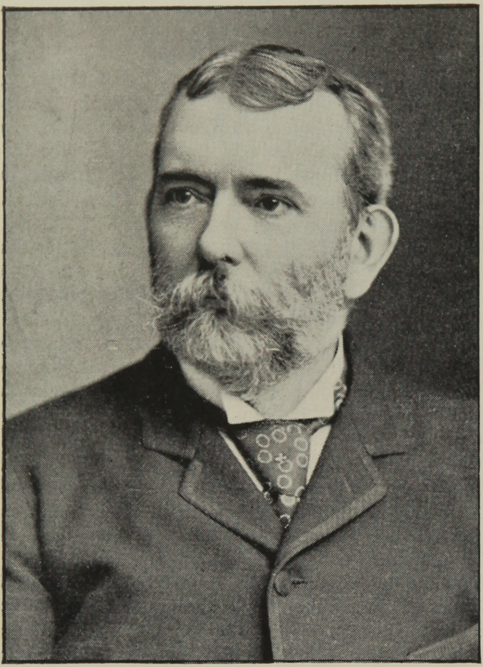
Dr. Coe is the editor and owner of the *Medical Sentinel*, Portland, Ore. He read before the National Association of Railway Surgeons at Galveston, May, 1894, a paper on "Thiersch's Grafts in Extensive Destruction of Soft Parts about Large Joints" (illustrated), and before the American Medical Association, San Francisco, Cal., 1894, a paper entitled "The Clinical Recognition of Malignancy in Tumors," and has published papers upon "Chorea," "Neurasthenia," "Locomotor Ataxia," "Nervous Dyspepsia," and other subjects.

HENRY WALDO COE.

Married, in June, 1882, Miss Viola M., daughter of Hon. Elijah Boley, of Mandan, N. Dak. They have two sons, George Clifford Coe, born January 24, 1885, and Wayne Walter Coe, born October 10, 1894.

DUNGLISON, Richard James, Philadelphia, Pa., born November 13, 1834, in Baltimore, Md., is the son of Dr. Robley and Harriette (Leadam) Dunglison, grandson of William Dunglison, woollen manufacturer, of Keswick, Cumberland, Eng., and of John Leadam, surgeon, London, Eng. He was educated in the Northwest public and Central High schools of Philadelphia, and at the University of Pennsylvania, Collegiate Department, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1852, and A. M. in 1855; commenced the study of medicine in 1852, at Philadelphia, under the direction of his father, Prof. Robley Dunglison; attended four courses of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, and was graduated in March, 1856. He practised in Philadelphia for several years, but relinquished the practice of his profession for literary work. He was editor of "Dunglison's Medical Dictionary," 1874, 1893; "Dunglison's History of Medicine;" author of "The Practitioner's Reference Book," two editions; "A Handbook of Diagnosis, Therapeutics and Dietetics"; "The Present Treatment of Disease"; editor of *The College and Clinical Record*, 1880–'95; one of the original editors of *The Philadelphia Medical Times;* author of "A New School Physiology and Hygiene," and of "An Elementary Physiology and Hygiene," for schools. He translated Guersant's "Surgical Diseases of Children" from the French, 1873. Among his important contributions to periodical medical literature may be mentioned "Observations on the Deaf and Dumb," *North American Medico-Chirurgical Review*, 1858; "Statistics of Insanity in the United States," *ibid.*, 1860; "Reflections on Exanthematic Typhus," *Medical Times*, Philadelphia, 1861; "Public Medical Libraries of Philadelphia," *ibid.*, 1872; letters on "Medical Centennial Affairs," *New York Medical Record*, 1876. He has been a frequent contributor to the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, and to other periodicals, and he was for several years the Philadelphia correspondent of *The Medical Times and Gazette* of London.

Dr. Dunglison was in the Federal service from 1862–'65, as acting assistant surgeon, United States army, on duty in United States army hospitals in Philadelphia, and as the executive officer of the Filbert Street United States Army Hospital, Philadelphia, 1864–'65. He is a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; of the Mutual Aid Association of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, of which he was the first treasurer and for many years, and at the present time, a director; the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, of which he was corresponding secretary in 1875; the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, from which in 1880 he was a delegate to the National Decennial Convention for the Revision of the United States Pharmacopœia; the American Medical Association, being its assistant secretary in 1876, and its treasurer from 1877–'94, resigning the position in the latter year; the American Academy of Medicine, of which he was secretary 1878–'90, treasurer 1879–'90, and vice-president 1890–'91; president of the Musical Fund Society of Philadelphia, 1870–'95, inclusive, being elected in May, 1894, for the twenty-fifth time. He was assistant secretary of the International Medical Congress, 1876, and corresponding secretary of the Centennial Medical Commission, 1876; was secretary of the executive committee of the Ninth International Medical Congress, at Washington, D. C., September, 1887, and chairman of the finance committee of that congress, through whose active exertions and direct appeals to national, state, and local medical organizations, and to individuals, ample funds were collected for its purposes.



RICHARD JAMES DUNGLISON.

Dr. Dunglison was for a series of years physician to the Albion Society of Philadelphia; for twelve years attending physician to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind; and to the Burd Orphan Asylum. He has been the corresponding secretary of the Alumni Association of Jefferson Medical College from the date of its organization. He was also honorary local secretary of the New Sydenham Society of London for many successive years.

Married, August 23, 1877, Mrs. Violette Fisher of Philadelphia. They have no children.

LEE, Benjamin, Philadelphia, Pa., born September 26, 1833, at Norwich, Conn., is the son of Rt. Rev. Alfred Lee, Bishop of Delaware, and his wife, Julia (White) Lee, grandson of Benjamin Lee, and great-grandson of Judge John Trumbull of Connecticut, author of "M'Fingal" and other political and patriotic poems which contributed largely to stimulate resistance to British rule and sustain the courage of the Americans, and also to mould the literary taste of the day. Dr. Lee prepared for college at the Academy of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia; was graduated A. B., from the University of Pennsylvania, 1852, received the degree of A. M. in 1855, and Ph. D. in 1878, after attending courses of the Auxiliary Faculty of Medicine of that university in 1874–'75 and 1878. He began to read medicine in 1852, at Wilmington, Del., under Dr. James William Thompson, and later, under Prof. Fordyce Barker of New York city; attended lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 1853–'54, and at the New York Medical College, New York city, 1854–'56, and was graduated at the close of the latter session, his graduating thesis on "The Mechanics of Medicine," being awarded a prize. Dr. Lee was resident physician to the Colored Home Hospital, New York city, 1855–'56; interne to Bellevue Hospital, 1856–'57; walked the hospitals in Paris during the winter of 1857–'58; took a practical course in obstetrics under Carl R. Braun, Vienna, in the spring and summer of 1858, and then returned to New York city, to enter the private practice of medicine. After seven years in that city he removed to Philadelphia for a permanent residence. He was attending physician for diseases of women, Demilt Dispensary of New York city, 1859–'60; professor of orthopedics, Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates in Medicine, 1892–'93. He was an original member of the Twenty-Second New York National Guard, assistant surgeon in 1861, surgeon in 1862, in the service of the United States, June, July, and August, 1862, and July, 1863, as surgeon of that regiment and acting brigade surgeon.

Dr. Lee is a member of the American Medical Society in Paris; Medical Society of the County of New York; Medical Society of the State of New York; Philadelphia County Medical Society, corresponding secretary, 1875, and vice-president, 1876; Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, treasurer, 1873–'88; American Medical Association; American Academy of Medicine, president in 1884; American Orthopedic Association, president in 1892; Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons; American Public Health Association; National Conference of State Boards of Health; Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley; Philadelphia Society for Organizing Charity; Mutual Aid Association of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, its president 1878–'81 and 1884–'89; the State Associated Health Authorities of Pennsylvania; Sons of the Revolution, Pennsylvania; and honorary member of the Association Internationale pour le Progrès de L'Hygiène, Bruxelles. Dr. Lee has been secretary of the state board of health of Pennsylvania since 1885, and secretary of the state quarantine board of Pennsylvania since 1893. He supervised the sanitary and medical service in and about Johnstown after the great floods of 1889. In 1889 he was appointed United States Commissioner for the condemnation of land for quarantine purposes at the mouth of Delaware Bay. In 1891 he was appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania member of the Quarantine Commission to select a site for a new station on the Delaware river or bay. He is a specialist in the departments of orthopedic surgery, nervous affections, and mechanical therapeutics, and introduced the method of self-suspension in the treatment of spinal affections.

Dr. Lee was editor of the *American Medical Monthly*, New York, during the year 1862, and published a work on the "Treatment of Angular Curvature of the Spine," 1867, and "Tracts on Massage," translated from the German of Reibmayr, 1885.

Among Dr. Lee's published papers are the following:

"On the Symptomatic Value of the *Arcus Senilis:* With a Tabulated Statement of Seventy-Two Cases," *American Medical Monthly*, September, 1856.

"Notes of the Chemical and Medical Testimony in the late remarkable Trial for Poisoning by Arsenic in New York City, known as the 'Stephens Case' with an Analysis of the History of Two Hundred Cases of Arsenical Poisoning," *ibid.*, May, 1859.

"On Legal Restrictions of the Sale of Poisons, more especially of Arsenic," *ibid.*, September, 1859.

"On a Source of Fallacy in Reinsch's Test, and the Diagnosis between Arsenical Poisoning and the Vomiting of Pregnancy: Suggested by the 'Smethurst' Trial," *ibid.*, December, 1859.

"The Medical History of a Three Months' Regiment," *ibid.*, October, 1862.

"Gastralgia, the Initial Symptom of Caries of the Vertebræ," *American Medical Times*, 1864.

"The Correct Principles of Treatment for Angular Curvature of the Spine," recommended for publication by the committee on prize essays of the American Medical Associaton, the accidental disclosure of the author's name having debarred it from competition, Transactions American Medical Association, 1866.

"A Rational Treatment for Asiatic Cholera," *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, 1867.

"On the Dangers of Injudicious Extension of the Lower Extremities and the Means for their Prevention," *ibid.*, January, 1869.

"On the Use of Hydrate of Chloral to Prevent the Recurrence of the Malarial Chill," *ibid.*, September, 1876.

"The Health Lift: Is it Rational, Scientific, or Safe?" *ibid.*, April, 1878.

"The Diagnosis, Positive and Differential, of Spinal Arthro-chondritis," Transactions Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, 1868.

"Description of a new Instrument for the Treatment of Lateral Curvature of the Spine," *ibid.*, 1869.

"Remarks on a Modification for Taylor's Splint for the Spine," *ibid.*, 1871.

"Report on Compulsory Vaccination," *ibid.*, 1873.

"On Whooping Cough as a Cause of Spinal Caries," *ibid.*, 1873.

"Reports on the Meteorology and Epidemics of Philadelphia County, 1870, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877," "Addresses in Hygiene before the Medical Society State of Pennsylvania, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1880, 1881, 1884," *ibid.*

"On the Diagnosis of Psoas Abscess," *ibid.*, 1877.

"On Horizontal Extension and the Porous Felt Jacket in the Treatment of Lateral Curvature of the Spine," *ibid.*, 1879.

"A Case of Thyroid Dislocation of the Hip Joint in the Second Stage of Coxalgia: Reduction by Manipulation," *ibid.*, 1871.

"Normal Axis of the Sole of the Human Foot," *ibid.*, 1880.

"A Clinical Illustration of the Value of Combining Motion with Extension in Hip Disease," *ibid.*, 1884.

"Massage, the Latest Handmaid of Medicine," *ibid.*, 1884.

"The Importance of Early Diagnosis in Lateral Curvature," *ibid.*, 1894.

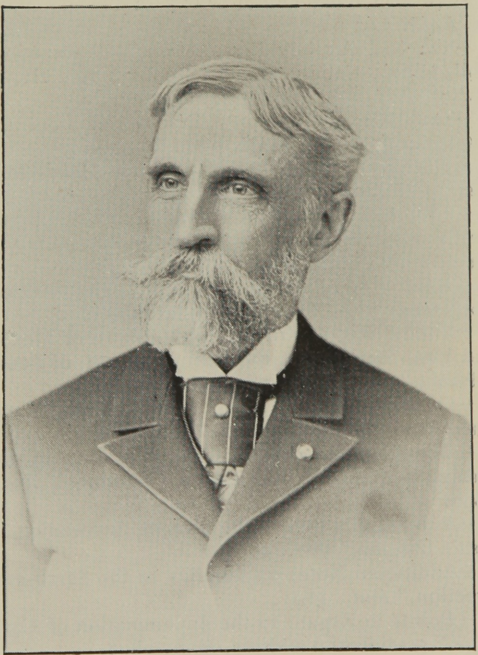
"Idiopathic Lateral Curvature of the Spine: Hints in regard to its early Diagnosis," *Medical Gazette*, June, 1870.

"On Modified Suspension in the Treatment of Spinal Curvatures," *Medical Times*, 1870.

"On Virgin Vaccine Lymph and Lymph of the Early Removes," *ibid.*, 1872.

"On the Practical Identity of True Croup and Diphtheria," *ibid.*, 1874.

"On the Essential Identity of True Croup and Diphtheria," *ibid.*, 1874.



BENJAMIN LEE.

"On the Use of the Adaptable Porous Felt Jacket in Spinal Curvatures," *ibid.*, 1879. (Proceedings Philadelphia County Medical Society, Vol. I).

"A Claim of Priority," *ibid.*, November, 1876.

"Eucatharsia, or Hints in regard to the Mechanics of Defecation," *ibid.*, August, 1876.

"On the Advantages of an Acquaintance with

Botany as a preliminary to the Study of Medicine," address before the American Academy of Medicine, *ibid.*, December, 1883.

"On a Vermiform Discharge from the Rectum, mistaken for Tape Worm," *ibid.*

"Double Congenital Equino-Varus in a boy ten years old, successfully treated without Tenotomy after seven years of Complete Relapse," Transactions of American Medical Association, 1868.

"Suspension as a Means of Treating Spinal Distortions," *ibid.*, 1877.

"Spinal Extension: Its Modes, Means, and Motives," *ibid.*, 1880.

"An Analysis of the Statistics of Forty-One Thousand Five Hundred Cases of Epidemic Influenza," *Journal American Medical Association*, March 14, 1891.

"The Cost of a Great Epidemic to a Great City," Transactions American Public Health Association, 1875.

"The Debit and Credit Account of the Plymouth Epidemic," *ibid.*, 1885.

"Memoranda of Visits to the Quarantine Stations of the Middle Atlantic Coast," *ibid.*, 1889.

"Do the Sanitary Interests of the United States Demand the Annexation of Cuba?" *ibid.*, 1890.

"The Trials and Triumphs of a Sanitarian," *Sanitarian*, 1876.

"Turkish Baths and How to Use Them," *Medical Bulletin*, 2 nos.

"On Red Axillary Perspiration," Transactions Philadelphia County Medical Society, vol. III, p. 38.

"On False Membranes Discharged from the Intestines," *ibid.*, vol. III, p. 114.

"On the Sulphuretted Hydrogen Headache," *New York Medical Record.*

"Differentiation the Test of Civilization," President's Address before the American Academy of Medicine, 1884.

"Report on Leprosy," Proceedings National Conference of State Boards of Health, 1890.

"Annual Reports of the State Board of Health and Vital Statistics of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," 1885 to 1893 inclusive.

"On Sacro-iliac Disease," Transactions American Orthopedic Association, 1890.

"The Nervous and Muscular Elements in the Causation of Idiopathic Lateral Curvature," *ibid.*, 1890.

"A Brief History of the Use of Suspension in Pott's Disease," *ibid.*, 1891.

"Additional Notes on Injuries to the Sacro-iliac Junction," *ibid.*, 1891.

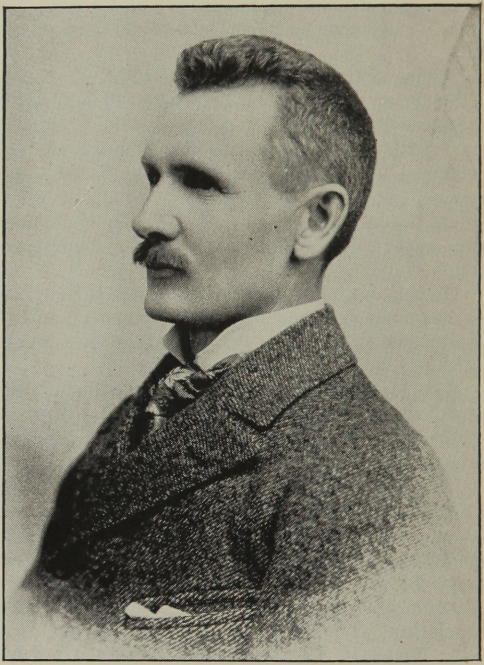
"Points in Regard to the Inflammation of Cartilage," presidential address, *ibid.*, 1892.

"Rhachitis: Its Manifestations, Diagnosis, Differential Diagnosis, and Prognosis," *ibid.*, 1894.

Dr. Lee married, April 5, 1859, Miss Emma Hale, daughter of Norman White, of New York. Their children are: Mary; Julia White, wife of G. A. Dunning; Elizabeth Leighton; Anna Barnard, deceased; Leighton; Charles Trumbull; and Faith Cleveland.

BURR, C. B., Flint, Mich., son of Allen R. and Catharine (Foote) Burr, grandson of Russell Burr, was born November 3, 1856, at Lansing, Mich. He obtained a preparatory education at Olds' Academy, Rork's Academy, and at the high school, Lansing, and in 1875 began to read medicine under Dr. W. W. Campbell, at Mason, Mich. Later he studied under the preceptorship of Dr. C. N. Hayden, of Lansing; attended two courses of lectures at the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, graduating from the latter in 1878.

Dr. Burr commenced the practice of medicine in 1878, immediately after graduation, at Springport, Mich., but in November of the same year removed to Pontiac, Mich., where he was assistant physician to the Eastern Michigan Asylum from that time until 1885, assistant medical superintendent, 1885–'89, and medical superintendent, 1889 to September 1, 1894, when he resigned to accept the position of medical director of "Oak Grove," a private hospital for the treatment of nervous and mental diseases, at Flint, Mich.


C. B. BURR.

Dr. Burr is a member of the American Medical Association; of the American Medico-Psychological Association; of the Michigan State Medical Society, and orator of the section on practice of medicine, 1895; member of the Pontiac Medical Society, vice-president in 1892–'94; of the Michigan Neurological Club; and corresponding member of the Detroit Medical and Library Association. Dr. Burr gave a clinical lecture each year, while superintendent of the Eastman Michigan Asylum, before the senior classes of the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, the Detroit College of Medicine, and the Michigan College of Medicine and Surgery. He has done considerable literary work in the way of reviews and correspondence for the *American Journal of Insanity*, Utica, N. Y. He is the author of the following papers: "Cocculus Indicus in Epilepsy," Transactions Michigan State Medical Society, 1881; "The Insanity of Masturbation," *ibid.*, 1882; "The Insanity of Pubescence," *ibid.*, 1886; "Muscular Action as a Cause of Fracture in Paretics," *ibid.*, 1889; "The Relation of Gynecology to Psychiatry," *ibid.*, 1894; "A Case of Primary Monomania (primäre Verrückt-theit)," *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, 1883; "Amelioration of a Paretic Dementia Following Extensive Sloughs," *Journal of Neurology and Psychiatry*, 1884; "Paranoia, With Delusions of Change in Sex," *Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1893; "Intra-Cranial Tumor, With Absence of Diagnostic Symptoms," *American Journal of Insanity*, 1890; "What Improvements Have Been Wrought in the Care of the Insane by Means of Training Schools?" *ibid.*, 1893; "The Symptomatology and Progress of Inflammations as Modified in Nervous and Mental Diseases," *Physician and Surgeon*, February, 1893; "Some Mental Symptoms of More or Less Interest," *ibid.*, March, 1893; "Paranoia," read before the Pontiac Medical Society, 1894. He is the author of "A Primer of Psychology and Mental Disease," published by George S. Davis, Detroit, 1894, and which has been favorably reviewed by the leading medical journals of this country. He wrote the biennial reports of the Eastern Michigan Asylum for 1890–'92 and 1894.

Married, first, in 1886, Miss Delia Ernestine Randall, of Norwich, N. Y., who died in 1888, leaving one child, Ernestine Randall Burr; married, second, in 1890, Miss Annette Louise Wheeler, of Chicago, Ill.

HORNER, Frederick, Marshall, Va., son of Richard Brent and Mary Blair (Little) Horner, grandson of Gustavus Brown Horner, was born June 26, 1828, at Berry's Ferry, Va. He first attended an "Old Field" school, was afterward a student at Salem Academy, and Warren Green Academy, and was graduated from the University of Virginia, literary department, with the degree of a graduate in the schools of modern languages and chemistry, and the distinction of proficiency in languages, chemistry, comparative anatomy, physiology, and ancient and modern languages. He commenced the study of medicine in 1847, having for preceptors Robert Howe Little, M. D., Prof. Hugh McGuire, M. D., Prof. William E. Horner, M. D., and Henry H. Smith, M. D.; attended one course of medical lectures at the Winchester Medical College, Winchester, Va., and at the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine, from the latter of which institutions he was graduated M. D., April 5, 1851; also attended post-graduate lectures at the Philadelphia College of Medicine and Surgery in 1855; at Jefferson Medical College in 1856; at the hospitals of St. Thomas, London, and Hotel Dieu, Paris, in 1872; and two winters, 1868 and 1869, at the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.

Dr. Horner entered the United States naval service May 4, 1851, as assistant surgeon of the U. S. sloop of war *Jamestown*, Norfolk, Va., and was on duty on the coast of Brazil for three years following. In 1854–'55 he was surgeon of the U. S. schooner *Varina*, on survey duty on the coast of Florida, the Gulf of Mexico, and Cuba; in 1856 was commissioned assistant surgeon of the U. S. S. *Pennsylvania*, Portsmouth, Va., thence U. S. S. *Princeton*, to proceed to Philadelphia, and in 1858 was ordered to duty at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va. During the winter of 1856–'57 he was allowed to prepare for examination for promotion to the rank of passed assistant surgeon. He passed this examination and was promoted to the rank of passed assistant surgeon. On the reorganization of the navy in 1861, Dr. Horner was retained in the naval service, as loyal to the government, and was commissioned passed assistant surgeon, U. S. N., by President Lincoln. While attached to the U. S. S. *Jamestown*, he was volunteer surgeon to attend the wounded of the blockading squadron, during the naval battle in the harbor of Buenos Ayres, 1853; volunteer physician during the epidemic of yellow fever at Portsmouth, Va., 1855; and has performed numerous surgical operations in the line of duty in naval, civil, and volunteer practice. He was placed upon the retired list in 1861, on account of impaired health.

FREDERICK HORNER.

Dr. Horner is a member of the North Eastern Medical Society of Virginia, and was associate editor of the journal of that society, 1880–'85; a member of the Medical Society of Virginia; of the American Medical Association; of the Naval Medical Society of Washington, D. C.; fellow of the Educational Association of Virginia; was a member of the board of health of Portsmouth, Va., appointed to decide the nature and etiology of the epidemic of yellow-fever at Norfolk, Va., 1855; was a delegate to the meeting of the American Public Health Association, Toronto, Ont., 1886; to the International Association for Inebriates, London, Eng., 1887; was reporter to the International Medical Congress, Washington, D. C., 1887; correspondent of the Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Philadelphia; and secretary of the Piedmont Chapter of the Alumni Association of the University of Virginia, 1892.

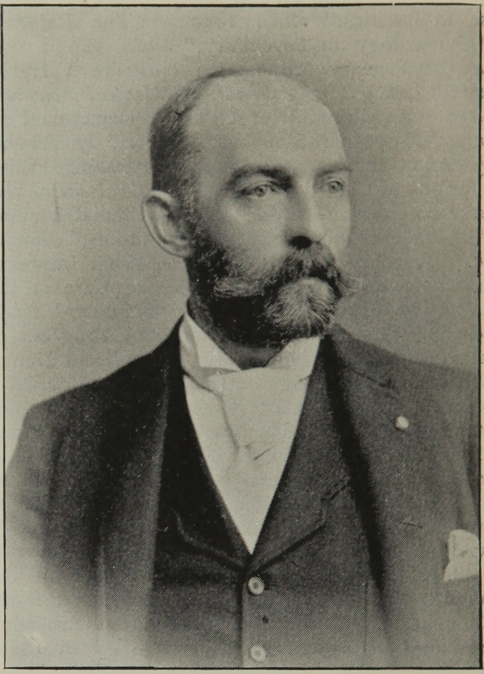
Dr. Horner has given much attention to public and school hygiene; to hospital treatment for inebriates; epizooty and diseases of horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, and poultry, and has made careful autopsies of these animals. His writings include papers on "Inebriety a Disease," *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, 1869; "Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis;" "Medical Statistics of Fauquier County, Virginia;" "Statistics of Insanity;" "The Value of Venesection;" "The Pulse in Health and Disease;" "Epizooty and the Cattle Disease," reported to the Bureau of Agriculture; "Variola: Its Treatment;" "Medical Observations in the City of Paris, France," 1872; "Poisoning by Strychnia;" "Medical Notes;" "The United States Medical Service;" "Cases of Arsenical Poisoning;" "The American Naval Medical Service;" "Obstetric Practice in Virginia;" "Insanity, Symptoms, and Treatment," *Journal of the American Medical Association;* "The Pathology and Treatment of Carcinoma;" "A Plea for an American Medical Library and Museum in Washington, D. C.;" "Yellow-Fever: Symptoms, Pathology, and Treatment;" "Puerperal Fever with Peri-Uterine Cellulitis;" "Rheumatism: Pathology and Treatment;" "Bright's Disease: Pathology and Treatment;" "Medical Practice in Virginia;" "A Plea for a Hospital for the Treatment of the Inebriates of the Navy;" "Cystitis: Pathology and Treatment;" "A Plea for a Medical Aid Association;" "Epidemic Cholera: Symptoms, Pathology, and Treatment;" "Epidemic Typho-Malarial Fever;" "The Drink Problem from a Medical Point of View;" "Insanity: Symptoms and Treatment," 1894. Dr. Horner is the author of "Autographs of the University of Virginia," 1851, and republished in 1893; of the "History of the Blair, Banister, and Braxton Families before and after the Revolution," 1890; and of a "Biography of the Physicians and Surgeons of Virginia," nearly ready for the press in 1894.

From youth Dr. Horner has been a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Married, at Toronto, Canada, Miss Maria Elizabeth, daughter of the late John Sherman, Esq., of Ross, Herefordshire, Eng., a lawyer of London and Brighton, Eng. Their four children are Leonard Sherman, Mary Blair, Elizabeth Branton, and Frederick Cecil Horner.

ALMY, Leonard Ballou, Norwich, Conn., born July 17, 1851, at Norwich, is the son of Albert Henry and Amelia (Ballou) Almy, and grandson of Humphrey Almy. One of his ancestors, Christopher Almy, who came to this country as a child in 1635, was in 1693 sent by the colony of Rhode Island and Providence plantation to England, to present the grievances of the colony to the Crown. (State Records, R. I.) He is of Revolutionary parentage on both sides.

Dr. Almy was educated at the Highland Military Academy, Worcester, Mass., 1864–'65; Edwards Place School, Stockbridge, Mass., 1865–'69; Yale University, A. B., class of 1873; attended three courses of lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1876, being ambulance surgeon to Bellevue Hospital, 1875–'76. He then, 1876–'77, pursued his medical studies in La Pitic, L'Hotel Dieu, and École de Médecine in Paris, Moorfield's Hospital in London, and at the Rotunda Hospital in Dublin. Returning to the United States in 1877 he has practised medicine in Norwich since that date.


LEONARD BALLOU ALMY.

Dr. Almy is president of the Norwich City Medical Association, vice-president 1890; member of the New London County Medical Association; vice-president of the surgical section of the Connecticut Medical Society, centennial meeting; a charter member of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States; surgeon to Norwich almshouse, 1881–'94; vice-president of the Wm. W. Backus Hospital, Norwich, and surgeon and gynecologist to the same since 1893; member of the medical board of examiners of Connecticut; major and surgeon of the Third regiment, Connecticut National Guard, 1886–'92; lieutenant-colonel and medical director, Connecticut National Guard, since 1892; physician to the Old Ladies' Home, Norwich, 1880–'94; state delegate to the Pan-American Medical Congress, section on military surgery, 1893; surgeon to the New London Northern Railway; member of board of medical visitors Hartford Insane Asylum.

Dr. Almy is also a member of the society of Sons of the American Revolution, Connecticut; member Society of Colonial Wars; associate member of the Military Service Institution; and a member of the Reform Club of New York. He gives his attention to surgery with general practice, and has devised instruments for taking false membrane through small tracheotomy tubes, and a pocket double spud for foreign bodies in the eye. His medical writings include articles on "Pyoktanin," Transactions of the Connecticut Medical Society, 1891; "Camp Hygiene," *ibid.*, 1891; "Diseases of the Ear Following Scarlet-Fever;" "Cancer of the Uterus;" "Some Old Doctors of Norwich;" a "Manual of Letter Drill for Hospital Corps," published by the adjutant general's office, Connecticut, and adopted by the state for use in the National Guard.

Dr. Almy married, June 21, 1876, Miss Caroline Stowell Webb. Their children are Lydia Ballou and Marguerite Leonard.

KNOWLES, Rollin Henry, New York city, son of Milton Davis and Wealthy Humaston (Stiles) Knowles, grandson of Deacon Josiah S. Knowles, was born May 27, 1856, at Westfield, Mass. He was educated at the Westfield High School, class of '76; was a student one year at the State Normal school, Westfield; entered Dartmouth College in 1877, class of '81, but did not pursue an academical course. He commenced the study of medicine in 1877, at Westfield, Mass., under Dr. James H. Waterman; attended one course of lectures at the University Medical College, New York city, and the final course at Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, graduating from the latter in the class of '81. He matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia College, New York city, 1890–'91, and also took a post-graduate course of instruction at the New York Polyclinic in 1892. Dr. Knowles, before entering active life, passed six months at St. Frances Hospital, Columbus, Ohio, then began practice at Becket, Mass., remaining there one year; was then eight years at Westfield, and has been a practitioner in New York city since 1890. Dr. Knowles was lecturer on anatomy in the International Medical Missionary College, New York city, 1890–'91; assistant ophthalmic surgeon to Demilt Dispensary since January, 1894; assistant ophthalmologist to the Central Throat Hospital and Polyclinic Dispensary since January, 1894; and clinical assistant ophthalmic surgeon to the New York Polyclinic since January, 1894. He became a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1881, is a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York; of the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association; is a member of the Calvary Methodist church and of the Masonic fraternity. Dr. Knowles gives particular attention to ophthalmology, and his writings include papers upon "Practical Optics," "Theoretical and Applied Optics," and "The Science and Art of Ocular Refraction."

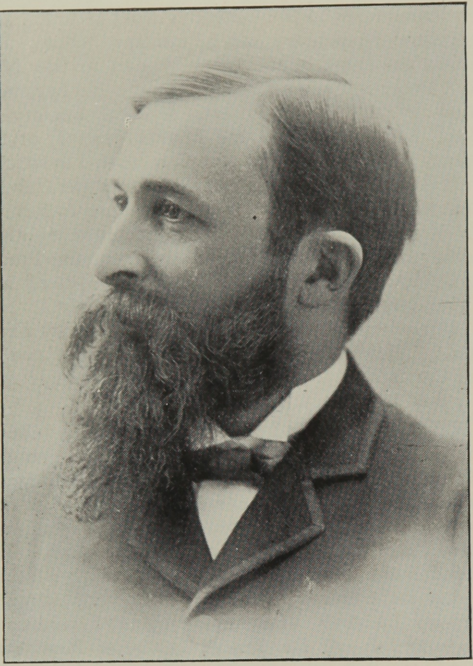
ROLLIN HENRY KNOWLES.

Married, May 27, 1879, Miss Mary Eliza Farnham. Their living children are Mae Frost Knowles and Carrie Ella Knowles. One son, Rollin Henry, Jr., died in infancy.

KELLOGG, John Harvey, Battle Creek, Mich., son of John Preston and Anna Jeanette (Stanley) Kellogg, grandson of Josiah Kellogg, of Northampton, Mass., where was the family seat for more than two hundred and fifty years, was born February 26, 1852, at Tyrone, Mich. He attended the Michigan State Normal school, but, at his father's request, left before graduating, to take up the study of medicine in 1872, under the preceptorship of Dr. Daniel Lewis, of New York city; attended two courses of medical lectures at the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and was graduated from the latter institution in March, 1875; also had special instruction in histology, under Arnold of New York; in physical diagnosis, under Prof. Austin Flint, Sr., and E. G. Janeway; in diseases of the eye and ear, under Henry D. Noyes; in electrotherapy, under Prof. Geo. M. Beard; and in microscopy and other branches, under other specialists. Dr. Kellogg has been twice abroad: first in 1883 and again in 1889. In 1883, he divided his time between the hospitals and medical schools of London, Paris, and Vienna, spending a considerable time in the private surgical laboratory of Billroth, under the special training of his first assistant, giving special attention to intestinal surgery and plastic surgery. He studied the eye with Landoft of Paris; the ear with Politzer of Vienna, and nervous diseases under Charcot of Paris. In 1889 he spent four months with Mr. Lawson Tait as his operating assistant; also observed abdominal surgery with Savage of Birmingham and Thornton of London, and subsequently spent some time with the leading gynecological surgeons of Paris.

Dr. Kellogg began the practice of medicine at Battle Creek, Mich., in the summer of 1875, and has made no change in residence since. He is a life fellow of the British Gynecological Society; corresponding member of La Société Française d' Hygiène; a founder and life member of the International Periodical Gynecological Congress;

permanent member of the American Medical Association; member of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association; of the Michigan State Medical Society; of Calhoun County Medical Society, president in 1887; and of the Battle Creek Academy of Medicine.



JOHN HARVEY KELLOGG.

Dr. Kellogg has been superintendent of Battle Creek Sanitarium since 1876, and surgeon to the hospital of that institution; superintendent of the Chicago Medical Mission since 1893; president of the Haskell Orphans' Home since 1891; president of the James White Memorial Home for Aged People since 1891; and member of the Michigan State Board of Health from 1879–'91.

Dr. Kellogg has done a vast amount of literary and scientific work, including a series of school text-books of physiology, written by request of the house of Harper Bros., who first undertook the publication of the books, then published by the American Book Company. A series of ten colored wall charts illustrative of anatomy, physiology, and hygiene, for use in schools. A series of investigations for the purpose of determining the existence or non-existence of the so-called feminine type of respiration. These researches include a study of the act of respiration in Chinese, Mexican, Swedish, Italian, Asiatic, as well as English and American, women. These results have been published in different papers, especially the following: "The Influence of Dress in Producing the Physical Decadence of American Women;" "Experimental Researches Respecting the Relation of Dress to Pelvic Diseases of Women;" "The Value of Exercise as a Therapeutic Means in the Treatment of the Pelvic Diseases of Women."

A long series of investigations relating to the influence of dietetic habits, etc., upon digestion, including a quantitative analysis of the stomach fluid obtained after a test breakfast. A partial account of the result of these researches was published in a paper read before the Mississippi Valley Medical Association at its meeting in Cincinnati, October 13, 1892.

"A New and Precise Method of Investigating Functional Disorders of Digestion Based upon the Study of More than Thirty-three Hundred Stomach Fluids," paper read before the Kentucky Medical Society, June, 1894.

A series of studies of the human figure by means of life-size outline tracings of the body in different positions for the purpose of determining the effects of habits of dress, posture, etc., in producing modifications of the figure. The results of these researches have been published in a series of twenty-one outline charts, two-thirds life-size, comprising one hundred and eighteen figures, which embody the results of several thousand observations, embracing studies of a number of different civilized and uncivilized races, including the principal types of the human family. These charts are in use in the physical training department at Yale University, and in other leading colleges.

"The Relation of Static Disturbance of the Abdominal Viscera to Displacements of the Pelvic Viscera," presented before the Periodical Gynecological Congress held at Brussels, Belgium, September, 1892, and published in the proceedings.

Several series of investigations for the purpose of determining the influence of alcohol upon the human body. The results of these researches were presented before the American Medical Temperance Association and were published in the American Medical Temperance Quarterly during 1893 and 1894.

The last of these researches were reported in a paper entitled, "Experimental Researches Respecting the Effect of Alcohol upon the Healthy Human Body," read at the meeting of the American Medical Temperance Association, June, 1894.

"The Correction of Uterine Displacements by Alexander's Operation," read before the International Medical Congress held in Washington, September, 1887, and since that time various other papers, especially the following: "Value of Exercise as a Therapeutic Means in the Treatment of Pelvic Diseases of Women," presented at the meeting of the Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists held September, 1890, in Philadelphia; "Two New Electrodes," read before the annual meeting of the Electro-Therapeutic Association held in New York, September 24–26, 1891; "The Pysiological Effect of a Magneto-Electric Current of Regular Variation," read before the American Electro-Therapeutic Association, held in New York, October 4–6, 1892; "The Graphic Study of Electrical Currents in Relation to Therapeutics, with Special Reference to the Sinusoidal Current," read before the Electro-Therapeutic Association held in Chicago, September, 1893.

"The Relation of Recent Bacteriological Studies to the Etiology of Typhoid Fever," at the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association held at Mexico city, November, 1892, and published in the proceedings of the association.

An extended series of investigations in anthropometry, which resulted in the preparation of several anthropometric tables, based upon an accurate test of the strength of the principal groups of muscles in the body in nearly a thousand men and an equal number of women. These were the first systematic studies ever made in this line, and were prepared by means of a dynamometer invented by him for the purpose. These tables are in use in the physical culture departments of Yale University, and are also used in the Military School at West Point, and other leading educational institutions. The results of these investigations were presented, by request of the secretary, at the International Statistical Congress held in connection with the World's fair at Chicago, in the fall of 1893.

A series of studies for the purpose of determining the relative value of the colorometric method of testing stomach fluid, and the quantitative method devised by Hayem and Winter of Paris. The results of these investigations were published in the *Bulletin of the Laboratory of Hygiene*, Battle Creek, Mich., for the months of September, October, November, and December, 1892.

Among the surgical instruments devised by Dr. Kellogg are:

An aseptic drainage tube for use in abdominal surgery. This instrument, together with the method of using it, was described in a paper entitled, "Report of Fifty-two Consecutive Successful Cases of Ovariotomy, Including Two of Hysterectomy," presented at the meeting of the Michigan State Medical Association, June, 1891, and published in the annual proceedings.

A peculiarly constructed snare, especially intended for the removal of internal hemorrhoids, but also useful for any other purpose for which a snare may be employed. This snare was described, together with the method of operation, in a paper published in the *Modern Medicine and Bacteriological Review*, February, 1892.

A set of instruments consisting of hooks and retractors for performing the operation of shortening the round ligaments by a new method. These instruments were described and shown in a paper entitled, "Report of Seventy-three Cases of Alexander's Operation for Shortening the Round Ligaments, and Description of an Improved Method of Operation," presented before the Michigan State Medical Society, 1889.

An improved apparatus for producing a sinusoidal electrical current, description of which was published in a paper entitled, "The Graphic Study of Electrical Currents in Relation to Therapeutics, with Special Reference to the Sinusoidal Current," read before the American Electro-Therapeutic Association, Chicago, September, 1893.

The electrograph, an instrument for making a graphic representation of variable electrical currents, described in a paper read before the American Electro-Therapeutic Association at its annual meeting, held in New York, October 4-6, 1892.

An instrument for determining the amount of CO contained in a given quantity of air.

An instrument, which he has called a pneograph, by means of which it is possible to obtain a graphic representation of the movements of the air currents in respiration. This instrument was described in a paper entitled, "Graphic Methods of Recording Diseased Conditions of the Lungs, and a New Form of Pneumograph," read at the meeting of the American Climatological Association, at Denver, Col., September 2-4, 1890, and reprinted from *The Sanitarian*, for December, 1890.

A volatilizer and nebulizer combined, intended for treating diseases of the nose, throat, and lungs.

A sterilizing fan for use in surgical operations.

An operating water-bed, for the purpose of preventing shock from chilling of the patient during long operations.

A vibrating chair, vibrating bar, and various other appliances for the purpose of communicating mechanical vibratory movements to the body. These instruments were constructed in 1883 and have been in use since. Seven or eight years subsequently similar apparatus was independently devised and made by Professor Charcot of Paris.

Various forms of apparatus for administering kneading, breathing, and other forms of passive exercise for therapeutic purposes.

An exercise machine so constructed as to allow the weight lifted to vary simultaneously with the change in the lifting ability of the acting muscles, in consequence of its change in position and relation to the moving bones. These machines were presented in connection with the Battle Creek Sanitarium and Hospital exhibit in the Anthropological Building of the World's fair.

A device for testing the quickness and acuteness of vision. Described in a paper entitled, "An Interesting Case of Brain Surgery," published in *Modern Medicine and Bacteriological Review*, for May, 1894,

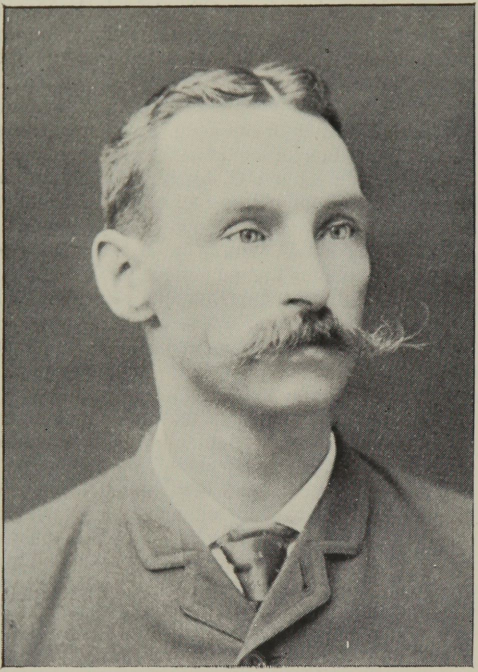
A device for testing the quickness of muscular movement, described in the same paper.

An improvement in a device for testing reaction time.

Dr. Kellogg is editor of *Modern Medicine and Bacteriological Review;* also editor, in conjunction with Drs. N. S. Davis and T. D. Crothers, of the *American Medical Temperance Quarterly*, the organ of the American Medical Temperance Association.

Married, February 22, 1879, Miss Ella E. Eaton, of Alfred Center, N. Y. They have no children of their own, but have a dozen little waifs whom they have picked up at various times and places and whom they are educating.

IGLEHART, James Davidson, Baltimore, Md., son of John Wilson and Matilda (Davidson) Iglehart, grandson of John Iglehart, was born October 6, 1850, at Davidsonville, Md. He was educated at All Hallows Institute, Anne Arundel county, and at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., from the latter of which he received the degrees of B. A., and A. M. He commenced the study of medicine in 1872, under William Plummer Bird, at Davidsonville. He attended two courses of medical lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated March 12, 1875. He began to practice medicine as resident physician at Bay View Hospital, Baltimore, Md., and held that position until 1876. He is a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland; of the Alumni Society of the University of Pennsylvania; Sons of the American Revolution; Maryland Academy of Sciences; Maryland Historical Society; Brotherhood of St. Andrew; and of the Alumni Society of St. John's College. He is manager of the Maryland House of Refuge, which appointment he received from the mayor of Baltimore. He organized and is ex-president of the Baltimore Athletic Club; is surgeon to the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and medical examiner of several insurance companies. During the past thirteen years he has taken much interest in improving the condition of the sick and injured railroad employés, establishing railroad hospitals and a corps of railway surgeons. He is the author of papers on "Railroad Accidents and Surgery," "Examination of Railroad Men," "Examination of Railroad Employés as to Sight, Hearing, and Color Blindness," "Railroad Sanitation," "Vaccination of Railroad Employés," etc.



JAMES DAVIDSON IGLEHART.

Dr. Iglehart married, October 7, 1889, Miss Monterey Watson, daughter of Col. W. H. Watson, who was killed at the Battle of Monterey, in the war with Mexico.

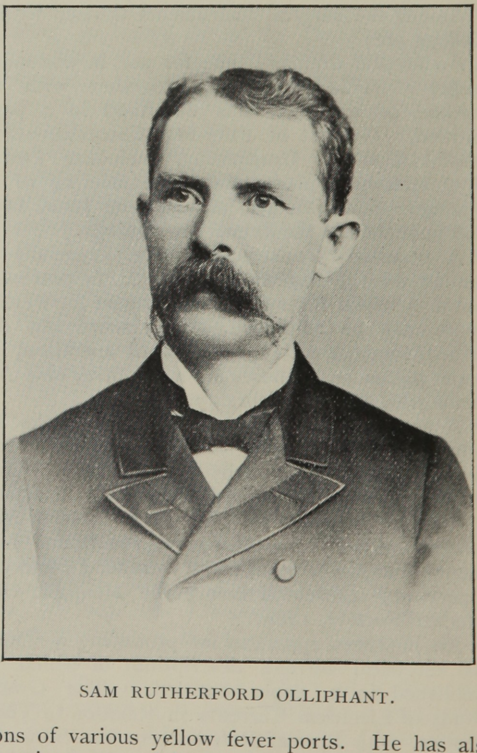
OLLIPHANT, Sam Rutherford, New Orleans, La., son of Dr. Sam Rutherford and Laura L. (King) Olliphant, grandson of Robert Olliphant, was born January 14, 1855, in Holmes county, Miss.

After a preparatory education at Spring Hill College, Miss., he commenced the study of medicine in 1873, at Enterprise, Miss., under the direction of his father; attended three courses of lectures at the Medical College of Alabama, Mobile, M. D., 1877, and at the Medical Department of the University of Louisiana (now Tulane University), M. D., 1878; also took two courses of lectures after graduation at the latter university.

Dr. Olliphant practised medicine at Augusta, Miss., 1875–'77; at Whistler, Ala., 1878; and since the latter year has been a practitioner in New Orleans. He is an honorary member of the Mobile Medical Society; member of the Orleans Parish Medical Society; of the Louisiana State Medical Society; of the American Public Health Association; and of the conference of state boards of health.

He served one summer in the quarantine service of Louisiana; was a member of the Louisiana State Board of Health, 1884–'87, during which time he was elected vice-president of the board. In 1890 he was appointed a member of the state board of health and at its annual meeting was elected president, which position he now occupies, serving his third term of two years each.

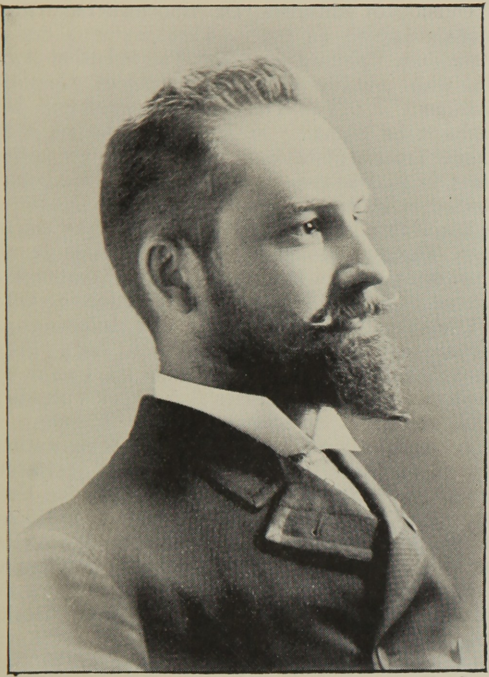
Dr. Olliphant has been prominently connected with sanitary and quarantine affairs for the past number of years; having traveled extensively through Cuba, Central America, and Mexico with a view to familiarizing himself with the local conditions of various yellow fever ports. He has also been instrumental in bringing the Louisiana quarantine system up to its present high standard of efficiency. Dr. Olliphant practised through the yellow fever epidemic of 1878, at Whistler, Ala. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, Knights of Pythias, and of the American Legion of Honor.



SAM RUTHERFORD OLLIPHANT.

In February, 1894, he married Miss Evelyn Kennedy of New Orleans.

SCHMIDT, Frederick William, Riverdale, Ill., son of Christian Frederick and Caroline Marie (Draeger) Schmidt, grandson of Johann Christian Schmidt, was born January 30, 1862, at Riverdale. He was educated in the public schools, at Cook County Normal and Englewood High schools; commenced the study of medicine in 1882, in Chicago, his preceptors being Drs. N. S. Davis, E. Andrews, R. N. Isham, E. C. Dudley, and W. W. Jaggard; attended three courses of lectures at the Northwestern University, Medical School, and was graduated in 1885. In March of the same year Dr. Schmidt commenced the practice of medicine at Riverdale, his residence since that date.



FREDERICK WILLIAM SCHMIDT.

Dr. Schmidt spent one year, 1891–'92, in post-graduate study abroad, chiefly in Berlin and Vienna, at the clinics of Professors Lassar and Kaposi; studied bacteriology and pathology under Professors Weichselbaum and Kolisco of Vienna; also visited the clinics of Professors Fournier and Hallopeau of Paris. He also visited the various hospitals of London, giving special study to dermatology and syphilis, to which department of medicine he gives particular attention in a general practice.

Dr. Schmidt is a member of the Chicago Medical Society; Illinois State Medical Society; National Association of Railway Surgeons; is local surgeon to the Illinois Central Railway; medical examiner and a member of German Oak Lodge, No. 257, Ancient Order of United Workmen; is medical examiner for the Ætna Life Insurance Company; a Royal Arch Mason, and a Knight Templar; a Thirty-second Degree Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Mason and a Mystic Shriner; is also chairman of the board of health of Riverdale. Several articles from his pen have been published in the *Chicago Medical Recorder*.

Unmarried.

SHOEMAKER, John Veitch, Philadelphia, Pa., son of Lewis A. Shoemaker and Mary M. (Greenewalt), grandson of Anthony Shoemaker, was born March 18, 1852, at Chambersburg, Pa. He received a primary education in the public schools of his native town, matriculated at Dickinson College in 1868, was graduated A. B., in 1872, and received the degree of M. A. in 1875. He began the study of medicine immediately after leaving college; attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, and was graduated M. D. in 1874. He was immediately appointed demonstrator of anatomy in that institution, and the same year organized the Jefferson Quiz Association, taking for his own branch materia medica and therapeutics, and upon retiring, in 1880, delivered "A History of the Organization and Growth of the Jefferson Quiz Association, Together with a Condensed Account of Six Years' Experience in Medical Teaching,"

In 1876, Dr. Shoemaker was chosen lecturer on anatomy to the Philadelphia School of Anatomy, which position he held until compelled to resign in 1878, on account of increasing work; his farewell address was upon "Baths and Their Uses in the Treatment of Diseases of the Skin."

JOHN VEITCH SHOEMAKER.

Dr. Shoemaker's attention was early called to the subject of cutaneous diseases, a field at that time comparatively unoccupied in Philadelphia. No systematic study of skin diseases being afforded the students of Jefferson Medical College, a dispensary for the treatment of this class of affections was established by him in 1875. In 1880 the number and nature of the cases under treatment necessitated the addition of hospital accommodations. In this institution Dr. Shoemaker delivered clinical lectures to students and practitioners. In 1883 he was appointed lecturer on diseases of the skin in Jefferson Medical College.

In 1875 Dr. Shoemaker became physician to the Foster Home, a benevolent institution of Philadelphia. In 1879, he, together with several associates, established the *Medical Bulletin*, and upon the withdrawal of his colleagues at the close of the first year, he remained sole editor and owner of the periodical. In 1881 he confided the publication and business interests of the journal to other hands. In 1887 he founded a weekly called *The Medical Register*, which was eventually merged in *The Medical Times*, and is now known as *The Times and Register*.

In 1886 Dr. Shoemaker severed his connection with Jefferson Medical College, and became a member of the faculty of the Medico-Chirurgical College, and has been professor of skin and venereal diseases since that date. In addition to this chair he was also elected in 1889 to that of materia medica and therapeutics, and clinical medicine; he is also one of the physicians to the hospital, a member and treasurer of the board of trustees.

In 1874 Dr. Shoemaker was elected a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, and of the Philadelphia Pathological Society; is a member of the American Medical Editors Association, of which he was elected secretary in 1881, vice-president in 1883, and president in 1886. He is a member of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; of the American Medical Association; in 1883 was made chairman of the latter organization, of the section on practice of medicine, materia medica, and physiology, and the following year delivered the annual address on medicine and presided over the meetings of the section; in 1884 he was chosen a delegate from the association to the meetings of the European medical societies. Before the British Medical Association, at Belfast, he read a paper on "The Oleates;" and before the International Medical Congress at Copenhagen, section of dermatology and syphilis, a paper upon "The Treatment of Diseases of the Skin by Novel Means and Methods." At this time Dr. Shoemaker was elected a member of the British Medical Association, and fellow of the London Medical Society. He served on the committee of the American Medical Association to arrange for the meeting of the Ninth International Congress, and at the first meeting of the committee was chosen secretary. In 1890 he was elected one of the trustees of the association. In 1884 he was elected honorary member of the Minnesota State Medical Society, and in 1885 was chosen a fellow of the American Academy of Medicine.

Dr. Shoemaker was elected a member of the German Congress of Physicians and Naturalists in 1886; in 1887 he was a member of the Ninth International Medical Congress held at Washington, D. C., being at that time one of the vice-presidents of the section of dermatology and syphilography; in 1890 was a member of the Tenth International Medical Congress at Berlin; a member of the Pan-American Medical Congress, Washington, September, 1893; and in April, 1894, a delegate and a member of the Eleventh International Medical Congress at Rome, Italy.

Outside of editorials, Dr. Shoemaker's writings include papers on "The Therapeutic Action of Potassium Chlorate;" "The Treatment of Syphilis with Subcutaneous Injections of Corrosive Sublimate;" "The Treatment of Scrofulous Diseases of the Skin;" "Some New Remedies in the Local Treatment of Skin Diseases;" "Jequirity: Its Use in Diseases of the Skin;" "Mechanical Remedies in the Treatment of Skin Diseases;" "The Hair: Its Use and Care;" "Some Important Topical Remedies and Their Use in the Treatment of Skin Diseases;" "The Treatment of Diseases by the Hypodermic Injection of Oil;" "The Treatment of Syphilis by Injections of Mercuric Bi-Chloride;" "Syphilitic Skin Eruptions;" "On a Natural Soap and Its Use in the Treatment of Skin Diseases;" "Lupus Vulgaris;" "Oil of Ergot in Seborhoea;" "Iodoform in Skin Diseases;" "The Treatment of Ring-worm;" "Loss of Hair;" "Eczema Capatis;" "Herpes Zoster;" "Chromophytosis;" "Chronic Urticaria;" "The Treatment of Psoriasis; "Report of a Case of Leprosy in Philadelphia;" "A Remarkable Case of Sycosis;" "The Treatment of Vegetable Parasitic Diseases;" "Hygiene of the Skin in Health and Disease;" "Food in Health and Disease;" "Tuberculosis of the Skin;" "Diseases of the Nails;" "The Use of the Galvanic Current as a Laxative;" "Toilet and Medicinal Soaps;" "Hereditary Syphilis;" "Collinsonia Canadensis;" "The Physiological and Therapeutical Action of Coto Bark;" "Dioscorea Villosa, or Wild Yam;" "Germanium Maculatum;" "Hamamelis Virginica;" "Hamamelis in the Treatment of Diseases of the Skin;" "Notes on Hoang-nan;" "Notes on Hoang-nan in Diseases of the Skin;" "Naphthol: Its Medicinal Use and Value;" "The Physiological and Therapeutical Action of Strontium;" "The Physiological and Therapeutical Action of Sulphur;" "Aristol;" "Chloralamid;" "Europhen;" etc.

Dr. Shoemaker was quick to recognize the value of the oleates in medicine, as pointed out by Dr. John Marshall in 1872, and at once began to investigate the chemistry, process of manufacture, physiological and therapeutic action of this class of remedies. The preliminary papers, in which he announced the results of his researches, were followed in 1885 by the publication of a volume entitled "Oleates: An Investigation into Their Nature and Action." In 1890 a second edition of the work was issued, under the title of "Ointments and Oleates, Especially in Diseases of the Skin." In 1889 the systematic result of Dr. Shoemaker's studies in dermatology was published in "A Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Skin" which passed through a second edition in 1893. In 1890 he issued a volume entitled "Heredity, Health, and Personal Beauty." As professor of materia medica and therapeutics, he has embodied the substance of his lectures in two volumes: "A Treatise on Materia Medica, Pharmacology, and Therapeutics," issued in 1891, and "Materia Medica and Therapeutics, with Especial Reference to Clinical Application of Drugs," 1893.

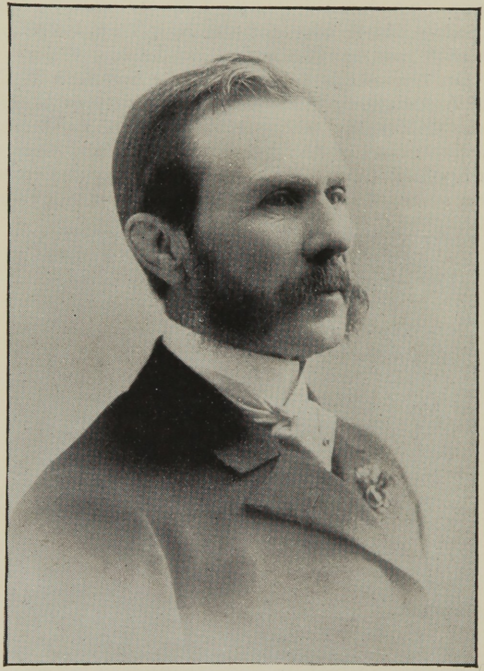
It has been Dr. Shoemaker's custom to spend his summers abroad, and these journeys have given rise to an original article from his pen in *The London Lancet*, July 23 and 30, 1892, entitled, "Ocean Climate in Health and Disease."

Married, January 5, 1876, Jennie M. Logan, of Pittsburg, Pa.

PLAYTER, Edward, Ottawa, Ont., born October 17, 1834, near the town of Newmarket, county of York, Ont., is the son of James and Agnes (Widdifield) Playter. His father was many years captain of the Twelfth York Battalion, retiring with rank in 1862. Dr. Playter is the grandson of James Playter, and great-grandson of Capt. George Playter of Toronto, who received a life annuity from the British government for special services during the disturbances of 1812–'13, many of the archives of the province having been taken to his house for safe keeping.

Dr. Playter was educated in the private schools of Murray and Macdougall, at Richmond Hill, and received classical instruction under Mr. J. Stark. He commenced the study of medicine in 1855, under Dr. Langstaff of Richmond Hill and, later, studied two years with Dr. John Reid (Med. Dept. Vict. Coll.). He then entered the Toronto School of Medicine, in affiliation with Toronto University, obtained the third year scholarship of the university, in medicine, (value, $120) in 1859, and in 1860 received the degree of "Baccalaurei in Medicina," with the first silver medal (awarded to the second in the graduating class) and "honors" in surgery, medicine, chemistry, and other branches. Among his medical preceptors at the Toronto School were Hodder, Bethune, Bovel, Wright, Aikins, Thorburn, and Ogden. After his thesis on the "Nature and Causes of Disease," he received the degree of M. D., at the university in 1868, and was appointed one of Her Majesty's coroners. Dr. Playter commenced the practice of his profession in 1862, near his birthplace, removed to the suburb of Eglington, near Toronto, in 1874, and commenced the publication of the *Sanitary Journal*, afterwards the *Canada Health Journal*. Later he practiced a few years in Toronto, while editing the journal, and in 1883 removed with his publication to Ottawa. Dr. Playter was the principal founder and the secretary of the York County Medical Society, 1874; is a member of the Canadian Medical Association; Rideau and Bathurst Medical Association; Ottawa Medical Society; American Public Health Association; and American Academy of Political and Social Science. He is the author of "Playter's Physiology and Hygiene," authorized by the Department of Education of Ontario for the use of teachers of high schools; also of a work on "Tubercular Pulmonary Consumption," about to be published. He has edited thirteen volumes of the *Health Journal*, and has written and published numerous pamphlets on "Causes of Consumption," "Intercommunicability of Tuberculosis Between Mankind and the Domestic Animals," "Asiatic Cholera and Its Prevention," "The Lungs and How to Strengthen Them," and has read many original papers on water supplies, ventilation, consumption, health statistics, etc., before various societies of which he is a member, some of which have been favorably noticed in medical journals in England and elsewhere.

In 1882 Dr. Playter made original investigations into the causes of consumption, by sending to medical practitioners in the United States and Canada a list of printed questions, the replies to which afforded strong evidence that in all consumptives there is a lack of full respiratory capacity. He is the inventor of an ice pitcher, which, while it keeps the ice from any contained liquid, may be easily cleansed throughout. He made the first move, in 1879, and was chiefly instrumental during the next few years, in the action which resulted in the organization of the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario, in 1882, and he has been termed the "father of the board." He is the general secretary, and was the principal organizer, of the Dominion Health Institute. In early life he took much interest in church work (Episcopal) and was a member of the synod of the diocese of Toronto. He is an advocate of the strictest temperance, but not a believer in prohibition.



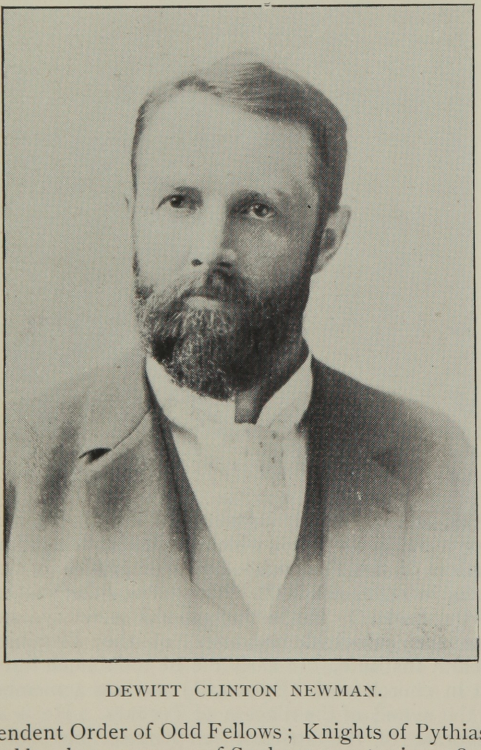
EDWARD PLAYTER.

Dr. Playter married, first, in 1860, Charlotte, daughter of Lieut. Col. Arnold, of Thornhill, who died in 1880, leaving two children, Mary Kate and Emma Maud, the latter the wife of the poet, Archibald Lampman. Dr. Playter married, second, in 1886, May Belle Frances, daughter of J. Sears of Toronto.

NEWMAN, DeWitt Clinton, Spokane, Wash., son of Aaron M. and Margaretta (Miller) Newman, grandson of Abner Newman, was born September 14, 1857, near Quincy, Ohio. With a preliminary education in the public schools of Quincy, he commenced the study of medicine in 1878, at Sidney, Ohio, under Dr. D. B. M. Sharp, of that place; attended two courses of lectures at Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, M. D., 1882, and one at Cooper Medical College, San Francisco, Cal., M. D., 1883.

Dr. Newman commenced the practice of medicine in Amador City, Cal., in May, 1882, remaining there six months; practised in San Francisco, Cal., through the year 1883; in Cobar, New South Wales, Australia, as surgeon of Cobar District Hospital, and surgeon to the "Great Copper Mining Company," and government medical officer, 1885–'87. Returning to the United States, he took a post-graduate course at the New York Polyclinic in 1888, and in 1889 settled in Spokane, Wash.

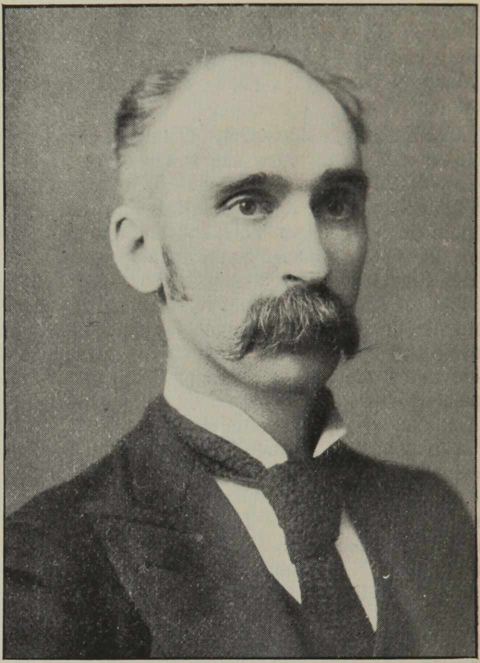
Dr. Newman is a member of the American Medical Association; of the Medical Society of Southern California; of Passadena (Cal.) Medical Society; and of the Washington Medical Society of Spokane County, Wash., its secretary and treasurer since 1892; of the Masonic fraternity; Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Knights of Pythias; and has been coroner of Spokane county since 1892.



DEWITT CLINTON NEWMAN.

Married, in 1889, Miss Mary V. Nickey, of Muncie, Ind. They have one daughter, Marguerite.

GLENN, William Frank, Nashville, Tenn., son of John Lapsley and Dicey Ann (Ireland) Glenn, grandson of Simon Glenn, was born October 28, 1853, in Sumner county, Tenn. After graduating from the high school of Nashville, he began to read medicine, in 1869, at Gallatin, Tenn., under Dr. Wm. R. Tomkins, of that place; attended two full courses and one course in anatomy, at the Medical Department of the University of Nashville, and was graduated in February, 1873. He has practised his professsion in Nashville since April 1, following graduation.



WILLIAM FRANK GLENN.

Dr. Glenn is a member of the American Medical Association; American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons; Southern Surgical and Gynecological Society; Tri-State Medical Association of Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia; Medical Society of the State of Tennessee, president in 1883; Academy of Medicine of Nashville; ex-member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; of the American Public Health Association; and of the Nashville Historical Society. He was professor of anatomy, Nashville Medical College, 1877–'81; has been professor of physiology, genito-urinary, and venereal diseases, Medical Department, University of Tennessee, 1881–'90, vice-president of the faculty of that university since 1878; president of the medical staff of St. Margaret's Hospital since 1893; received appointment for special service in Davidson county, Tenn., in the cholera epidemic of 1873.

Dr. Glenn is the author of a little work entitled "Lectures on Venereal Diseases," 1881; an essay on the "Treatment of Gonorrhœa," before the American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons, 1891; "Treatment of Urethral Discharges," before the Nashville Academy of Medicine, 1893; "Treatment of Venereal Bubo," before the Tri-State Association, 1893; "Impotence," before the state society, 1892; and an article on "Venous Circulation," 1877, all of which have been published.

Married, June 18, 1885, Miss Addie C. Burns, of Nashville. Their children are, William Frank, Jr., Addie Claire, Ivo Burns, and Margaret Annette Glenn.

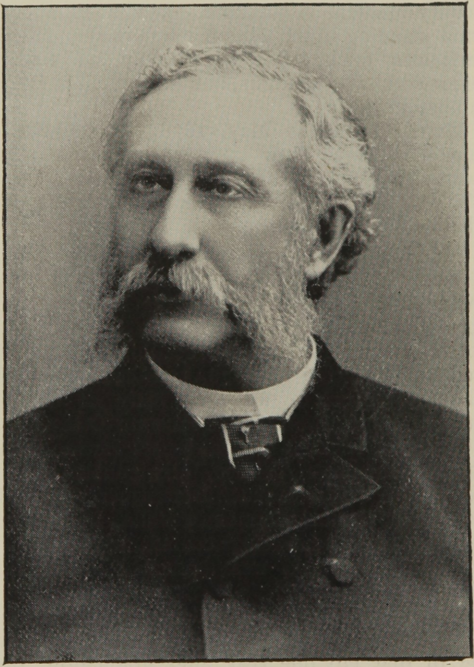
CHARLES ABBOTT LIMEBURNER.

LIMEBURNER, Charles Abbott, Jersey City, N. J., son of Joseph and Maria (Potter) Limeburner, grandson of Thomas Limeburner, who came to this country from Scotland near the end of the last century and settled at Castine, Me., was born November 18, 1854, on board the clipper ship *Samuel Russell*, of which his father was captain, on her return voyage from China. He was educated at New Paltz Academy, New Paltz, N. Y.; passed the regents in 1872, and was graduated A. B., from Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., in 1876, and received the degree of A. M. from the same institution in 1879; commenced the study of medicine in 1876, in New York city, under the preceptorship of Drs. Thomas N. DeBowes, of Brooklyn, and Henry P. Chase, of Modena, N. Y.; attended three courses of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, and was graduated February 28, 1879. He practiced medicine in Brooklyn, N. Y., from April, 1879, to September, 1880, and since the latter date has been in Jersey City.

While a resident of Brooklyn, Dr. Limeburner was a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, which was dropped when he removed to Jersey City. There he joined the District Medical Society for the County of Hudson, from which he, together with about twenty other members, resigned on account of some local trouble. He is a member of the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons; of the Masonic fraternity; of the Knights of Pythias; of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and of the Order of the Golden Chain.

Married, September 18, 1884, Miss Evelyn Frances Edwards, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

HAYUNGA, George Alberts, New York city, son of Rev. Hermanus and Elizabeth (Barclay) Hayunga, grandson of Herman Hayunga, a merchant of Germany, was born January 13, 1839, at Morrisburg, Ont. He received a common school education in Canada, and when about fifteen years of age was sent to Hartwick Seminary, Otsego county, N. Y., preparatory to a classical course of instruction; was graduated from Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., A. B., in 1860, and received therefrom the degree of A. M. in 1863. During the senior year at this college it was then compulsory to attend some of the medical lectures at Geneva Medical College, and it was during this time that he became interested in medicine. In the autunn of 1860 he made a tour of the lower province of Canada, as far as Quebec, thence through the Eastern states as far as Boston and New York, thence to England and Ireland. March 1, 1861, he matriculated at Harvard University Medical School, and at the conclusion of the summer course at that institution he went to New York and attended the fall and winter courses of the University of the City of New York, Medical Department, with Dr. G. A. Satterfield as private preceptor, and was graduated in March, 1863; also attended the lectures during the session of 1861–'62 at the Ophthalmic Hospital, and was graduated therefrom in the spring of 1862. While


GEORGE ALBERTS HAYUNGA.

attending the winter course of 1862–'63 at the university, he was offered the position of assistant physician to Randall's Island Hospital, and held it until the month following his graduation. Dr. Hayunga passed the examining board of naval surgeons at the Brooklyn navy yard, received his credentials as acting assistant surgeon, U. S. navy, and was commissioned surgeon of the U. S. S. *Ino*, September 8, 1863. His first duty was recruiting seamen along the coast of Maine; then saw special service cruising after the rebel privateer *Florida;* afterwards blockade duty along the banks of Newfoundland, Indian river, Atlantic coast and the Gulf of Mexico. October 9, 1865, he was honorably discharged from the service, with the thanks of the department. Immediately after the close of the war, Dr. Hayunga commenced the private practice of medicine in New York city, and has continued there since that time. For about twenty years his medical practice was conducted in connection with the retail drug business, which, on removing up-town, was transferred to a nephew, Dr. Geo. E. Hayunga. In 1884 he was appointed railroad commissioner on the part of the people (of the west side of the city respecting the freight traffic of the New York Central railroad); is a member of the New York County Medical Association; and a member in good standing in the Masonic fraternity. He has performed tracheotomy successfully, as well as minor surgical operations, and has practised largely in obstetrics.

Married, first, in May, 1878, Miss Catharine Janson of New York city, who died in 1879; married, second, in 1888, Mrs. Angeline Young of Troy, N. Y. He has one son by adoption, Charles Gilbert Hayunga.

MONJARÁS, Jesus E., San Luis Potosi, Mexico, son of Francisco Monjarás and Juana (Miranda), grandson of Felipe Monjarás, was born in March, 1858, at San Luis Potosi. After obtaining a public school education he began the study of medicine in 1876, matriculating at the National School of Medicine, City of Mexico, having for preceptors Drs. Francisco Ortega, José MªBandera, Ricardo Vertis, Rafael Lucio, Rafael Lavista, Ildefonso Velasco, Maximiliano Galan, Eduardo Licéaga, Manuel Dominguez, Juan Mª-Rodriguez, Manuel Carmona y Valle, Lobato, and Espejo; attended twenty courses of lectures at this institution, and was graduated in October, 1880.

Dr. Monjarás had hospital practice in the city of Mexico from 1876–'80, and continued to practise in that city one year after graduation, then removed to San Luis Potosi.

Dr. Monjarás was honorary vice-president for Mexico, of the International Congress on Public Health, Chicago, Ill., 1893; is a member of the American Public Health Association; and of the Société de Médecine Publique et d'Hygiène Professionnelle de Paris. He was a student in hygiene and bacteriology in the Pasteur Institute, Paris, and has devised a light screen and pincers for use in such researches.

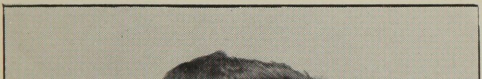
Dr. Monjarás is professor of legal medicine, inspector general of public health, and president of the Superior Council of Health of the State of San Luis Potosi. He has been deputy to the Congress of the State, a member of the City Hall, a delegate to various foreign medical congresses, including the Eleventh International Medical Congress, Rome, in which he was elected president honorary of hygiene section, and in the medical congress of his own country, president of the local committee.

JESUS E. MONJARÁS.

Dr. Monjarás has written upon "Disinfection," "Hygiene of the First Infancy," "The Climate of San Luis Potosi," "Project of an Hospital General in San Luis Potosi," "The Laboratory of the Inspector General of Public Health of San Luis Potosi," "Importance of Sanitary Bureaus," "The Best Nomenclature for the Statistics of Death," "A Project for an Hospital of Infectious Diseases," "A Project for the Superior Study of Hygiene," "A Project for the Establishment of an Asylum, Economical Kitchens, and Public Cheap Baths," "The Normal Composition of the Blood in the Inhabitants of San Luis Potosi," "Obligatory Disinfection in San Luis Potosi, since 1886," "Cultivation of the Cow-Pox in San Luis Potosi," and "Organization of the Actual Public Health Service in the State of San Luis Potosi."

Married, in 1885, Mª de Jesús Diez Gutierrez. Their two children are Angela and Jesus Monjarás.

MATAS, Rudolph, New Orleans, La., born September 12, 1860, at Bonnet Carré, St. John Baptist parish, La., is the son of Dr. N. Hereu and Theresa Jordá (Ponsjuan) Matas, both natives of the province of Gerona, Spain, and descendants of old Catalonian families. When two years of age, his parents returned with him to Spain, where he was a student in the elementary schools of Barcelona; later, they went to Paris, France, and in these places he acquired a considerable knowledge of Spanish and French. In 1868, Dr. N. Hereu Matas returned with his family to America, and settled in Brownsville, Texas, where the son received his primary English education. He took a three years' course in the literary department of Soulé's College, New Orleans, and was graduated with honors, Latin course, from the Institute of St. John, Matamoros, Mex., in 1876. In the meantime he had commenced the study of medicine in the laboratory of Carlos Brayda, of Matamoros, under whose tuition he studied practical pharmacy; matriculated at the University of Louisiana (now Tulane University), in 1877; attended three full courses of lectures, and was graduated from the same in March, 1880. In 1878, but six months after he had entered the medical college, Dr. Matas passed the examination for admission to the corps of resident students in Charity Hospital, where he served two years, including the summer during which yellow-fever raged in that section of the county. He was medical clerk (undergraduate) to the yellow-fever commission, consisting of Drs. Chaillé, Sternberg, and Guiteras, and Col. W. J. Hardee, appointed by the National Board of Health to investigate that disease in Cuba in 1879, having been granted a furlough from Charity Hospital in order that he might accompany the commission.



RUDOLPH MATAS.

Dr. Matas established himself in the practice of medicine at New Orleans immediately after graduation, and has since resided there, with the exception of a temporary absence in 1882, when he was called to Brownsville, Texas, and to Mier, Mex., to take charge of yellow-fever epidemics in those places, and again in 1886, when he visited the surgical clinics of Europe. He was appointed medical inspector of the National Board of Health in 1881, stationed at Vicksburg; has been visiting surgeon to Charity Hospital, New Orleans, since 1880; chief of clinic to chair of surgery, in the same, 1886–'93; consulting surgeon to the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat Hospital, New Orleans, since 1890; demonstrator of anatomy, Medical Department, Tulane University of Louisiana, since 1885; professor of surgery in the same institution since 1894; professor of operative surgery and applied anatomy, New Orleans Polyclinic, since 1888; professor of anatomy, New Orleans Training School for Nurses, until 1894; lecturer, by invitation, to the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital of Chicago, 1893.

Dr. Matas is a member of the New Orleans Medical and Surgical Association, president in 1886; of Orleans Parish Medical Society, orator in 1885, and vice-president in 1890; of Louisiana State Medical Society, vice-president in 1891–'92, president in 1894–'95; member of the American Medical Association since 1885; of the Association of American Anatomists since its foundation in 1889; and honorary president of the surgical section of the Pan-American Medical Congress.

Dr. Matas was editor of the *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1883–'85; and has been editor of the section on "oral and plastic surgery," Sajou's Annual of Medical Sciences, 1889–'94. He is the author of the article on "Periodicity in Disease," Buck's Reference Hand Book on Medical Science, 1887; on "Dengue," Keating's Cyclopædia of Diseases of Children, 1889; on "Diseases of the Pleura," Hare's System of Therapeutics, 1892; on "Endemic Boils of Tropical Climates," and "Verruga," Morrow's System of Genito-Urinary Surgery and Dermatology, 1894; monographs on "Traumatisms and Aneurisms of the Vertebral Artery," *Annals of Surgery*, January, 1894; "Present Status of Operation of Intestinal Anastomosis and Enterorrhaphy, *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*, July and August, 1890; "Iliac Phlegmons," monograph, *ibid.*, 1886; "Morbid Somnolence," *ibid.*, 1884; "Physical Basis of Crime," address, *ibid.*, May, 1885; "Three Larvae from a New Species of Dermatobia, Removed from a Patient Stung in Central America," *ibid.*, 1887; "Anatomical Notes from the Dissecting Room of Tulane University," *ibid.*, 1889; "A Case of Filaria Sanguinis Hominis (parasitic chylocele)," being the first case to be reported in New Orleans, *ibid.*, 1891; "Report on Intravenous Saline Infusion as Practiced in the New Orleans Charity Hospital, from June, 1888, to June, 1891, *ibid.*, 1891; "Thyroidectomy for Sarcoma of Thyroid," *ibid.*, 1892; "Notes on Congenital Anomalies Connected with Bronchial Apparatus," *Philadelphia Medical News*, December 2, 1893; "The Long Continued Fevers of Louisiana that Resist Quinine," Transactions of the Louisiana State Medical Society, 1885; "Notes on Cases Illustrating Surgical Lesions of the Vascular System," *ibid.*, May, 1894; and numerous other contributions of surgical interest.

Dr. Matas devised a solid catgut ring for enterorrhaphy, in 1890, and has made original researches in various methods of repair in intestinal wounds, by actual experimentation on dogs, as well as anatomical studies on muscular anomalies in man; has devised special methods of hemostasis for the control of hemorrhage in operations on vascular tumors of the auricle, and on the heating of the air respired through the canula, after tracheotomy.

Unmarried.

COMSTOCK, Ira Morris, New York Mills, N. Y., son of Morris W. and Sarah (Rice) Comstock, grandson of Ira Comstock, was born January 1, 1856, at Salisbury, N. Y. With a preparatory education at Whitestown Seminary and Utica Business College, he began to read medicine in 1876, at Whitestown, under Wm. M. James, M. D., of that place; attended three courses of lectures at the University of the City of New York, and was graduated February 18, 1879; also took post-graduate instruction at the same institution in 1880. On May 1, 1880, Dr. Comstock commenced the practice of medicine at New York Mills, and has made no change in location since. He is a member of the Oneida County Medical Society. He is visiting physician to Faxton Hospital; assistant surgeon, Patriarchs Militant; member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Masonic fraternity, Oriental Lodge, No. 224, F. and A. M., Utica, N. Y.; of the League of American Wheelmen; and of the Order of United Friends and Ancient Order of United Workmen; also medical examiner for several life insurance companies.

IRA MORRIS COMSTOCK.

Married, April 7, 1880, Miss Emma L. Bartlett, of Williamstown. Their children are: Morris W., May Asenath, Aletha Emma, and Charles Ward.

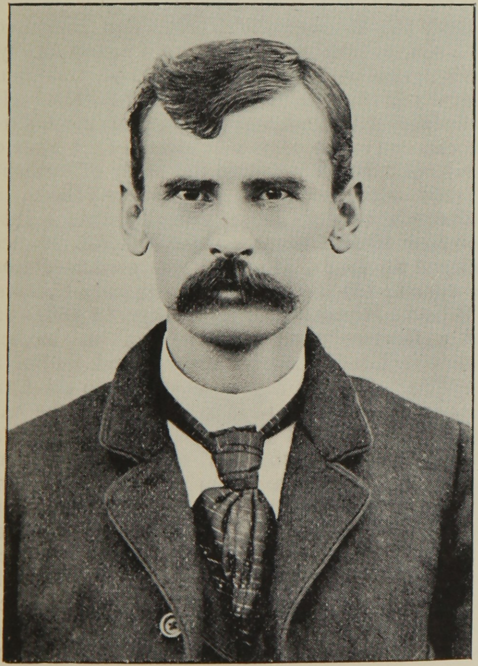
CROCKER, Susan Elizabeth (Wood), Boston, Mass., daughter of Nathan Thompson and Ann Maria (Kimball) Wood, granddaughter of William Wood, was born January 6, 1836, at Halifax, Mass. Her preliminary education was obtained at Pierce Academy, Middleboro. It was her early desire to study medicine, but although a certain physician and his wife offered to take her into their family and educate her for the profession as best they could in those days, she determined that she would not become a doctor of medicine until she could study in a medical college. In 1856 she married, and although not supposing that she would ever be able to realize her early wishes, she yet fitted herself in literature, history, natural science, and the languages, and in 1871 she took three full courses of medical lectures at the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary, and was graduated April 18, 1874. She settled in Lawrence, Mass., where she practised constantly until the autumn of 1888, when she removed to Boston, where she now resides, and where she still continues to practice. She was on the regular staff of physicians and surgeons of the Lawrence General Hospital from its organization until she left the place, and is now professor of the principles and practice of medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Boston, Mass. She is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society; American Medical Association; and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. She is the author of

SUSAN ELIZABETH CROCKER.

a paper on "Food Poisoning," read before the Essex North District Medical Society, an abstract of which was published in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal;* "The Medical Profession and the People," read before the same society, May 6, 1891; "The Prevention of Disease," read at Mechanics Building, Boston, in the literary and scientific course of the Massachusetts Charitable Association Fair, October, 1892, and afterward published in *Health.*

Married, in 1856, Charles F. Crocker, of Lawrence, Mass. They have one child, Annie Crocker.

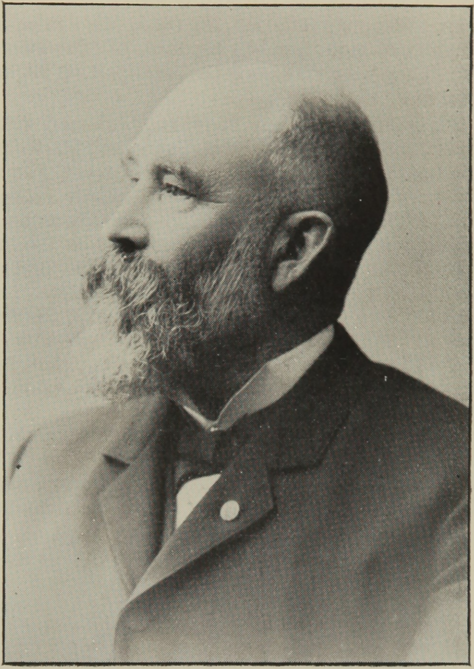
HOLT, S. M. (Seth Milton), son of Andrew Jackson and Minerva Adeline Holt, grandson of Preston Holt, was born January 10, 1861, Claiborne county, East Tennessee. He taught in the public schools and attended Tazelwell college, Tazelwell, Tenn., in 1880–'81. Commenced the study of medicine in the latter part of 1881, under Dr. G. W. Treece, and entered the Medical Department, University of Tennessee, at Nashville, in 1882, and was graduated from the same, receiving the degree of M. D., in 1884. Since then he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in the adjoining counties of Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia. He is a member of the Pinacle City Medical Society, Cumberland Gap, Tennessee; has been examining surgeon for the bureau of pensions at Washington for the past three years. He is at present located at East Cumberland Gap, Tenn., where, in addition to his practice, he conducts a drug store. He is a member of the Baptist church and of the Masonic fraternity.



S. M. HOLT.

Married, August 19, 1885, Miss Nanie A. Mayes, of Bacchus, Tenn.

WAUGHOP, John Wesley, Fort Steilacoom, Wash., son of Richard and Mary Ann (Bowman) Waughop, grandson of James Waughop, a native of Scotland, was born October 22, 1839, in Tazewell county, Ill. His preliminary education was obtained in the district schools, and at Eureka College, Eureka, Ill. During his sophomore year in college, he, with other students, enlisted as Company G, Seventeenth Illinois infantry, and participated in the battles of Donelson and Shiloh. After eighteen months' service in the ranks as a non-commissioned officer (corporal), he entered the hospital department, serving as druggist and surgeon's assistant at Lake Providence and Vicksburg for the remainder of his three years' enlistment. Later he attended two courses of lectures in the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, and at Long Island College Hospital, and was graduated from the latter institution in 1865. He immediately commenced the practice of medicine at White Cloud, Kansas, remaining there until 1866; was then at Blue Island, Ill., until 1871; then removed to Olympia, Wash., and practised there until his election, in 1880, as superintendent of the hospital for the insane at Fort Steilacoom. Washington was then a territory, and the hospital was the wooden barracks of Fort Steilacoom. Under his superintendency and largely by his labors, the wooden structures have been replaced by fine hospital buildings of brick, with a capacity for six hundred patients. This hospital, now "The Western Washington Hospital for the Insane," has been the principal life work of Dr. Waughop, and he is justly proud of it. He still holds the position of superintendent.

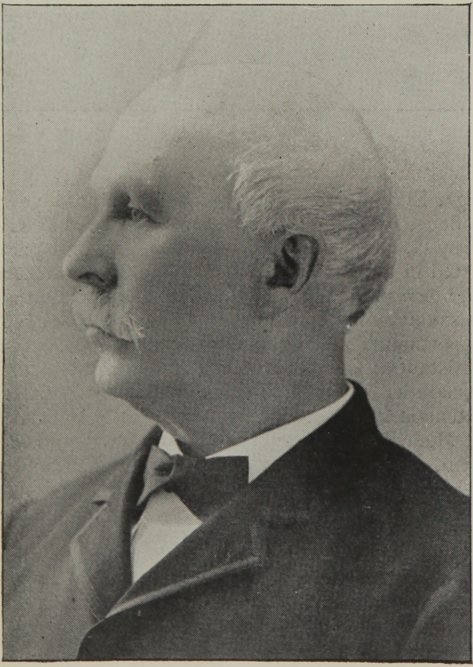


JOHN WESLEY WAUGHOP.

Dr. Waughop is a member of the Medical Society of the State of Washington, and its president, 1893–'94; member of Pierce County (Wash.) Medical Society; Medico-Legal Society of New York; and of the American Medico-Psychological Association. He was mayor of White Cloud, Kansas, in 1866. He has written numerous articles for medical journals and hospital reports.

Dr. Waughop married, in 1866, Miss Eliza S., daughter of Hon. Stephen Rexford, of Blue Island, Ill. They have one son, Dr. Philip R. Waughop (Harvard, 1893).

FUQUA, William Morton, Johnson City, Tenn., son of Dr. William A. Fuqua and Mary Jane (Barksdale) Fuqua, grandson of Samuel Fuqua, was born January 16, 1838, in Charlotte county, Va. After completing his preliminary education in the high schools of Charlotte county, he took up the study of medicine in 1856, under the preceptorship of his father, Dr. Wm. A. Fuqua. He attended two courses of medical lectures, the first one at the University of Virginia, session of 1857–'58, and the second course at the Virginia Medical College, at Richmond, Va., session of 1858–'59, graduating March 9, 1859.


WILLIAM MORTON FUQUA.

He first located in Richmond, Va., and in 1861, August 13, was appointed assistant surgeon C. S. Army, and was assigned to duty in the Libby Prison Hospital, at Richmond, Va., where he remained until April, 1862. In August, 1862, he was appointed surgeon and served with the armies of Virginia and Tennessee, until close of the war. In April, 1868, he settled in Hopkinsville, Ky., where he at once engaged in a large surgical practice, and became a liberal contributor to the various medical journals. In 1884–'87, he was elected to the chair of anatomy in the Hospital Medical College of Memphis, Tenn., lecturing also on physiology and diseases of the nervous system, but was obliged to resign on account of ill health, and then became interested in land operations and mining in iron and zinc.

Dr. Fuqua was member of the Academy of Medicine., Richmond, Va.; president Christian County Kentucky Medical Society; president McDowell Medical Society; member American Medical Association; Medical Society Bell County, Kentucky; Kentucky State Medical Society; East Tenn.; and was a member of the board of censors, Kentucky State Medical Society; and now member of Washington County Medical Society, Tenn. He is also member of the Filson Club (historical society of Kentucky), and member of Polytechnic Institute, Louisville, Ky.

He is a successful ovariotomist and lithotomist. Many of his surgical operations have been reported in the various medical journals. He has also written to some extent on historical subjects, including church history, and finance.

Dr. Fuqua married, February 27, 1861, Miss Eliza Vandalia Davis, of Richmond, Va. Their children are: Casimir Broussais, Eunice Benthall, Maie Peticolas, Vandalia Cabell, Victor Hugo, Armistead Nelson, Louis Sayre, Hortense Westfall, and Morton Hudnut Fuqua.

DAVIS, George William, San Francisco, Cal., son of Simon and Eliza Margaret (Gray) Davis, grandson of Col. Jesse Davis, was born August 18, 1844, in Buchannan county, Mo. His preliminary education was obtained in the district schools, and at the Union Academy of the State of Louisiana. He commenced the study of medicine in 1867 with his father, Dr. Simon Davis, in Buchannan county, Mo.; attended two regular courses of medical lectures at the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, Mo., and was graduated from the same in 1870. He took a post-graduate course at Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1881–'82, and a fourteen months review of his medical studies in London, Paris, Vienna, and Berlin, in 1888–'89. He was a private soldier in the Confederate service from 1862 to the close of the war. He first commenced the practice of medicine at Chico, Cal., in 1870, and remained there one year; he was then three years at Capay; returning to Chico he remained seven years; Sacramento one year; and at San Francisco for the past ten years. He is a member of the American Medical Association; Medical Society of the State of California; and the San Francisco County Medical Society. He is also a member of the San Francisco Microscopical Society, and of the Geographical Society of California. He has contributed to and read papers before the Medical Society of the State of California, Northern District Medical Society, Sacramento County Society for Medical Improvement, and the San Francisco County Medical Society, as follows: "Mental Influences," "Functional Nervous Troubles, With Cases, as They Occur in the Upper Sacramento Valley," "Neuroses," "Puerperal Eclampsia," "Does Gonorrhœa Originate From Other than Specific Causes?" "Expert Testimony," "Uterine Hemorrhages," "Chyluria, with Cases," and "Uterine Hyperplasia." These papers were published in the Transactions of the State Medical Society, the *Pacific Medical Journal*, and in *The Occidental Medical Times*. While a general practitioner he devotes much time to gynecological work and study.

GEORGE WILLIAM DAVIS.

Married, first, in 1874, Miss M. Alice Lang, of San Francisco who died in February, 1885; had three children: Grace A.; Kate S.; and Alice M. The first two preceded the mother, and the last shortly followed. Married, second, in October, 1887, Miss Leela B. Bryan of Oakland, Cal.; they have two children: Clarice L., and Homer B. Davis.

FOUCHER, Auguste Achille, Montreal, Canada, son of François and Odile (Durocher) Foucher, was born April 10, 1856, at St. Jacques Lachigan, Montcalm county, P. Q. He received a classical education at Joliette College, P. Q., and began the study of medicine in 1875, attending lectures for four years at the School of Medicine and Surgery, Montreal, Faculty of Victoria University, Cobourg, graduating in Montreal in April, 1879. The following May he went to Europe for special instruction in diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat, and spent two years in study under L. de Wecker, Landolt, Abadie, Gelle, Sir Morrel Mackenzie, Pritchard, Field, Critchett, and others; during this time he also visited the principal hospitals of France, England, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland. He returned from Europe in 1881, and resumed practice in Montreal, where he had been appointed professor of ophthalmology and otology of the Montreal faculty of Laval University, in October, 1879, during his absence abroad, and which position he held until 1890, when this institution became amalgamated with the School of Medicine and Surgery of Montreal, and he has held the same position in the new school to the present time. He was one of the founders of Notre Dame Hospital, in 1880, to which he is surgeon, oculist and aurist, and managing director.

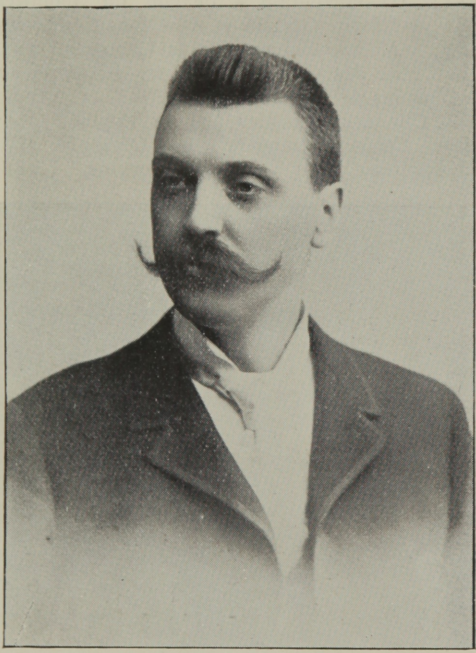
Dr. Foucher is a member of La Société Francaise d'Ophthalmologie de Paris; La Societe d'Hygiene de Paris; La Société Médicale de Montreal, of which he was president in 1887; and was honorary chairman of the section on otology, Pan-American Medical Congress, 1893. He has been a regular contributor to the *Union Médicale du Canada*, of which the following is a list:

"Névrotomie Optico Ciliaire," 1880; "La Papille Optique dans Quelques Affections Cèrèbrales," 1881; "Considèrations Practiques sur le Diagnostic et le Traitement de Quelques Maladies des Yeux," 1882; "Troubles Occulaires dans l'Atoxie Locomotrice," 1883; "La Cataracte," 1883; "Contribution à l'Etude du Jèquirity," 1883; "Névrite Optique et Affections Cérébrales," 1884; "Mélano Sarcome de la Choroïde," 1884; "La Cécité des Couleurs dans ses Rapports avec les Chemins de Fer et la Marine," 1884; "Indications Clinques Fournies par la Pupille," 1885; "Des Corps Etrangers de l'Oreille," 1885; "Empoisonnement par la Cocaïne," 1885; "L'Antipyrine Contre la Douleur," 1887; "Mycosis de l'Arrière Bouche," 1887; "Des Kératites," 1888; "Maladies de l'Oreille et du Rhino-Pharynx," 1888; "Revue des Travaux d'Otologie et de Rhinologie pour l'Année 1887," 1888; "Du glaucome," 1889; "De l'Inflammation Folliculaire

AUGUSTE ACHILLE FOUCHER.

du Conduit Auditif," 1890; "Traitement des Polypes du Nez et Nouveau Modèle de Polypotome," 1890; "Contribution á l'Etiologie de la Dacryocystite," 1891; "Des Végétation Adénoïdes du Pharynx," 1892; "Dermoïde de la Cornée," 1893; "Epithélioma du Pavillon de l'Oreille;" "Leçons Cliniques sur les Traumatismes de l'Oeil;" "A Few Remarks on the Treatment of Purulent Conjunctivitis," *Annals of Ophthalmology and Otology*, St. Louis, Mo., 1893; "Importance de l'Hygiène des Yeux et des Oreilles," *Journal d'Hygiène Populaire*, 1883. He has also recently published a work entitled "Traite Pratique des Maladies des Yeux, des Oreilles, du Nez et du Pharynx," Montreal, 1894.

Dr. Foucher married in 1882, Miss Lumina, third daughter of the late Hon. J. B. Rolland, senator of parliament, Ottawa. They have six children,—Julienne, Ernest, Achille, Maurice, Jeanne, Berthe.



MATTHEW STEPHEN GOODRICH.

GOODRICH, Matthew Stephen, Waterville, Me., son of Joseph B. and Amanda J. (Gower) Goodrich, grandson of Jeremiah Goodrich, was born January 24, 1860, at Palmyra, Me. He was educated at Hartland Academy, and was graduated from the Maine Central Institute, Pittsfield, June 8, 1888; read medicine in the office of Harris Pushor, M. D., Hartland, Me., one year, beginning in the fall of 1878; attended two courses of lectures at the University Medical College, New York city, and was graduated from the same in March, 1882: also took a course in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, in 1889; and at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Md., in 1892. Served as interne in sanitarium, Battle Creek, Mich., for one year in 1882–'83.

Dr. Goodrich commenced the practice of medicine in April, 1883, at Fairfield, Me., remaining there until 1889, then removed to Waterville. He was town physician of Fairfield, 1884–'86, and chairman of the school committee, 1887–'88; was town physician and public health officer of Winslow, 1892–'93; city physician of Waterville, 1891; alderman for ward three, Waterville, 1891–'93; and United States examining surgeon for Somerset county, 1884–'88. He is a member of Kennebec County Medical Society; of the Maine Medical Association; honorary member of Somerset County Medical Association; member of the Alumni Association of the Maine Central Institute; of the East Somerset Agricultural Association; of the Kennebec County Fish and Game Association; and of the Sportsman's Protective Game Association.

Dr. Goodrich has performed many abdominal sections, and December 23, 1893, made a quadruple amputation, both arms and both legs, upon a man fifty-nine years of age. The patient recovered and is an inmate of the Soldiers' Home, Togus, Maine.

Married, December 25, 1882, Miss Hattie F. Gifford, of Fairfield, Me.

SOUCHON, Edmond, New Orleans, La., born December 1, 1841, in Opeolousas, St. Landry Parish, La., is the son of Dr. Eugene and Caroline (Pettit) Souchon, grandson of Charles Souchon, one of the two grenadiers who saved the life of Gen. Napoleon Bonaparte at the siege of St. Jean d'Acre, in Egypt. All his immediate ancestors were of French descent, his father being a practicing dentist for many years in New Orleans, La. Dr. Edmond Souchon attended school in St. Martinsville, La., until twelve years of age, when his parents moved to Mobile, and later to New Orleans, and his father's health failing, he was taken from the private school where he had been a student, and placed in the public schools, and had also to assist in the support of the family by selling newspapers. After two years his father's health improved, and he was sent to Paris, France, for a collegiate course, which was completed, and the study of medicine commenced in 1860. Upon the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion the monthly allowance from home ceased, and he was obliged from that time to provide for the expenses of his five years' course of medical study. He passed fourth in a list of three hundred and fifty applicants in the competitive examination for the interneship of the hospitals of Paris, and was received upon his first trial. When Dr. J. Marion Sims arrived in Paris, for the purpose of demonstrating his operation for vesico-vaginal fistula, he was unable to speak a word of French, and Dr. Souchon became his interpreter and his assistant in performing the operations. The death of Dr. Souchon's father compelled his return to New Orleans sooner than was anticipated, and he was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Louisiana in March, 1867. Dr. Sims had given him a letter of recommendation to Dr. T. G. Richardson, who received him most kindly, allowed him a key to his office, the use of books and instruments, invited him daily to his own table, and provided a room for him in Dr. Stone's

Hospital until he could support himself, and in later years would accept no payment for the privileges. Dr. Souchon became Dr. Richardson's prosector, and later his chief of clinic at Charity Hospital, and also assisted him in private practice for many years. In 1872, Dr. Souchon was elected demonstrator of anatomy in the Medical Department, Tulane University of Louisiana. In 1885 he was elected professor of anatomy and clinical surgery. He was a member of the board of administrators of Charity Hospital, 1880–'82; the designer of the new Tulane medical college building and supervisor of its erection, in recognition of which service, the Tulane committee and the medical faculty placed a marble memorial tablet in the entrance hall of the building.

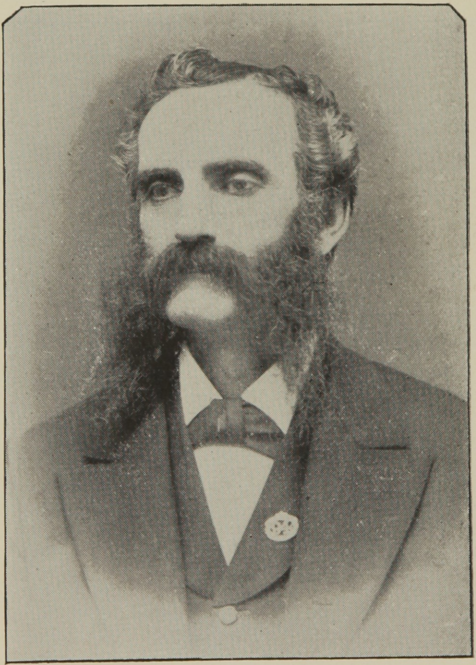
EDMOND SOUCHON.

Dr. Souchon is a member of Orleans Parish Medical Association; New Orleans Medical and Surgical Association, of which he was president, 1886; American Medical Association; Southern Surgical and Gynecological Society; Society of American Anatomists. He has published several surgical articles in the *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*, and has devised a process for making large anatomical and surgical drawings for class demonstrations; he has also invented Souchon's Anesthetizer, used in face and mouth operations.

Married, in 1869, Miss Corinne Lavie of New Orleans. Their children are: Marion Souchon, M. D.; Corinne, wife of H. H. Hodgdon, and Selika.

GARDNER, Charles H., Philadelphia, Pa., born February 19, 1838, near Duncansville, Pa., is the son of Robert and Rebecca (Hartsock) Gardner and grandson of Robert Gardner. His great-grandfather served in the Revolutionary war, his grandfather in the War of 1812, one brother in the Mexican war, and himself and three brothers in the Rebellion, all on the Union side. He attended the public schools for primary instruction, then Cassville Seminary, Huntingdon county, Pa., and the High school, Hollidaysburg, Pa. He began to read medicine in 1861, at Hollidaysburg, under Dr. P. S. Leisenring; in 1862 was mustered into the Union service, as hospital steward in the First Pennsylvania Reserve cavalry; in 1865 was commissioned acting assistant surgeon, and participated in all the engagements of the Army of the Potomac from Fredericksburg to Lee's final surrender at Appomattox. In 1866 he resumed the study of medicine with Dr. C. W. Rollar of Hollidaysburg; attended two courses of lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York city, and was graduated in 1868. He commenced the practice of medicine the same year at Pithole City, Pa., remaining there until 1873, and since the latter date has been a resident of Philadelphia.

Dr. Gardner is a member of Venango County Medical Society, 1868; of the International Medical Congress, 1887; and of Philadelphia County Medical Society. He became a Mason in 1862; is member of the Red Cross, 1888; member and surgeon of the Grand Army of the Republic; and of the Veteran Legion.



CHARLES H. GARDNER.

Married, in 1869, Miss Emily H., daughter of the Hon. Garrettson Smith, of Philadelphia. Of their two children, Raymond H. is now a student in the Friends Central high school; Emily Florence is deceased.

LUTZ, Frank Joseph, of St. Louis, Mo., son of John Tobias and Rosina (Muller) Lutz, was born May 24, 1855, in St. Louis, Mo. He took a three years' classical course at a German gymnasium, and received the degree of A. B., from St. Louis University, 1872. Commenced the study of medicine in 1873, attending two courses of lectures at St. Louis Medical College and was graduated in March, 1876. He received a supplemental medical education in the medical centres of England, France, Austria, Germany, and Switzerland, and commenced the private practice of medicine in St. Louis, in 1878.

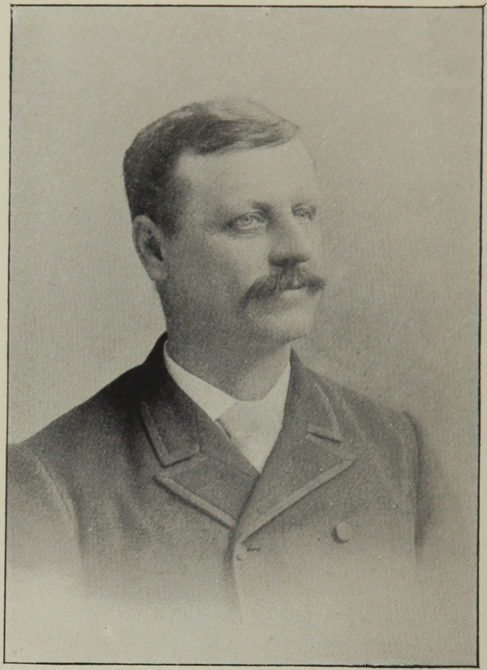
Dr. Lutz is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, president in 1889; St. Louis Surgical Society, of which he has been secretary since 1891; Missouri State Medical Association, its president in 1888; American Medical Association; St. Louis Obstetrical and Gynecological Society; National Association of Railway Surgeons; Southwestern Association of Railway Surgeons, president in 1893; and member of the Missouri state board of health. Dr. Lutz is professor of surgical pathology and clinical surgery at Beaumont Hospital Medical College since 1888; chief surgeon to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital since 1884; chief surgeon to St. Louis & San Francisco Railway since 1889; surgeon-general Missouri National Guards; member of the St. Louis board of pension examiners.

FRANK JOSEPH LUTZ.

Dr. Lutz has published papers upon surgical subjects in the *St. Louis Medical Journal*, *Courier of Medicine*, *Weekly Medical Review*, and in the *Kansas City Medical Record*.

Married, June 18, 1884, Miss May Silver, a native of Maryland.

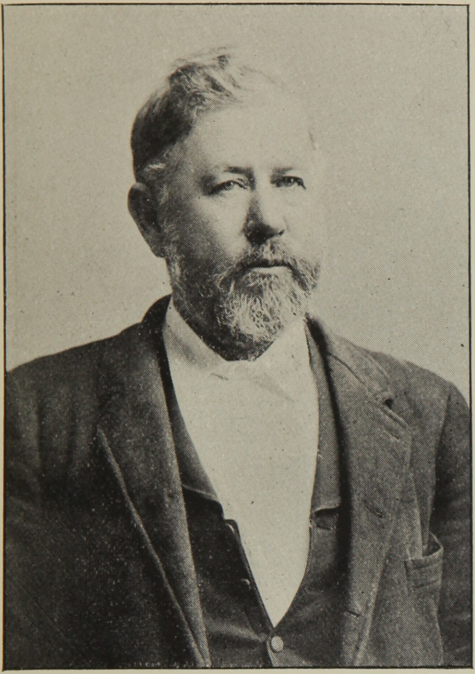
DAVIS, Bateman Willard, of Montgomery, Vt., son of Joseph Willard and Melvina (McAllister) Davis, grandson of William Davis, was born July 26, 1844, at Montgomery. After a preliminary education in the common schools, Bakersfield Academy, and at New Hampton Institute, Fairfax, Vt., he entered upon the study of medicine under Dr. S. S. Wilbur, at Montgomery; attended two courses of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, from which he was graduated in 1875; also took a post graduate course at the University of the City of New York, Medical Department. Dr. Davis has been in the practice of medicine at Montgomery, Vt., since 1875. He is a member of the Vermont State Medical Society; and of Franklin County Medical Society, of the latter of which he was vice-president in 1888 and president in 1889. He has been superintendent of schools several years, and health officer since 1892. Dr. Davis gives special attention to diseases of children.



BATEMAN WILLARD DAVIS.

Married, first, March 12, 1867, Miss Frances H. Campbell, of Montgomery, who died April 16, 1892, leaving two children: Elma A., born November 6, 1868, and Roy F., born May 6, 1880. He married, second, November 27, 1892, Mrs. Agnes M. Tifft (Greene), of Millport, N. Y.

JONES, John Wesley, Tarboro, N. C., son of Frederick and Sarah Rhodes (Cherry) Jones, grandson of Frederick Jones, was born September 26, 1831, in Edgecombe county, N. C. He entered the University of North Carolina, 1853, but did not take a degree on account of failing health in the second year at college. He then went to the West Indies for the benefit of his health, returned home and commenced the study of medicine in 1854, at Tarboro, in the office of Dr. N. J. Pittman. Attended two courses of medical lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, Medical Department, Philadelphia, and was graduated in 1857. He then spent one year in Paris, France, in the School of Medicine in that city, and visited other medical schools in Europe. Tarboro has been his place of residence since entering the practice of medicine. He was horticultural editor of the *Reconstructed Farmer*, an agricultural journal published in Tarboro, N. C., some years ago, and has always taken a special interest in farming, to which he is at this time devoting most of his time.



JOHN WESLEY JONES.

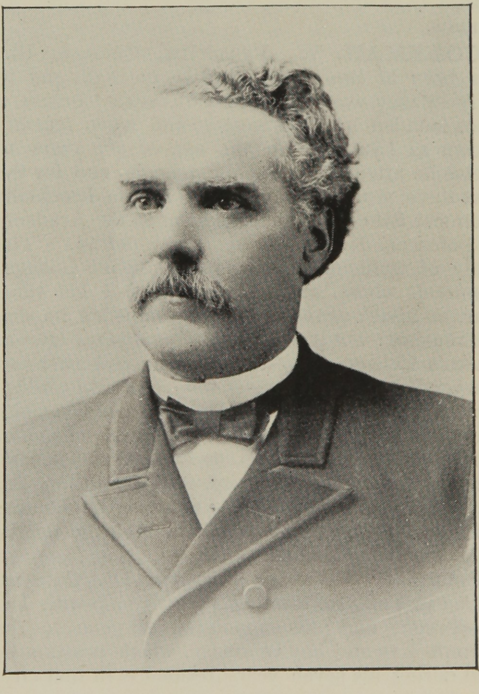
Dr. Jones is a member of the American Medical Association; a member of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina, and was its president in 1874–'75. He was a member of the North Carolina State Board of Health, and elected its president, 1886, which office he held during his connection with the board; was a delegate to the International Medical Congress; and of the Pan-American Medical Congress; corresponding member of the Boston Gynecological Society; member of the American Public Health Association. He was a member of the North Carolina Board of Medical Examiners; was one of the advisory council, section of gynecology, of the International Medical Congress; and of the section of climatology, World's Fair Annex, and at its meeting presented a paper on the "Eastern Division of North Carolina," with photograph of that section of the state. He also presented a paper to the International Medical Congress, on "An Antiseptic Dressing for the Treatment of Wounds, Especially Adapted to Gynecic Surgery." Dr. Jones has performed most of the capital operations common to the practice of surgery in his section and time. He was assistant surgeon and medical purveyor in the Confederate States' army.

Dr. Jones has been a busy practitioner. His reported cases and addresses before the North Carolina Medical Society, and the conjoint sessions of the North Carolina State Board of Health, and the North Carolina Medical Society, are published in the *North Carolina Medical Journal*, and in the Proceedings of the North Carolina Medical Society.

He is a member of the Methodist church, having connected himself with that branch of the Christian church while at college.

Married, November 8, 1861, Eugenie Helen Jeffreys, of Franklin county, North Carolina. They have had three children, only one of whom is living, Paul Jones, a lawyer in Tarboro.

JENKINS, George Franklin, Keokuk, Iowa, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Rambo) Jenkins, grandson of George Jenkins, was born July 15, 1842, in Clark county, Mo. He was educated in the common schools of Clark county; Alexandria High school; and was graduated from Jones Commercial College, St. Louis, Mo. In 1865 he entered Toland Medical College, San Francisco, Cal., (now Medical Department, University ot California,) attending one full course of lectures; also one at the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, Mo., and was graduated from the latter in 1867. In April of the same year he commenced the practice of his professsion at Keokuk, Iowa, where he has since remained.



GEORGE FRANKLIN JENKINS.

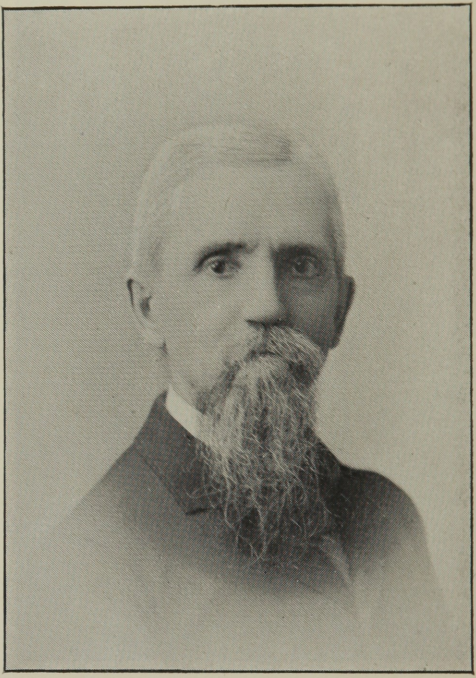
Dr. Jenkins is a member of the American Medical Association; president of the Keokuk Medical Society in 1881; president of the Iowa State Medical Society in 1891, chairman of sections and other minor offices in the society; member of the Tri-State Medical Society. He was professor of diseases of children, 1879–'82, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk; professor of the principles and practice of medicine, and of clinical medicine in the same institution, 1882–'90, president of its faculty, 1885–'90. In 1890 he assisted in the organization of the Keokuk Medical College, was elected president of the college, and also professor of the principles and practice of medicine, clinical medicine and of physical diagnosis, which positions he now holds. He was largely instrumental in the establishment of St. Joseph's Hospital, Keokuk, Iowa, and is chief of its medical staff. He has served as president of the city board of health, and member of the school board for seven years. In 1884 he received the degree of A. M., from Parsons College, Fairfield, Iowa.

Dr. Jenkins is the author of a number of papers published in the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, Philadelphia; *Journal of the American Medical Association*; and in the Transactions of the Iowa State Medical Society.

Married, December, 1870, Miss Lottie E. Van Wagenen, of Fulton, N. Y. Their children are: Marcia L., Florence E., George V., and Katie E. Jenkins.

COLEMAN, W. Franklin, Chicago, Ill., was born in Brockville, Canada, in 1838, and in early infancy was moved to Coleman's Corners, a place founded by his ancestors and more recently known as Lyn. From the age of six years to twelve he attended the public schools, and for the next three years was a student at the Brockville Grammar School, whence he went to the Academy of Potsdam, N. Y., for an equal period. The study of medicine was begun at McGill College, Montreal, where, at the completion of his third year, an attack of typhoid fever compelled its discontinuance; but it was resumed two years later at Queen's College, Kingston, Canada, and after two years a diploma with honors was received in 1863. For seven years following his graduation Dr. Coleman practised medicine in his native village of Lyn, and then turning his attention to the department of the eye and ear, spent a year, 1869–'70, at the Moorfield's Eye Hospital, and the London Hospital, at the close of which he took the degree of M. R. C. S., England.

Returning to Canada in 1870, Dr. Coleman settled in Toronto, forming a partnership with Dr. Rosebrugh, and was appointed surgeon to the Toronto Eye and Ear Infirmary, which position he held during his seven years' residence in that city. Dr. Coleman again went abroad in 1877 and studied a year in the clinics of Vienna and Heidelberg, under the preceptorship of Jaeger, Politzer, Arlt, and O'Becker. Upon his return to Canada he selected St. John, N. B., as his field for special work, and practiced there seven years, during which time he held the position of oculist and aurist to the Provincial Hospital. In 1885 Dr. Coleman removed to Chicago, Ill., and finding there no school for graduates in medicine, succeeded, after a year of persevering labor, in organizing the Chicago Polyclinic. The management of this institution proving unsatisfactory to himself and some of his colleagues, they established the Post-Graduate Medical School of Chicago, in 1889.

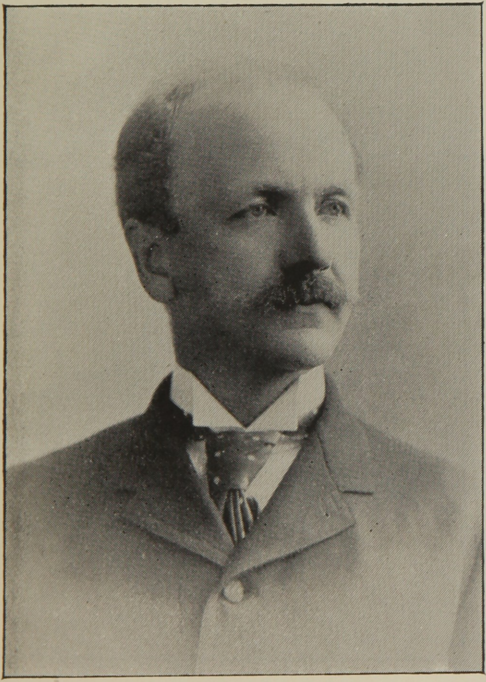


W. FRANKLIN COLEMAN.

Dr. Coleman is a member of the Chicago Ophthalmological Society; Chicago Medical Society; Illinois State Medical Society; and of the Chicago Medico-Legal Society. He is oculist and aurist to the Chicago Charity Hospital; president and director of, and professor of ophthalmology in, the Post-Graduate Medical School of Chicago; also examiner for pension claims for eye and ear applicants. Among his contributions to medical literature are: "Operations Upon the Eye," "The Use of the Ophthalmoscope in the Diagnosis of General Diseases," "The Use of the Ophthalmoscope in the Diagnosis of Brain Diseases," "Tobacco Amblyopia," "Sympathetic Ophthalmia," "Can Homatropine Paralyze the Accommodation for the Purpose of Testing Refraction?," "The Total Correction of Refraction," "The Effect of the Total Correction of Refraction," "A Case of Ptosis from Lipoma of Lid, With Result of Operation," "Cases in Which the Axis of the Cylinder Had to Be Placed at an Angle in Reading, Different from the Angle Accepted for Distance," "The Use of a Plus Cylinder in Weak Myopic Astigmatism."

Dr. Coleman married in 1882, in St. John, N. B., Miss Mary Winniett Hartt, whose connections by blood or marriage include many names illustrious on both continents, as Sir Garnet Wolseley, Sir Fenwick Williams, Sir William Winniett, and Oliver Wendell Holmes. They have no children.

BUTLER, Glentworth Reeve, of Brooklyn, N. Y., born in 1855, at Philadelphia, Pa., is the son of Rev. J. Glentworth Butler, D. D., and his wife, Evelyn (Reeve) Butler, and grandson of Silas Butler. He was educated in private schools and at Hamilton College, from which he received the degree of A. B., 1877, and A. M., 1880. He commenced the study of medicine in 1877, in Brooklyn, N. Y., under Drs. Jarvis Wight and B. F. Westbrook; attended three courses of lectures at Long Island College Hospital, and was graduated from the same as valedictorian in 1880. He served as interne to the hospital for one year, and later as assistant demonstrator in the pathological laboratory, and in manikin obstetrics at the same institution. Dr. Butler began the private practice of medicine in Brooklyn in 1882, where he has since remained in active practice, but has done no surgical work for the past five years. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings; Brooklyn Gynecological Society; Brooklyn Pathological Society; American Academy of Medicine; New York Academy of Medicine; American Climatological Association, of which he is vice-president; Medical Society of the State of New York; and of the Medical Society of the County of Queens. Dr. Butler was United States examiner for pensions, 1889–'93; attending physician for diseases of chest to St. Mary's General Hospital, 1884–91; to St. John's Hospital, 1888–'89; and to the Hospital for Nervous and Mental Diseases, 1884–'86. He resigned these positions to become chief physician to the Methodist Episcopal (Seney) Hospital, which he now holds, as well as physician to the training school of the same. He is lecturer on public hygiene, home nursing, and physiology, at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.



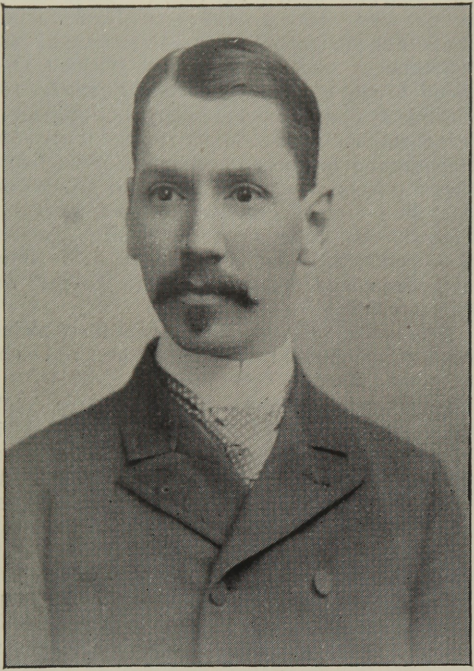
GLENTWORTH REEVE BUTLER.

Dr. Butler's chief publications are a work on "Emergency Notes," pp. 102, New York city, 1889; paper entitled "Relationship Between Cardio-Vascular and Renal Disease," *New York Medical Journal*, March 26, 1887; "Note on Antipyrin," *ibid.*, May 2, 1885; "Mitral Stenosis: Cases and Remarks," *ibid.*, October 30, 1886; "Treatment of Intussusception Without Operation," *Brooklyn Medical Journal*, February, 1888; "Clinical Notes on Paraldehyde, Agaricin and Strophanthus," *ibid.*, May, 1888; "Incomplete Hepatization in Lobar Pneumonia," *ibid.*, January, 1891; "Note on Gastric Ulcer and Allied Conditions;" "Oesophageal Perforation from Typhoid Ulcer," *ibid.*, June, 1892; "Medical Treatment of Appendicitis," *ibid.*, October, 1892; "Note on Anæsthesia and Heart Disease in Labor," *ibid.*, February, 1893.

Dr. Butler married, in 1884, Miss Antoinette Willson, of Brooklyn. They have one child, Antoinette Reeve.

BARKER, Thomas Ridgway, Philadelphia, Pa., son of Dr. George T. and Susan Rotch (Ridgway) Barker, grandson of Caleb and Rachel (Sands) Barker, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 10, 1863. His early education was begun at the "Friends School," Philadelphia, and continued at the Episcopal Academy and at the Scientific Department of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1883, on the completion of the course in "Preparatory to Medicine," he entered Jefferson Medical College, under the preceptorship of his cousin, Wm. H. Pancoast, then professor of descriptive and surgical anatomy in that institution. In 1885 he was made prosector in anatomy, and filled that position until his graduation in 1886, after attendance upon three full courses of lectures. On the occasion of his graduation he was awarded by the faculty the anatomical gold medal for the best dissected specimen in anatomy. This prize preparation was of considerable novelty, as it displayed in a remarkably clear manner the superficial and deep circulation of the brain, and also the blood-vessels, nerves, and muscles of the face and neck. Having received the degree of M. D., Dr. Barker made a trip abroad, visiting the hospitals of London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and Dresden. While in London he received instruction in the office of Mr. William Adams in orthopædic surgery, and gave special attention to diseases affecting the hip joint. On returning to this country, he was appointed temporary resident physician at the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, and later was made chief of Profs. Pancoast's and Stubbs's surgical clinics, serving thus for two years, then tendering his resignation to accept the chieftainship of the medical clinic. In 1888 he was elected demonstrator of obstetrics, and in 1889 was given the additional chair of instructor and lecturer on operative obstetrics, holding the latter position until the close of 1893.

Dr. Barker has always been an active member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society and of the Philadelphia Obstetrical Society, and many of his papers have appeared in their transactions. He is also a member of the American Medical Association, and has frequently read papers before its obstetrical section. Among his more important writings are "Obstetrical Do n'ts," "A Practical Application of the Science of Obstetrics," "The Coagulability of the Blood in Parturition a Factor in the Occurrence of Post-Partum Hemorrhage," "The Advantage of Antiseptic Irrigation of the Parturient Canal before and after Labor," "The Rantine Practice of Administering Ergot after Labor," "The Mechanism of Labor Diagramatically Represented," etc. During the years since 1890 Dr. Barker has been out-door obstetrician and gynecologist to the Penn Dispensary, and one of the visiting physicians to the M. E. Orphanage. He is secretary of the National Council of the Guild of St. Luke, and corresponding secretary of the Alumni Association of the Medico-Chirurgical College.

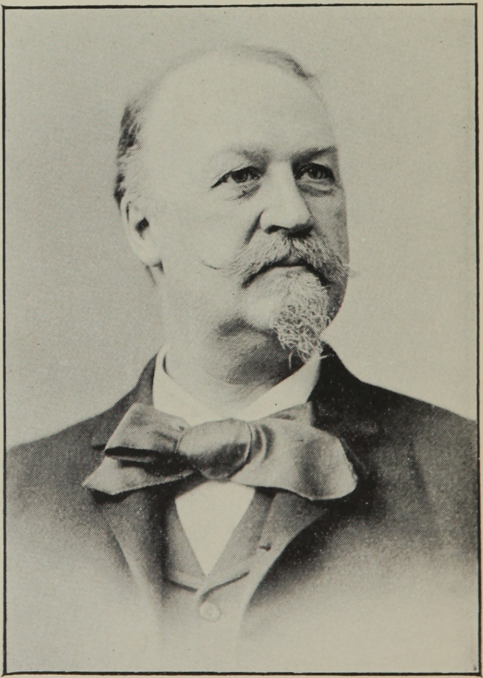


THOMAS RIDGWAY BARKER.

Dr. Barker's father was for many years professor of therapeutics and materia medica in the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, Philadelphia, and was likewise dean of that institution. His great-uncle was Joseph Pancoast, whose son afterward became his preceptor in medicine. His maternal uncle, Dr. Thomas E. Ridgway, was also a graduate of Jefferson Medical College.

Married, in 1890, Miss Mary Smith Gumbes, of Philadelphia. They have one daughter, Elizabeth Hildeburn Barker, and a son, George Sands Barker.

WATERMAN, Thomas, Boston, Mass., born December 17, 1842, in Boston, is the son of Thomas and Joanna (Towle) Waterman, grandson of Colonel Thomas Waterman, all natives of New Hampshire, and of the eighth generation from the English emigrant on the paternal side. He was a student in the Brimmer Grammar School, Boston, 1851–'54; Boston Latin School, 1854–'60; and Harvard University, A. B., 1864. He commenced the study of medicine in 1864, with Professor Jeffries Wyman, then professor of comparative anatomy and physiology in Harvard University; attended four courses of lectures at Harvard University Medical School, and was graduated in July, 1868, since which time he has been a practitioner of medicine in Boston. In the summer of 1864, after graduation, Dr. Waterman was in the service of the United States Sanitary Commission, as "relief agent" in Virginia, at City Point hospitals and in the field hospitals at the front. He is a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and councillor of the same; Boston Society for Medical Improvement; Boston Medico-Psychological Society; Boston Society for Medical Observation; original member of the Boston Society of Medical Sciences; vice-president Boylston Medical Society, 1867–'68; censor of Suffolk District Medical Society, 1874–'81. He was house surgeon to Massachusetts General Hospital, 1867–'68; physician and surgeon to Boston Dispensary, 1870–'81; surgeon to St. Joseph's Home, 1871–'78; instructor in comparative anatomy and physiology, Harvard University, 1873–'74; assistant demonstrator of anatomy, Harvard University, Medical School, 1879–'82.



THOMAS WATERMAN.

Dr. Waterman became a Freemason at the age of twenty-one years, is a member of the supreme council of the thirty-third degree, and has held most of the highest offices in the several orders of the fraternity; he is potentate (presiding officer) of Aleppo Temple of the Mystic Shrine, the order being confined to thirty-second degree Masons and Knights Templars.

For the past thirteen years Dr. Waterman has devoted considerable time to mental diseases, is examining physician to the commissioners of public institutions of Boston, and examines a majority of the insane of Suffolk county, often being called before the courts as an expert. He devised a method of reducing obstinate backward dislocations of the elbow, about the year 1870, using the fore-arm as a lever; the power is applied near the wrist, the olecranon is the fulcrum, and the coronoid process is the weight to be moved out of the olecranon fossa of the humerus. The device is quoted in most surgical text-books.

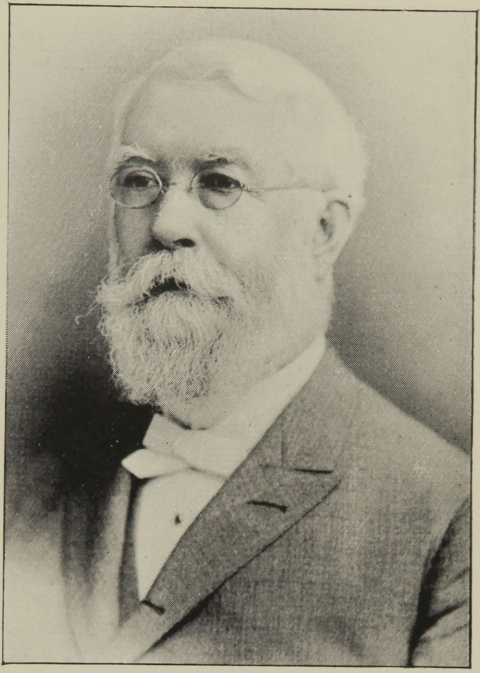
Dr. Waterman was formerly a member of Boston Society of Natural History, and served as the curator of the department of mammals and comparative anatomy. For several years past he has been interested in the investigation and exposure of pseudo-spiritualism and mediumistic impostors and is considered by his friends to be an amateur conjuror of more than ordinary dexterity. In 1872 he began the propagation of animal vaccine virus, and still continues its production. He has published some articles in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Married, December 4, 1872, Miss Harriet Henchman, daughter of Edward Howard, of Boston, the manufacturer of the Howard clocks and watches, and the inventor of the American system of watch-making. Their children are Lilian and Marion Waterman.

LYMAN, Henry M., Chicago, Ill., son of David B. and Sarah (Joyner) Lyman, grandson of David B. Lyman, was born November 26, 1835, at Hilo, Hawaiian Island. He was educated in Punahou Academy, Hawaiian Islands, and at Williams College, Mass., graduating A. B., in 1858, and receiving the degree of A. M. from the same institution in 1880. He commenced the study of medicine in 1858, in Boston, Mass.; attended three courses of lectures at Harvard University Medical School, and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, graduating from the latter in March, 1861. Dr. Lyman was house-surgeon to Bellevue Hospital in 1861; acting assistant surgeon, United States army, 1862–'63; and has practiced medicine in Chicago since October, 1863. He was attending physician to the Cook County Hospital, Chicago, 1867–'76; attending physician to the Presbyterian Hospital since 1884; consulting physician to St. Joseph's Hospital since 1890; consulting physician to the Hospital for Women and Children, since 1893; professor of chemistry, 1871–'76; professor of diseases of the nervous system, 1876–'77; professor of physiology and of nervous diseases, 1877–'89; and professor of the theory and practice of medicine since 1889, all in Rush Medical College; professor of the theory and practice of medicine, Woman's Medical College, Chicago, 1880–'88.

Dr. Lyman is a member of the Chicago Pathological Society, its president in 1876; member of the Illinois State Medical Society; American Neurological Association, its president in 1892–'93; member of the Association of American Physicians, and its president in 1891–'92.

Dr. Lyman is the author of a work on "Artificial Anæsthesia and Anæsthetics," Wm. Wood & Co., 1880; "Insomnia and Other Disorders of Sleep," W. T. Keener, Chicago, 1886; "A Text-Book of the Theory and Practice of Medicine," Lea Bros. & Co., 1892, and various papers in the medical journals. He is also one of the collaborators of Ashurst's Encyclopaedia of Surgery, and of the American Text-Book of Medicine.



HENRY M. LYMAN.

Married, in 1863, Miss Sarah K. Clark, of Honolulu. Their children are: Mary, Helen, Julia, and Margaret Lyman. One son, Harry, died of diphtheria at the age of five years.

IRWIN, John Robinson, Croft, N. C., born December 29, 1853, in Mechlenburg, N. C., is the son of Batte and Mary Hays (Robinson) Irwin, grandson of Gen. Robert Irwin, a Revolutionary soldier, and one of the signers of the Mechlenburg Declaration of Independence; also a grandson of John Robinson, D. D., an eminent divine of North Carolina, 1800–'43.

John Robinson Irwin was educated in the Poplar Tent High School, Cabarrus county, Charlotte Male Academy, and Davidson College, N. C.; commenced the study of medicine in 1874, at Croft, N. C., under Dr. J. McKnit Henderson, and afterward under Drs. Miles, Chisholm, and Chew, of Baltimore; attended two courses of lectures at the University of Maryland School of Medicine and was graduated March 1, 1877. He began to practice medicine at Croft, N. C., the following summer, and has since continued there. Dr. Irwin took a special course in operative surgery under Dr. Dawbarn, and in microscopy under Dr. Thatcher, of New York; also attended lectures at the New York Polyclinic in 1887 and 1891.

Dr. Irwin is a member of the North Carolina Medical Association; of the Mecklenburg Medical Society; and of North Mecklenburg Medical Society. He was surgeon to Mecklenburg Riflemen, 1878–'85; to the Copper Hill Gold Mining Company, 1880–'88; to the Henderson Mining plant, 1880–'90; examiner for several life insurance companies; and United States pension examiner.

JOHN ROBINSON IRWIN.

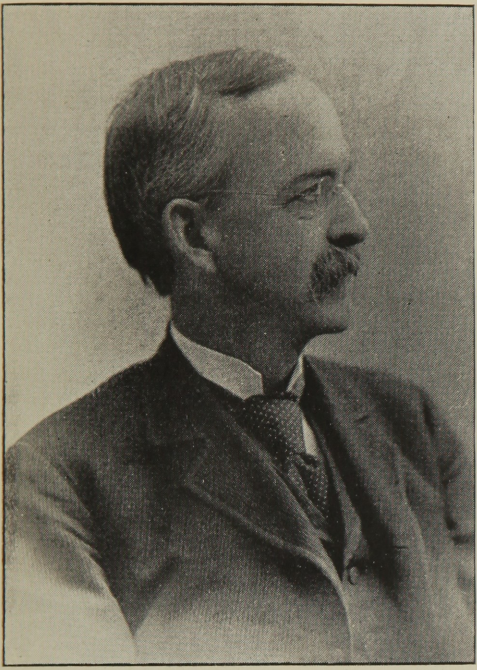
Dr. Irwin has performed many of the major surgical operations, including laparotomy, trephining for epilepsy, and operation for vesico-vaginal fistula.

Married, February 19, 1879, Miss Margaret Henderson, daughter of his first preceptor. Their children are: Herbert, Mary, Henderson, John, Batte, and Julia.

McFARLAND, Anne Hazen, Jacksonville, Ill., daughter of Dr. George Clinton and Elizabeth Eliott (Bush) McFarland, grand-daughter of Andrew McFarland, M. D., LL. D., was born October 10, 1867, at Lexington, Ky. At the age of twelve years, with her parents, she went to live with her grandfather, Andrew McFarland, M. D., LL. D., at Jacksonville, Ill., who was long celebrated in the treatment of the insane and founder of Oak Lawn Retreat at that place. She was graduated B. A., from the Jacksonville Female Academy, after a four years' course of study, in 1887, and this was followed by a second course at the Kentucky University, where she became a skilled book-keeper and phonographer. Dr. McFarland saw in his grand-daughter the elements from which his theory for the fitness of women for the care of the female insane could be tested, and after a preliminary study under the direction of her father and her grandfather, in 1888, she entered the Woman's Medical College, Northwestern University, Chicago, Ill., and after three courses of medical lectures, was graduated with honors March 30, 1891. Since receiving the degree of M. D., she has become medical superintendent of Melrose Abbey, Oaklawn Retreat for the Insane. She is a member of the Illinois State Medical Society; Morgan County Medical Society; Brainard District Medical Society; and the Capital Medical Society; honorary member of "The Fortnightly;" and member and secretary of the Illinois Queen Isabella Medical Association. She is a specialist in the department of nervous diseases, and is the author of many papers upon kindred subjects, among them being "Treatment of the Insane," Transactions Illinois State Medical Society, 1892; "The Lunacy Law of Illinois," *ibid.*, 1893; "The Relations of Operative Gynecology to Insanity," *Medical Review*, June, 1893; "Nervous Troubles among Women," read before the Physical Culture Club, Springfield, Ill. She removed a fibroid tumor in a case of acute mania, in June, 1893; and has performed four operations upon the heads of epileptics, with two negative results, one improved, and the last cured. Associate editor of *Woman's Medical Journal*, published at Toledo, O., the only woman's medical journal in the world.

ANNE HAZEN MCFARLAND.

GIBSON, Maris, Wilkesbarre, Pa., son of Hazlet and Uree B. (Cadwallader) Gibson, grandson of James Gibson, was born October 31, 1841, in Buckingham, Bucks county, Pa. His education was obtained in the public schools and at Crozer Institute, Chester, Pa.; at Madison (now Colgate) University, Hamilton, N. Y.; and at Rochester University—no degrees; commenced the study of medicine in 1859, under Dr. Oliver P. James, of Doylestown, Pa., but abandoned it the next year and went to college; in 1864 went into business; resumed the study of medicine in 1879; attended three full courses of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine, and was graduated from the same April 13, 1883. Dr. Gibson commenced the practice of medicine in Guthrieville, Pa., but removed to Wilkes Barre in January, 1884. He is a member of Luzerne County Medical Society, secretary, 1890–'94, and treasurer for same time.



MARIS GIBSON.

SCHEPPEGRELL, Frederick William, New Orleans, son of Christian and Catherine Schleppegrell, grandson of the distinguished General Frederick Adolf Schleppegrell, was born in Hanover, Germany, September 22, 1860, but at an early age settled with his parents in Charleston, S. C. Here he received a high school education, graduating with first honor, and entered the College of Charleston, from which he graduated in 1880, again receiving the first honor and delivering the valedictory. In 1881 he matriculated at the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, under the preceptorship of the late Prof. R. E. Kinloch, the distinguished surgeon of South Carolina. Prior to completing his course of lectures he accepted the position of professor of chemistry and mathematics. In 1884 he received the degree of A. M. from the College of Charleston. At this time Dr. Scheppegrell devoted himself to the study of physics, and in 1884 invented the "Krumostat, or Electrical Cold Indicator," and in 1886 the "Electrical Speed Indicator." He was also identified with a number of financial enterprises, being director of the Coöperative Saving Institute, director of the *Charleston Daily Sun*, and president of the Germania Building and Loan Association. He was vice-president of the Associated Charities Society, chairman of the board of curators of the Elliott Society of Science and Arts, president of the Literary Society of the Young Men's Christian Association; trustee of the Alumni Association of the College of Charleston, etc. In 1887 Dr. Scheppegrell again took up the study of medicine and, graduating in 1889, received the appointment of resident surgeon to the Charleston Hospital. In 1890 he removed to New Orleans, and in 1892 received the appointment of clinical assistant, and, later, of assistant surgeon to the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat Hospital, and became the assistant to the chair of laryngology, of the New Orleans Polyclinic.

Dr. Scheppegrell has given considerable attention to the adaptation of electricity to medicine and surgery, and has introduced a number of new electrical instruments and appliances. The electrical department of the E., E., N. & T. Hospital, under his charge, is one of the best equipped in the country. He invented the volt-selector and shunt, and compound volt-selector, by means of which the Edison current may be used without the intervention of a rheostat; also an inhaler, a vapor apparatus for diseases of the ear, a nasal saw, a mechanical saw for septal operations, a palate retractor, a biaural otoscopic tube, etc.

FREDERICK WILLIAM SCHEPPEGRELL.

He is a member of the New Orleans Parish Medical Society, and of the Louisiana State Medical Society, being chairman of the section of laryngology and otology.

Among the publications of Dr. Scheppegrell are: "The Chemical Properties of the Electric Spark;" "Electrical Disturbances During the Charleston Earthquake;" "The Filaria Immitis;" "The Ovoviviparous Reproduction of Fishes;" "Hypertrophy of the Lingual Tonsil;" "Electrolysis for Hypertrophic Rhinitis;" "Deformities of the Nasal Septum;" "Hysterical Aphonia;" "The Electric Light Current in Medicine and Surgery;" "Non-Malignant Tumors of the Larynx;" "The Prevention of Tuberculosis;" "The Influence of Nasal and Naso-Pharyngeal Diseases on other Organs;" and many others.

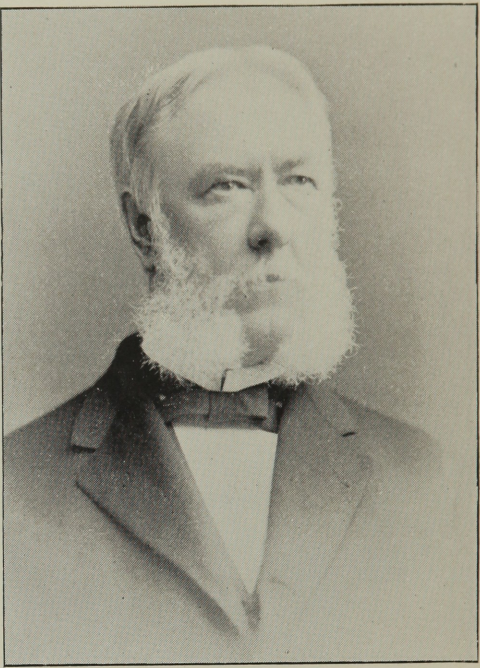
Dr. Scheppegrell is vice-president of the New Orleans Electrical Society, and chairman of the committee on scientific discussions. He has travelled extensively in Europe, Canada, and the United States, and, as a mineralogist, has made tours over the Allegheny, Catskill, and Adirondack mountains.

In 1882 he married Miss Jessie A. Gambati, daughter of the late Prof. Alessandro Gambati, the well known artist and composer of Venice, Italy. They have one daughter, Jessie Agatha Scheppegrell.

WILLIAMS, Henry Willard, Boston, Mass., son of Willard and Elizabeth (Osgood) Williams, was born December 11, 1821, at Boston, Mass. His preparatory education was obtained in the Boston Latin and the Salem Latin Schools; commenced the study of medicine in 1846, at the Medical School of Harvard University, where he was graduated M. D., after a three years' course in 1849, and from which institution he also received the honorary degree of A. M. in 1868; he subsequently spent nearly three years in study at Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Utrecht, and London, giving special attention to ophthalmology.

Dr. Williams commenced the practice of his profession in Boston, in 1849, and has since resided there. He was physician to Boston Dispensary, 1849–'51, and surgeon to the same institution, 1859–'64; was ophthalmic surgeon to Boston City Hospital, 1864–'91, consulting physician and surgeon to the same since 1892; lecturer on ophthalmology in the Medical School of Harvard University, 1866–'71, and professor of ophthalmology at the same school, 1871–'91.

Dr. Williams is a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society, a member of the council since 1867, anniversary chairman in 1867, and president, 1880–'82; a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a member of its council; a member of the American Medical Association; of the International Medical Congress, Washington, 1889; vice-president of the International Ophthalmological Congress, London, 1872; member of the American Ophthalmological Society, president in 1873; fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; member of Suffolk District Medical Society, ex-president; president of the Association of Physicians and Surgeons of Boston City Hospital, 1891; member of the Boston Medical Association; of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement; of the Boston Society for Medical Observation; of the Heidelberg Ophthalmic Gesellschaft; honorary member of the Rhode Island Medical Society; of the New Hampshire Medical Society; honorary fellow of Edinburgh Medico-Chirurgical Society; of the Association of Graduates of Harvard Medical School; of the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard University; trustee of Boylston Prize Fund; treasurer of Boston Medical Book Club, 1851–'94; president of the Massachusetts Medical Benevolent Society Corporation, 1871–'94; member of Boston Latin School Association; of the Boston Society of Natural History; of the Boston Society of Arts, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; of the Harvard Musical Association; of Bunker Hill Monument Association; of the Bostonian Society; of the Somerset Club; of the Union Club; of the Eastern Yacht Club; of the Thursday Evening Club; of St. Botolph Club; trustee of Boston Library Society Corporation; and vestryman of Emmanuel church, Boston.


HENRY WILLARD WILLIAMS.

Dr. Williams made original investigations (published in pamphlet form) in the treatment of irritis with mydriatics and without mercury, in 1856; with cocaine in ophthalmic medicine and surgery, 1889; in the importance of re-examinations as to color blindness and acuteness of vision, 1887; with eserine and pilocarpine in the treatment of eye diseases, 1878; and in suture of the corneal wound after extraction of cataract, published in the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital Reports, 1869. His writings include also: "Recent Advances in Ophthalmic Science," Boylston prize essay, 1865; "A Practical Guide to the Study of Diseases of the Eye," 1867; "The Diagnosis and Treatment of Diseases of the Eye," 1886; "Our Eyes, and How to Take Care of Them," 1861; "Address of Welcome on the Part of the Faculty, 100th Anniversary of the Foundation of Harvard Medical School, at the Dedication of Its New Building," 1883; "Biographical Notices of Professor Donders of Utrecht, and Sir William Bowman of London," 1893; "Foreign Honorary Fellows of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences."

Dr. Williams has been twice married; and of his six sons three are members of the medical profession, law, civil engineering, and electrical engineering having each gained one recruit.

MEEKS, William Demarquis, Massie's Mills, Va., son of James William Clarkson and Elowise (Wills) Meeks, grandson of Sylvanus Meeks, was born September 15, 1860, in Nelson county, Va. With preparatory instruction in private schools and a course in the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College, he began to read medicine in 1880, in Nelson county, Va., his preceptor being Dr. J. W. Chambers, of Baltimore, Md.; attended two courses of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, and was graduated in the spring of 1883; also attended post-graduate lectures at the New York Polyclinic, 1886, 1894.

Dr. Meeks has practised medicine at Massie's Mills since June following graduation. He is a member of the Medical Society of Virginia, and of the American Medical Association; has been a Mason since the age of twenty-two, being master of the lodge in 1890. He is the author of a paper on "Skin Coloring from Continued Use of Nitrate of Silver," *Virginia Medical Monthly*, March, 1888.

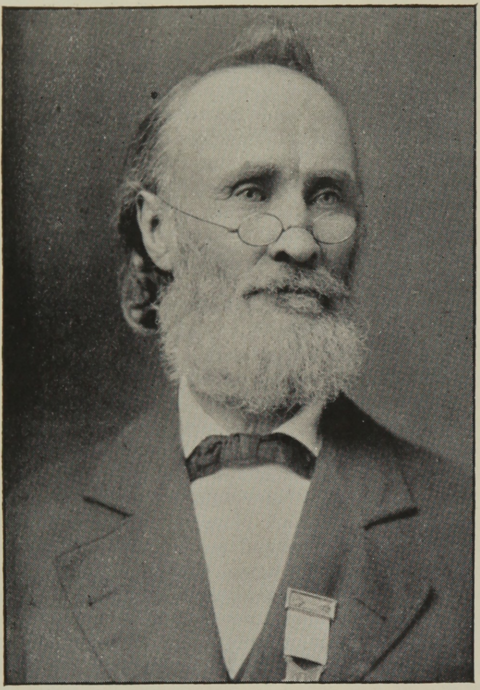
WILLIAM DEMARQUIS MEEKS.

Married, first, in 1880, Miss Rachel Henderson, of Blacksburg, Va., who died the same year, leaving no children. He married, second, in 1885, Miss Minnie Dabney Clarke, of Nelson county, Va.; they have one child, William Edward.

WHITMIRE, James S., of Metamora, Woodford county, Illinois, was born in Sidney, Shelby county, Ohio, December 13, 1821. He is the son of John Whitmire, who was a tanner and a currier, and who carried on a shoe and boot manufactory in connection with his tannery. His son, James S., learned the shoe and boot-making trade in his father's manufactory. He does not know his grandfather's Christian name, but that he or his parents came to Virginia from Germany in colonial times. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Robinson, whose father was of Scotch and whose mother was of Turkish descent, both having been born in the state of Virginia.

Dr. Whitmire was born when facilities for obtaining an elementary education were very limited, all the schools that he attended being maintained by private subscription. At the age of eighteen years, however, he had mastered all the common branches of education taught in the schools of that day. During his nineteenth year he removed with his father's family to the state of Illinois and settled in Virginia, the county seat of Cass county, at which place he resumed the business of shoemaking, and worked at it until he was twenty-one years of age. During these two and a half years he applied himself diligently to study and found a willing teacher in the person of W. H. H. Carpenter, county clerk and an educated man, to whom he recited four lessons a week till he was of age, when he abandoned his bench and laid down lapstone and kneestrap, and applied for and obtained the position of teacher in the public school at Beardstown on the Illinois river, where he taught six months.

He commenced the study of medicine when he began to teach; his preceptor was Dr. M. H. L. Schooley of Virginia. In the fall of 1843 he went to Macomb, McDonough county, Ill., where he also taught school and continued the study of medicine with Dr. James B. Kyle of that place. He continued the study of medicine under these two preceptors till the fall of 1845, when he attended his first course of lectures in the Medical Department of the Illinois College during the winter of 1845–'46. In March, 1846, he went to Metamora, Ill., where he established himself in a general practice. In the fall he returned to Illinois College and attended his second course of lectures during the winter of 1846–'47, and received the degree of M. D., at that time, he having received the honor of valedictorian of the class. In the spring of 1847 he resumed the practice in Metamora, Ill., where he continued his studies and investigation till the winter of 1849–'50 when he entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, where Profs. Daniel Brainard and N. S. Davis were the Nestors of that now renowned institution. While Dr. Whitmire was there pursuing his studies he wrote a thesis embodying his original investigations regarding iodine as an antidote to the venom of the rattle-snake and other venomous reptiles, which was published in the January, 1850, number of the *Northwestern Medical and Surgical Journal*, for which he was awarded the first *ad eundem* degree ever conferred by that institution. Dr. Whitmire then returned to Metamora and engaged in general practice till the fall of 1855, when he entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, during the session of 1855–'56, at the commencement of which he also received the degree of M. D. He again returned to Metamora and resumed the practice of his profession till 1861, when he went before the U. S. examining board, in Chicago, for examination for a position on the medical staff of the Federal volunteer army.



JAMES S. WHITMIRE.

In September, 1861, he received a commission from Governor Yates as assistant surgeon of the Sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer cavalry, which in 1863, under the command of Colonel Grierson, the great raider, made a forced march from Tennessee to New Orleans. He stayed with this regiment till after the Battles of Fort Donaldson and Shiloh, in the spring of 1862, he being stationed at Paducah, Ky , in charge of St. Mary's Hospital, where his duty was to remove the wounded from the boats that brought them down the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers. On the 27th of May he was promoted to the surgeoncy of the Fifty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer infantry, with the rank of major, for meritorious services, and received his commission as such, from the great war governor of Illinois. He with his regiment participated in the Battles of Iuka, Miss., September, 1862, and of Corinth, October 3 and 4, three weeks later. After the Battle of Corinth he had the reputation of performing the only successful hip operation (performed on a Confederate soldier) that had been done in the western department up to this time. He with his regiment was at Grand Gulf, Miss., when the Confederates blew up their magazine and retreated to the interior. The federal forces at once took possession of the place, and the doctor established a field hospital where the wounded were cared for after the Battles of Port Gibson. On the 12th of May, 1863, his regiment was ordered to the line investing Vicksburg, and reached the battle ground of Champion Hills on the next day just after the Confederates had been defeated, where he remained one day to assist in taking care of the wounded in that battle. On the 15th of May his regiment was in line in the rear of Vicksburg, and took part in that memorable siege; and on the 4th day of July, 1863, Col. Green B. Raum in command, had the honor of being selected as one of the regiments to march into the city and take formal possession of that stronghold and witness the surrender of General Pemberton. On the 15th of July after the surrender he sent in his resignation, which was returned accepted on the 20th. Doctor Whitmire immediately started for his home, where he arrived about the 1st of September, 1863, having been two years at the front in active service.

Dr. Whitmire was the first to use a six per cent. solution of carbolic acid as a subcutaneous injection in erysipelas, and made a verbal report of its use in this disease to the Illinois State Medical Society in 1872 at its session in Chicago. He afterwards wrote a paper on the same subject that was published in the *Chicago Medical Journal* of the same year. He has maintained, since 1856, and practised on the principle that rheumatism, as a disease, should be classed among the neuroses, and wrote a paper on that subject which was read before the North Central Medical Association, and afterwards published in the *Chicago Medical Journal*. He has read many papers before the medical societies of which he is a member, and has been a constant contributor to western medical literature during all the years that he has been in practice.

Dr. Whitmire was made a member of the Illinois State Medical Society at its organization in 1850 and has been an active member thereof ever since, and has been elected its first vice-president at two different sessions. He has been appointed a delegate by the state society to the American Medical Association several times and he is at this time a member of the latter association. He assisted in the organization of the Woodford County Medical Society, and was elected its first and second president. He is also a member of the N. C. Illinois Medical Association, assisted in its organization and in 1876 was elected its first president. He is a member, by appointment, of the city board of health, and has been, and is at this time, county physician to the county almshouse.

Drs. James S. and Z. H. Whitmire were active participants in the epidemic of cholera that occurred in Woodford county, in 1849 to 1854; also in the epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis that occurred in the vicinity in 1870–'71. Drs. James S. and J. W. Whitmire went through an epidemic of diphtheria that was very malignant, which occurred in the vicinity of Metamora in 1880–'81, where nearly half of the children and young people who were attacked became its victims.

Dr. James S. Whitmire has two brothers who are physicians, Dr. Z. H. Whitmire of Metamora, who was his co-partner in practice for over twenty years and was examining surgeon of the board of enrollment, Eighth congressional district of Illinois, during the Rebellion; Dr. David Whitmire of Rock Port, Mo., who has been located there for many years.

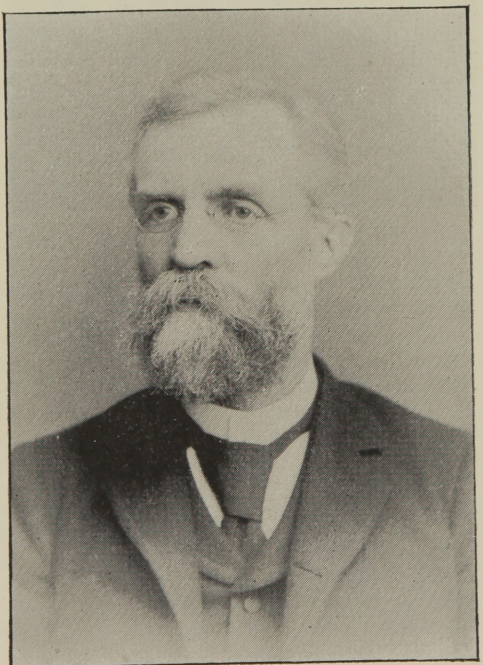
Dr. Whitmire is a Liberal in his religious views, which are "embraced in two words: Do right. These two words include the treatment of man as a common brotherhood, benevolence, charity, integrity, the speaking no evil where nothing good can be said, and hence, closed lips regarding scandal." His politics were originally Freesoil Whig, and when the Republican party was organized he was one of the accouchers, and he has been an active member of that party ever since. He cast his first presidential vote for Henry Clay in 1844, Van Buren in '48, Winfield Scott in '52, John C. Fremont in '56, Abraham Lincoln in '60, and considers it an honor to have entertained him as a guest at his home many times when the president (in embryo) used to visit Metamora during the sessions of the circuit court. And since that time he has voted for every Republican nominee for the office of president.

Dr. Whitmire was married to Miss Sidnah Robinson, his cousin, July 4, 1846. She was the daughter of Joel Robinson, a farmer living in Morgan county, Ill., and a veteran of the War of 1812 with Great Britain. She has borne him six children, one girl and five boys, two of the boys having died in infancy. Four are still living, *viz.:* Mary Malinda, born April 7, 1847; Joel Wallace, born October 25, 1851; Clarence Leonard, born December 28, 1858; and Zechariah Lincoln, born April 20, 1865. The boys are all physicians in active practice. Dr. J. W. Whitmire is located at Forrest, Ill., and holds the position of surgeon of the Wabash railroad. Dr. C. L. Whitmire is located at Waverly, Ohio, a city of 4,000 inhabitants and the county seat of Bremer county. Dr. Z. L. Whitmire is located at Urbana, Ill., it being the county seat of Champaign county. He received his master's degree from the University of Illinois in June, 1893.

The doctor was able to give all his boys a collegiate education in the University of Illinois before they chose medicine as their future profession; they all studied medicine with their father and all were graduated in Rush Medical College, Chicago.

BRUMBAUGH, Andrew Boelus, of Huntingdon, Pa., son of Jacob and Rachel (Boyer) Brumbaugh, grandson of George and Mary (Bowers) Brumbaugh, of German descent, was born August 9, 1836, in Penn Township, Huntingdon county, Pa. His preliminary education was obtained in private and public schools, by persistent private study at night, after laboring during the day on the farm, or at cabinet making, or the carpenter trade; and in this way he obtained an education sufficient to obtain a professional teacher's certificate, under three county superintendents. He was a student at a private academy in Perry county, and later at Millersville State Normal School, after which he taught school for nine years, meanwhile pursuing the private study of Latin, Greek, and German. He studied medicine privately from 1857 to 1862, and under the preceptorship of Dr. John H. Wintrode, 1862–'64; attended three courses of lectures 1863–'66, at the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine, and was graduated in March, 1866. He has practised his profession in Huntingdon since April 5, 1866.

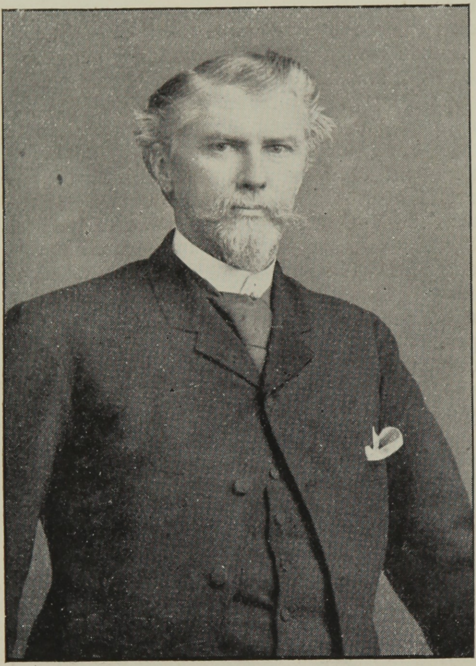
Dr. Brumbaugh is a member of the Huntingdon County Medical Society, of which he has been secretary almost continuously since its organization in 1868; member of the American Medical Association; National Association of Railway Surgeons; and has been elected to membership in several other societies. He is secretary of the board of trustees of Juniata College, Huntingdon, of which he was one of the founders and in which he has been lecturer on hygiene since its organization in 1876; trustee of the Orphans' Home, Huntingdon, and its secretary for many years; inspector of the state board of health and member of the local board of health; U. S. pension examining surgeon since 1868, with the exception of two years, during 1885–'86; and surgeon for Pennsylvania Railroad and H. & B. T. Railroad. He is also a member of Pennsylvania Editorial Association, and edits the *Juniata Echo,* a literary, scientific, and religious paper. He was the only coroner for Huntingdon county, 1878–'87; and is a secretary and a trustee of the Brethren (German Baptist) church, at Huntingdon of which he is a member.



ANDREW BOELUS BRUMBAUGH.

Dr. Brumbaugh is a surgeon and microscopist, has performed many of the capital operations, and has made important medico-legal investigations with the microscope, and now has in course of preparation lectures on the "Stomachic Origin of Diseases," and the "Causes and Cure of Cholera Infantum." He delivered the address on "Hygiene" before the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania in 1891, and has read other papers before this society and the National Association of Railway Surgeons which have been published in their transactions and journals.

Married, October 11, 1859, Miss Maria B., daughter of Jacob Frank. Their children are: Gaius Marcus Brumbaugh, M. D., Washington, D. C., and Cora Adelé, wife of Alfred P. Silverthorn, of Huntingdon.



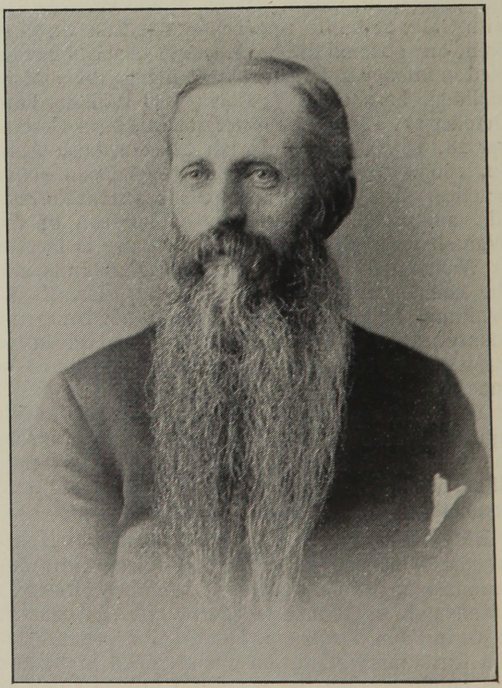
HENRY MIDDLETON STUART.

STUART, Henry Middleton, Beaufort, S. C., born November 23, 1835, at Beaufort, is the son of Henry Middleton and Ann Hutson (Means) Stuart, grandson of James Reeve Stuart, M. D. He received a classical education at the University of Virginia, 1852, and at Harvard University, 1854, Cambridge, Mass.; commenced the study of medicine in 1855, under the preceptorship of Dr. P. C. Gaillard, of Charleston, S. C.; attended two courses of lectures at the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, from which he was graduated in 1857, receiving the college prize for his thesis on "A Microscopic Examination of the Urine in Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Proving the Hypophosphatic State of the Blood, also the Eliminating Qualities of Quinine." This paper was published in several medical journals of the country, and was quoted in some foreign journals.

Dr. Stuart began to practice medicine soon after graduating, at Beaufort, and has since remained there, except during the Rebellion. Beaufort was evacuated during the war, and he was captain of the Beaufort Volunteer Artillery, including all the young men of town, many of them seventeen years of age or younger. Dr. Stuart served through the yellow fever epidemic in Beaufort in 1871, and at Port Royal in 1877. He is a member of the South Carolina Medical Association; has been chairman of the board of health of Beaufort since 1856; chairman of the township board of health of Beaufort since 1888, the latter board having charge of the quarantine stations of Port Royal and St. Helena; is a member of the orders of Masons and Knights of Honor; and chairman of the vestry of the St. Helena Episcopal church since 1872.

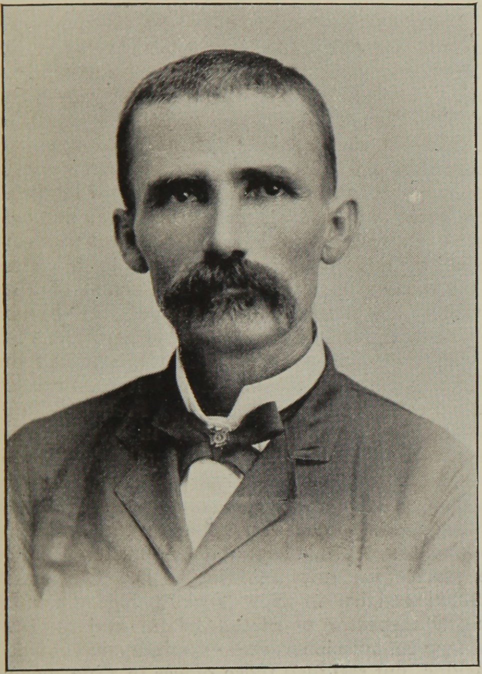
Married, in June, 1847, Miss Sara Barnwell Stuart, of Beaufort, a cousin. Their children are: Henry Middleton; John, died in childhood; Allan, M. D., quarantine officer at Port Royal; Annie, died aged eighteen years; and Mary Barnwell.

SHEPARD, Durell, West Haven, Conn., son of Hiram and Lucretia Ann (Sherman) Shepard, grandson of George Shepard, was born at Newton, Conn., September 19, 1831; he is a descendant of Edward Shepard, who settled in Cambridge, Mass., in 1639. He attended the medical department of Yale College, receiving the degree of M. D. in 1864; he was assistant surgeon in the army in 1864–'65; located in West Haven, Conn., in 1866, and has practised there since that time. He is a member of the New Haven County and Connecticut medical societies, and the Connecticut Pharmaceutical Association; also a Mason and a member of the G. A. R. In 1867 he married Elinor M. Tyler, of Essex, Conn.; they have three children, Carroll S., George S., and Gussie S. Shepard.



DURELL SHEPARD.

DARR, Hiram Henry, Caldwell, Texas, born April 4, 1853, on the old Darr homestead in the vicinity of Yellow Prairie, Texas, is the son of George and Kitty Ann (Wooten) Darr, natives of Tennessee and Virginia, respectively, and grandson of George D'Arty Darr. He obtained a general education in the local schools and by private study; began to read medicine in 1870, under the instruction of Dr. J. Poor Oliver, of Caldwell, Texas; attended two full courses of lectures at Louisville Medical College, Louisville, Ky., from which he was graduated February 25, 1875, with first honors, receiving the gold medal for general proficiency in all branches, and also the first prize in surgery.



HIRAM HENRY DARR.

He then took an *ad eundem* course at the Kentucky School of Medicine, and was graduated from that institution in June of the same year, 1875. Locating near Hearne, Texas, he practiced medicine there until 1879, and spent the winter of 1879–'80 in study at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, giving special attention to diseases of the eye, ear, and throat.

Returning to Texas, Dr. Darr located at Caldwell, in his native county. He is a member of the following named organizations, having joined them in the years given: Texas State Medical Association, 1877, vice-president in 1884; American Public Health Association, 1882; American Medical Association, 1883; Burleson County Medical Society, which he helped organize, and was its first president in 1885; International Medical Congress, 1887; National Association of Railway Surgeons, 1891; American Academy of Political and Social Science, 1892.

Dr. Darr has been a member of the board of medical examiners for the twenty-first judicial district of Texas since 1882; county physician for Burleson county since 1883; surgeon for local railway corporation since 1882; president of the board of trustees of the public schools of Caldwell, 1887–'89; three years an alderman of the city of Caldwell since 1891; two years alderman and three years examiner-in-chief at Caldwell for several important life insurance companies.

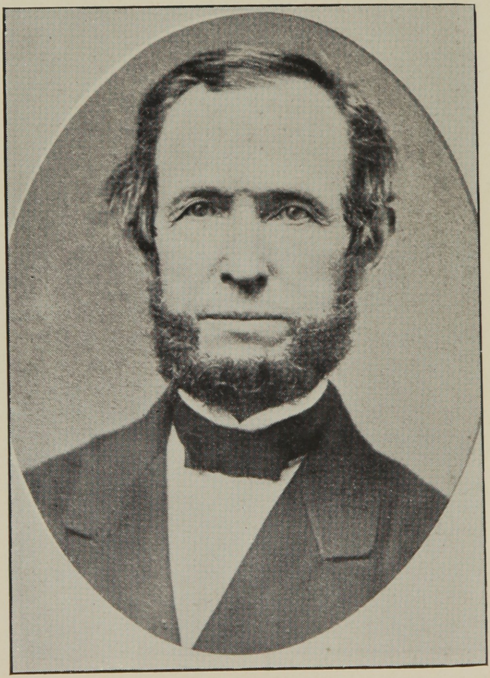
Of his medical papers, two of the more important are "Dysentery," *Columbus Medical Journal*, 1883, and "Typhlitis," *ibid.*, 1889.

Dr. Darr is a Knight Templar, a Mason, and a member of the Baptist church.

Married, October 25, 1881, Mrs. Lula Chiles, of Caldwell. Of their four children, two are living, William Thomas and Charles George. Hiram Henry and an infant daughter are deceased.

ABELL, Erasmus Darwin, Farmington, Minn., son of Dr. Truman and Sarah (Lane) Abell, grandson of Phinehas Abell, was born January 26, 1817, in Lempster, N. H. He was named for Erasmus Darwin, a celebrated English medical writer and grandfather of Charles Robert Darwin, the naturalist.

Dr. Abell was educated in the public schools and private academies, with Latin and Greek under private tutors; commenced the study of medicine in 1834, at Lempster, N. H., under the preceptorship of his father, Dr. Truman Abell, a noted astronomer and botanist, who was for half a century the author of Abell's New England Farmers' Almanac, and Dr. Robert Lane, his maternal uncle; attended lectures at the Vermont Medical



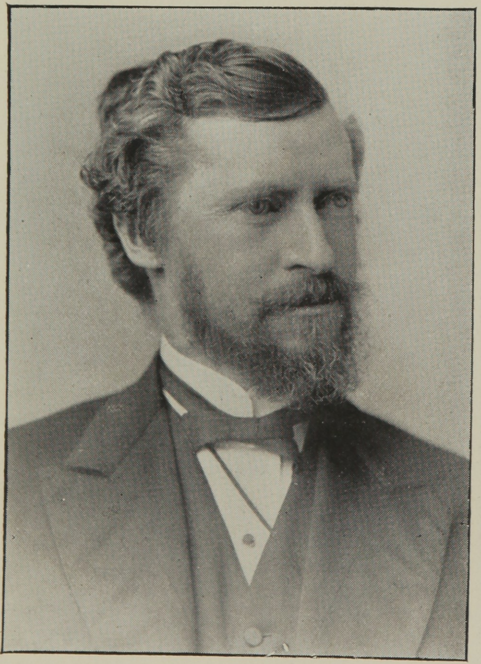
ERASMUS DARWIN ABELL.

College, Woodstock, and at Dartmouth Medical College, and was graduated from the latter institution in 1838 (by some error his name was entered in the class of 1839, in the catalogue); was also in attendance at the New York hospitals and lecture rooms in 1853.

Dr. Abell practiced medicine in Sutton, N. H., 1839–'40; at Lempster, N. H., 1841; Rindge, N. H., 1841–'52; Chicopee, Mass., 1852–'76; and has been a resident of Farmington, Minn., since the latter date.

Dr. Abell was superintendent of schools, Lempster, N. H., two years, and at Rindge eleven years; was postmaster at Rindge, 1848–'52; was surgeon of the Twelfth Regiment, New Hampshire Militia, 1841–'45, and of the Twenty-seventh Regiment, 1839–'40; was health officer of Farmington, Minn., 1884–'90; was medical correspondent for the state board of health for Chicopee, Mass., 1871; and has been medical examiner for several life insurance companies. He is a member of the Minnesota State Medical Society.

Married, in 1845, Miss Anna L. P. Whittier, of Grafton, N. H. They have no children.



WILLIAM O'MEAGHER.

O'MEAGHER, William, New York city, son of William and Johanna (Hannen) O'Meagher, grandson of Patrick O'Meagher, was born January 18, 1829, in Killenaule, county of Tipperary, Ireland. He received a preliminary education in the modern languages, classics, and mathematics, at home and in the public schools, and in 1849–'50 was scholar in arts and first prizeman in Queen's College, Galway; in 1851 passed the Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin, and was apprenticed to a licentiate of the London College of Surgeons; in 1851–'52 was a scholar in medicine and prizeman in Queen's College, Cork, and in 1852 medical officer of the ship "Iowa" from Liverpool and Cork to New York; attended one course of lectures at the University of the City of New York, Medical Department, and was graduated in 1857; also attended one course in ophthalmology at the New York Ophthalmic Hospital in 1860–'71. In conjunction with his brother-in-law, Dr. James L. Kiernan, he commenced the publication of the *New York Medical Press*, the first weekly medical journal in the United States, 1859–'61; was resident physician and surgeon to St. Vincent's Hospital, New York, 1859–'61, and visiting physician to the same, 1881–'86; visiting physician to New York Dispensary, 1861–'65. Dr. O'Meagher was surgeon of the Thirty-Seventh New York Volunteers, surgeon-in-chief of brigade 1861–'63; and was twice a prisoner with the wounded on the field—at Centreville, September, 1862, and at Chancellorsville, May, 1863. Later he was special hospital surgeon at Fort Schuyler General Hospital, New York, and in December, 1863, was commissioned surgeon of the Sixty-Ninth New York Irish brigade, in which he served to the close of the war, as operator, surgeon in charge of First Division Hospital, and member of the Second Corps examining board. May 5, 1864, he was left in charge of the wounded after the Battle of the Wilderness, was taken prisoner, but soon paroled and conveyed the wounded to Fredericksburg, establishing temporary hospitals in the Catholic church, theatre, and tobacco warehouse. From here he went to the front and was actively engaged as surgeon-in-chief of the Irish brigade, his last military operation being on the field near Appomattox, April, 1865, and was mustered out of the service in July following. Dr. O'Meagher resumed practice in New York, being appointed sanitary inspector of Staten Island and *ex-officio* drainage commissioner, and examining surgeon for pensions, but resigned these offices in 1869, owing to ill health, and returned to the private practice of medicine in the city of New York. In 1872 he was appointed surgeon of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, National Guard of New York, but resigned on account of private business; in 1892 he again accepted the position at the request of his friend and comrade, Colonel Cavanaugh. Dr. O'Meagher was deputy coroner of New York, 1885–'88, and elected coroner Nov. 6, 1894; is a member of the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, and fellow of the New York State Medical Association; member of several veteran associations; and of literary and musical societies. He has been attending physician to the House of the Good Shepherd, New York city, since 1889. Outside his editorial work, Dr. O'Meagher has contributed to various medical and surgical journals of the country.

Married, in 1859, Miss Cecilia Kiernan of Mount Bellew, county Galway, Ireland, who died in 1889, leaving one daughter, Eveleen.

GRIFFIN, Edwin Harrison, New York city, born June 27, 1860, is the son of Dr. Thomas Bradney and Charlott (Harrison) Griffin, grandson of John Griffin, of Beverley, Yorkshire, Eng. He was educated in Grammar school No. 35, and at the College of the City of New York;

began to read medicine in 1879, New York city, under Prof. James R. Wood; attended three courses of lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and was graduated from the same in 1882. He then studied for one year with Professor Bosworth, in diseases of the nose and throat, and has practised his profession in New York city since 1882.

EDWIN HARRISON GRIFFIN.

Dr. Griffin has been lecturer on diseases of the throat and nose, at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, since 1892; attending surgeon to throat and nose department of Bellevue Hospital, department of out-door poor, since 1883. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York, of the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, and of the Academy of Medicine.

Dr. Griffin has written a series of articles on "The Treatment for the Radical Cure of Polypi of the Nose," *Medical Record*, 1890; also articles on "The Local Treatment for Syphilitic Manifestations of the Throat," *ibid.*, August 22, 1891; "Chancre of the Mouth," *ibid.*, 1892; and "Treatment for Abscess of the Antrum of Highmore." He is the inventor of "Griffin's Nasal Snare," "Griffin's Anatomical Spatula," "Griffin's Palato Pharyngeal Knife," and of "Griffin's Palato Pharyngeal Dilator."

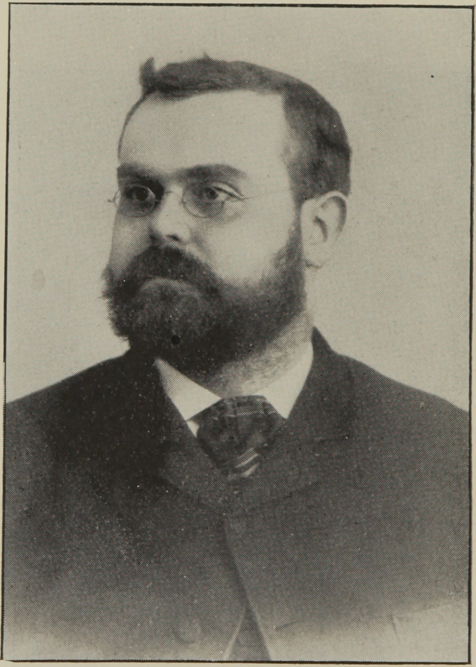
Dr. Griffin is a brother of the late Dr. Bradney Griffin, of New York.

Married, June 24, 1885, Miss Caroline W. Bardash, of New York city. They have three children, Edwin Albert W., Walter Wilson, and Egbert Bradney.

READING, George Evans, Woodbury, N. J., born October 15, 1863, at Frenchtown, N. J., is the son of Philip Grandin and Evalina (Evans) Reading, and grandson of Joseph Reading who was a grandson of John Reading, colonial governor of New Jersey under George III. Dr. Reading received a common school education in his native town and began to read medicine in 1882, at Trenton, N. J., under Dr. William Rice, of that city; attended three courses of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and was graduated April 2, 1885. On the sixteenth of the same month he entered upon the practice of medicine at Woodbury, N. J., and has since continued there.

Dr. Reading is a member of the Gloucester County Medical Society, has been its secretary and treasurer since 1890, and was president of the society in 1887; is a member of the Medical Society of the State of New Jersey; of the American Medical Association; Odd Fellows; Knights of the Golden Eagle; Improved Order of Red Men; Legion of the Red Cross, and Grand Fraternity. He was prison physician of Gloucester county, 1887–'90; collector and treasurer of the city of Woodbury since 1892; local treasurer of the New Jersey State Building and Loan Association since 1893; treasurer of the Deptford Institute since 1893; and is a notary public.

Married, December 22, 1887, Miss Clementina M. Bates, of Woodbury, N. J. Their two children are: Helen Whitall and Beatrice Howard Reading.

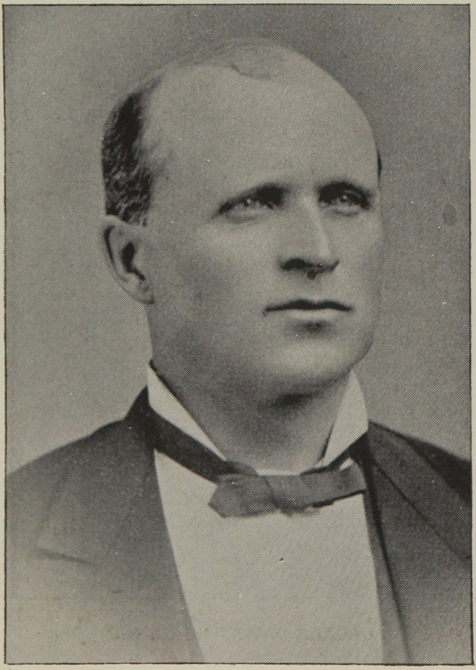


GEORGE EVANS READING.

PRITCHARD, Maurice, Sierra Valley, Cal., son of Thomas and Sarah (Thomas) Pritchard, grandson of Mathew Pritchard, was born May 8, 1837, at Norwich, Ontario. He was educated at the district schools of Norwich, Ont., Jackson

Grove, Ill., and at the grammar school of Mount Pleasant, Ont., Otterville, Ont., and Woodstock, Ont. Commenced the study of medicine in 1866, at Red Dog, Cal., with Dr. Noble Martin; attended one course of medical lectures at the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, and one course at the College of Medicine of Detroit, Michigan, and was graduated from the latter June 29, 1870; he took a post-graduate course at the Memphis Hospital Medical College, Memphis, Tenn., in 1883. He commenced the practice of medicine in San Francisco, Cal., in 1870; was at Woodland, one year; at Capay, one year; Richville, N. Y., two years; Virginia City, Nev., five years; Loyalton, Cal., three years; Pachuca, Mex., eight months; and Sierra Valley, eight years.

He is a member of the Medical Society of the State of California; of the Howard Medical Society of Memphis, Tenn.; and member American Public Health Association. He was appointed by the board of supervisors president of the board of health of Sierra Valley, which office he still holds; is president of the Sierra Valley Stock and Agricultural Association; of the Sierra Valley Telegraph Company; president of the Sierra Valley Literary Society; and is editor and proprietor of the *Sierra Valley Leader*. He is a member of the order of Masons, from Blue Lodge to Knights Templar, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Rebekahs.

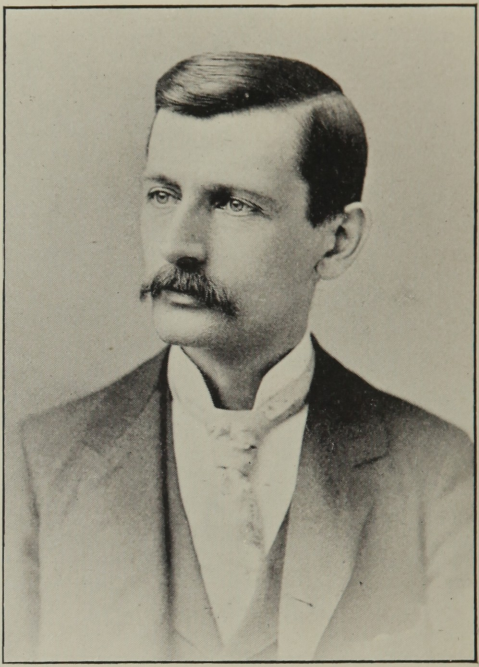


MAURICE PRITCHARD.

In 1878, Dr. Pritchard went from Virginia City, Nev., to serve in the yellow fever epidemic of Memphis, Tenn., and holds a gold medal for that service. He has performed the surgical operations usually coming to the country practitioner.

Married, December 8, 1887, Mrs. Mary H. Sturgeon, of Sierra Valley. They have one child, Reta Sarah Pritchard.

STOVER, Charles, Amsterdam, N. Y., son of Rev. Martin J. and Lydia Ann (Hartman) Stover, grandson of Jacob Stover, was born February 28, 1851, in Cobleskill, N. Y. He was educated in the common schools of Waterloo, N. Y., Danville, Pa., and Gallion, Ohio; also at the seminary in Dansville, N. Y., and the academy at Seneca Falls. He followed the course in natural history at Cornell University, from 1871–'74. He commenced the study of medicine in 1871, at Amsterdam, N. Y., under Dr. William H. Robb of that place; attended one auxiliary and three regular courses of medical lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, Medical Department, and was graduated March 15, 1880. Upon April 8, of the same year, he began the practice of medicine, at Amsterdam, N. Y., and has continued there since, the first three years being in partnership with Dr. William H. Robb. He was health officer of Amsterdam for four years, 1882, 1883–'85, and 1888, and has been visiting physician to Amsterdam City Hospital since 1889. He is a member of the business committee of the public library, and chairman of the committee on hygiene of the board of trade.

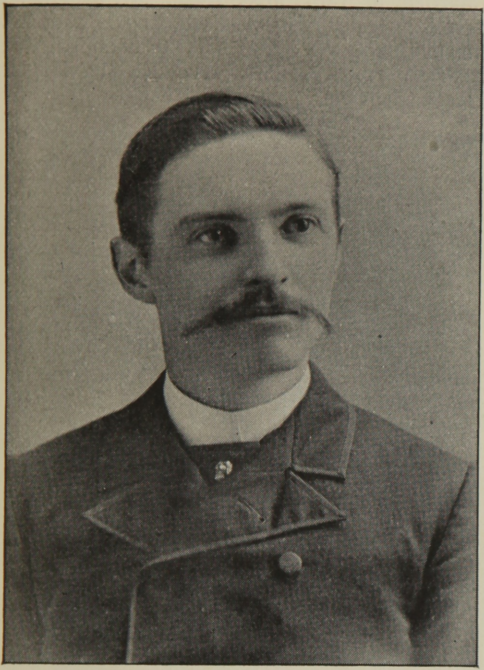


CHARLES STOVER.

Dr. Stover is a member of the Amsterdam Medical Society; Montgomery County Medical Society, N. Y.; Medical Society of the State of New York; and Pan-American Medical Congress. 1893. He has read various medical papers before these societies, published in their transactions.

The sanitary code of the board of health of Amsterdam was compiled by Dr. Stover in 1889, and remains unchanged. He is a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity of Cornell University, and of Masonic societies in New York state.

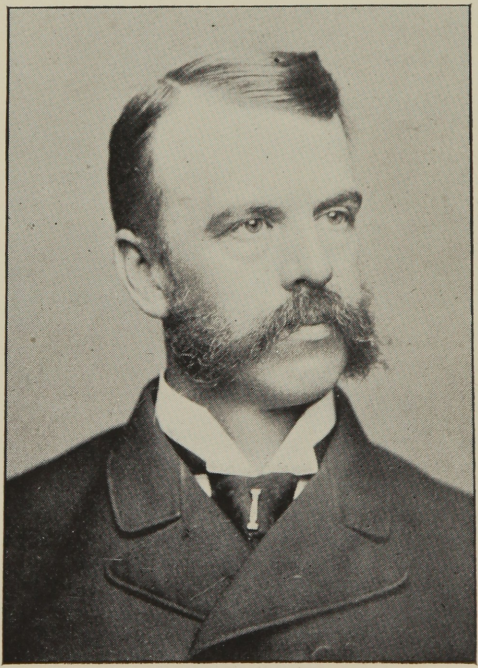
SLACK, Henry Richmond, Jr., La Grange, Ga., son of Henry Richmond and Louisiana (Woolfolk) Slack, grandson of Eliphalet and Abagail (Cutter) Slack, of New England, was born May 7, 1862, in Iberville Parish, La. He received his preliminary education under private tutors, and from his father, who was a graduate of Yale, class of 1855. He graduated Ph. G., from the Maryland College of Pharmacy, in 1885, and was for ten years a druggist, and the knowledge of medicine and therapeutics so gained was of great advantage to him later. He commenced the study of medicine in 1886, and attended medical lectures at the University of Maryland School of Medicine, at the Kentucky School of Medicine, and at Atlanta Medical College, and was graduated from the latter institution in March, 1891. He took a post-graduate course in chemistry at the Johns Hopkins University, in 1886, and received the Ph. M. degree, from the Maryland College of Pharmacy, *honoris causa*, in 1892. He commenced the private practice of medicine at La Grange, in 1892, and does strictly an office practice. He is a member of the Medical Association of the State of Georgia; American Pharmaceutical Association; ex-secretary and president of the Georgia Pharmaceutical Association; chairman of the Sanitary Committee of the City of La Grange; an associate editor of the *Atlanta Medical and Surgical Journal*; a Royal Arch Mason, and a Knight of Pythias. He has been professor of natural sciences since 1886, and of physiology since 1892, at the Southern Female College, La Grange, Ga. He is secretary and examiner in chemistry, for the State Board of Pharmacy of Georgia. He is a specialist in the department of analytical chemistry, medico- and chemico-legal work. He drew up the law against adulterated drugs and chemicals, for the state of Georgia. He was the author of a prize essay on chemistry, in 1885; a prize paper on syrup hydriodic acid, 1887, published in the proceedings of the Georgia Pharmaceutical Association. He also presented formulas for the United States Pharmacopœia, 1890, a number of which were adopted by the committee on revision.



HENRY RICHMOND SLACK, JR.

Dr. Slack married, in 1887, Miss Ruth, daughter of Dr. T. S. Bradfield, who comes from a family of physicians and druggists. They have three children: Henry R., Jr., Searcy B., and Ruth Slack.

POLLARD, Julian Addison, Nehawka, Neb., son of James Addison and Josephine (Hall) Pollard, grandson of Moses Pollard, was born March 23, 1852, in Plymouth, Vt. He was graduated from the Windsor, Vt., High school in 1869, and from Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., A. B., in 1873, and A. M., in 1881. Commenced the study of medicine at Windsor, Vt., in 1878, under Dr. Frederick L. Morse of that place, and Dr. Henry Noble, of Chester; attended one course of medical lectures at Dartmouth Medical College in 1879, and one course at the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, from which he was graduated in 1882. He was located in the practice of medicine at Springfield, Vt., 1882–'83; Plymouth, Vt., 1883–



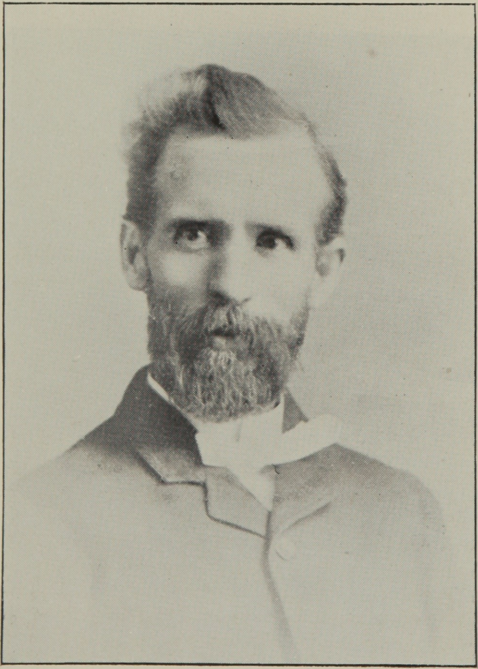
JULIAN ADDISON POLLARD.

'84; Windham, Vt., 1884–'86; and at Nehawka since 1886. Was superintendent of schools, Windham, Vt., 1885–'86, and while a resident of that state was a member of the Connecticut River Valley Medical Society, and of the Windham County Medical Society; now a member of the Nebraska State Medical Society. He was for some years engaged in teaching and in newspaper work, in Georgia, Texas, New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York, prior to entering the practice of medicine.

Dr. Pollard is now a member of the board of examiners for pensions at Weeping Water, Neb.

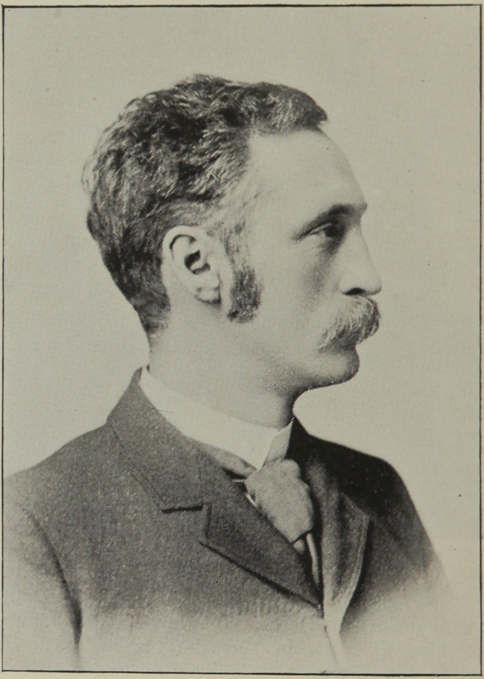
Married, December 31, 1882, Miss Lizzie M., daughter of C. W. and Ellen (White) Goodrich, of Cavendish, Vt. Their children are: Julian Addison, Jr., and Mabel Elizabeth Pollard.

CLEMENTS, Joseph, Neosho Falls, Kan., son of Thomas and Sarah (Tetley) Clements, grandson of Thomas Clements, Esq., of Ashby De La Zouch, was born October 2, 1840, at Walsall, Eng. He was educated for the ministry at Bytheway Academy, Walsall, and at Howell Seminary, Birmingham, Eng. He began the study of medicine in 1870, his medical preceptors being Dr. A. W. Hardie and Dr. W. May Rew, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and attended lectures at the Hygeio-Therapeutic College, Florence Heights, N. J., 1871–'72. In 1873 he entered the ministry, and was a clergyman and member of the Presbytery of Kansas City, Mo., until 1888, when, on account of throat troubles, he resumed the study of medicine and attended two courses of medical lectures at Kansas City Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1891. He entered the practice of medicine at Kansas City in 1891, but removed to Neosho Falls in December, 1892. He was a member of the medical staff, City Hospital, Kansas City, and interne to November of the college year 1892, and vice-president of the College Alumni Association for the same year. He is a member of the Jackson County Medical Society, and of the Kansas City Pharmaceutical Association.



JOSEPH CLEMENTS.

Married, in 1865, Miss Kezia M., daughter of Thomas Wheeley, Esq., Walsall, Eng. They have seven living children: Joseph T., William A., Alfred E., Frank W., Alice M., Harry E., and Hughart Howard Clements.



ARTHUR CURTIS ROGERS.

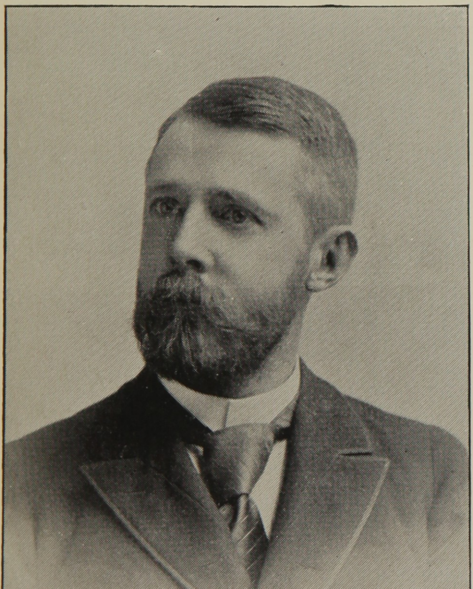
ROGERS, Arthur Curtis, Faribault, Minn., son of Ansel and Cynthia (Benedict) Rogers, was born July 17, 1856, at Decorah, Iowa. He attended Raisin Valley Seminary, near Adrian, Mich., two years, and took a full college course at Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., graduating with the degree of B. S., in 1877. He began the study of medicine in 1880, with Dr. O. W. Archibald, Glenwood, Iowa; attended two courses of medical lectures at the Medical Department, State University of Iowa, and was graduated in March, 1883. He commenced the practice of medicine in 1882, at Glenwood, Iowa, where he remained two years, six months before and eighteen months after receiving the degree of M. D.; during the latter part of this time as assistant physician to the Iowa Institute for Feeble-Minded. From October, 1884, to September, 1885, he was physician and clerk to the Government Indian Training School, Forest Grove, Or., and since September, 1885, he has filled the position of superintendent and physician to the Minnesota School for Feeble-Minded, at Faribault. He was president of the Association of Medical Officers of American Institutions for

Idiotic and Feeble-Minded Persons, in 1890, and is now its secretary. He was also secretary and executive officer of the committee appointed by this association to prepare, install, and care for an exhibit of the American Institutions for Feeble-Minded at the World's Columbian Exposition.

He is a member of the Council Bluffs (Iowa), Medical Society; member Minnesota State Medical Society; and fellow of the American Academy of Medicine. He was chairman of the section of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections devoted to the care of the feeble-minded and epileptic, in 1889, and again in 1894.

He is the author of a paper on "Ascribed Causation of Idiocy," Proceedings American Association Institutions for Feeble-Minded, 1884; "Physiological and Industrial Education as Applied to the Feeble-Minded," *idem*, 1889; "President's Address," *idem*, 1890; "Functions of a School for Feeble-Minded," Proceedings of Conference of Charities and Corrections, 1888.

Dr. Rogers married, in 1882, Miss Phoebe Coffin, of Columbus, Kansas. Their children are: Arthur Kerlin, born October 16, 1885, died March 22, 1889; Eloise Hazel, born March 27, 1888; Helen Lola, born March 20, 1890; and Marguerite Georgiana, born June 13, 1892, died November 3, 1892.



JAMES HENRY TEBBETTS.

TEBBETTS, James Henry, Hollister, Cal., son of Dr. James Allen and Harriet (Mitchell) Tebbetts, grandson of Dr. Thomas Tebbetts, was born April 2, 1857, at Manchester, N. H. He was educated in the public and high schools of Manchester, and entered Dartmouth College in the fall of 1875, but, contracting typhoid fever in his sophomore year, he was obliged to leave the school, his eyesight also failing. In 1877 he began the study of medicine under Dr. L. B. How, at Manchester; attended three courses of medical lectures at Dartmouth Medical College, and was graduated in 1880.

He commenced the practice of medicine in Chicago, Ill., in 1880, and in 1881 took a post-graduate course of lectures at the Rush Medical College in that city. In the fall of 1884, his health failing completely from chronic malarial poisoning, he went to California to recuperate. His health improving, he located and has since remained in Hollister, that state. While in Chicago he was physician to the department of diseases of children, West Side Free Dispensary, 1883–'84. He was county physician for San Benito county, Cal., 1887–'93 inclusive; and surgeon to "Napa Consolidated Quicksilver Mining Co., Cal.," 1885–'87 inclusive. He is an honorary member of the Chicago Pathological Society, and was its secretary from 1882–'84, resigning the office when he removed to California. He is a member of the Medical Society of the State of California; member and secretary of the San Benito County Medical Society during its existence, 1889–'90. He does a general practice, being particularly interested in diseases of the eye, ear, throat, and lungs; makes a special study of microscopy, and has a good outfit for original work. He says, "I am greatly interested in horticulture and fruit raising. Have an orchard of 7,000 trees, consisting of prunes, apricots, peaches, almonds, and walnuts, soon coming into bearing, and on account of formerly breaking down in health, hope to have the orchard as an anchor to windward, to afford occupation and a lucrative pursuit when no longer able to follow active practice."

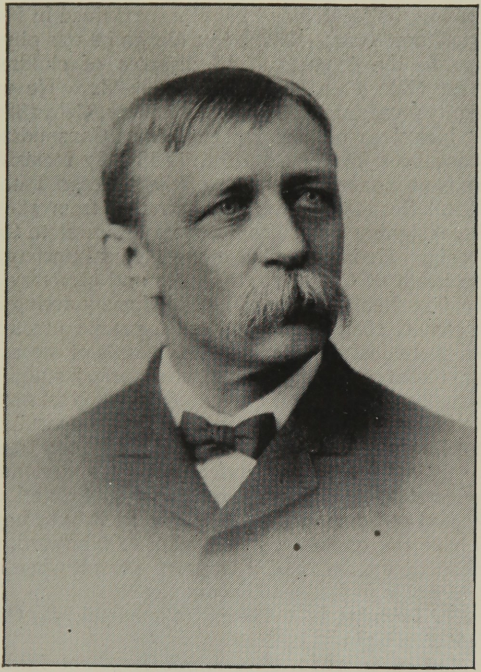
Dr. Tebbetts is a Mason (Commandery), Odd Fellow, Knight of Pythias.

Married, in 1880, Miss Annie Boudinot Bibby, at Hanover, N. H. They have one child, James Allen Tebbetts, born in Chicago, May 31, 1882.

SWAN, Benjamin Ralph, San Francisco, Cal., son of Benjamin (of Woodstock, Vt.) and Ann (Isham) Swan, of Colchester, Conn., grandson of Benjamin Swan, of Massachusetts, was born December 1, 1837, at Woodstock, Vt. He obtained his preliminary education at Bacon Academy, Colchester, and in 1864 commenced the study of medicine in New York city with Dr. Gurdon Buck of that city. He attended three courses of medical lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, from which he was graduated in 1868. Prior to 1864 he was for three years in the New York custom house, and in 1863 served for a short time in the Union army, New York Militia. In July, 1868, he was an inspector, under Commissioner W. H. Carmalt, M. D., to investigate the disease among dairy cows of Herkimer county, N. Y., instituted by the New York Agricultural Society; in August, 1869, visited the dairy district of Geauga county, Ohio, under the same commission. He commenced the private practice of medicine in 1870, at San Francisco, Cal., his present residence.

He is a member of the San Francisco Medical Benevolent Society, of which he has held the office of president, which society is now the California

Academy of Medicine; member, and has held the office of vice-president of the San Francisco County Medical Society; member of the Medical Society of the State of California and the California Academy of Sciences. He has been physician and surgeon to the Nursery Hospital, Randall's Island, New York city; surgeon of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company; visiting physician to the Protestant Orphan Asylum, San Francisco, Cal.; coroner of the city and county of San Francisco; and division staff surgeon of the National Guard of California. He is at present professor of diseases of children, Medical Department, University of California; medical referee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.



BENJAMIN RALPH SWAN.

Unmarried.

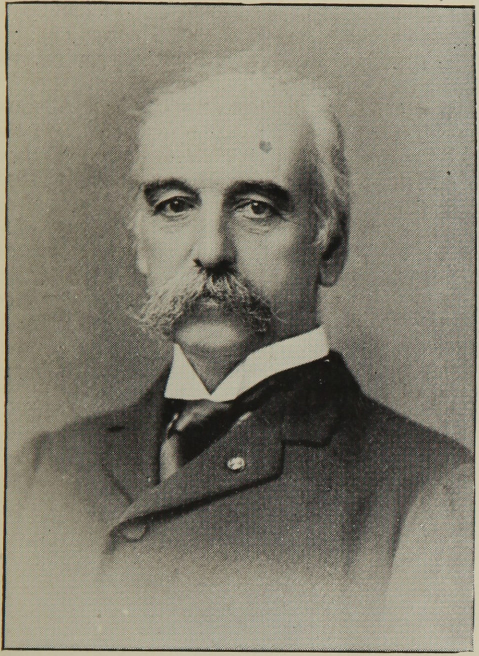
BUXTON, G. Edward, National City, Cal., son of Edward and Julia Clarinda (Coburn) Buxton, grandson of David B. (son of James, of Benjamin, of Samuel, of Joseph, of Anthony, from England to Salem, Mass., in 1637), was born February 18, 1849, at Worcester, Mass. He received his preparatory education in the public schools of Worcester, Mass., and at the Kentucky University took a special course. Commenced the study of medicine in January, 1872, with Dr. Walter Burnham, at Lowell, Mass. Entered Harvard University Medical School in September, 1872, on the three-years course; at the end of the second year, June, 1874, had passed his examinations and some on the third year. In September, 1874, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, and was graduated M. D. with the class March, 1875. He then took a course at Long Island College Hospital, but in the latter part of May was appointed resident physician and surgeon at St. Francis Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa., and served there one year. In June, 1876, he returned to Harvard, completed his examinations, and took the degree of M. D. He then went abroad and took a four months' course at Rotunda Lying-In Hospital, Dublin, as resident; spent six months in the London hospitals, taking special courses, and two months in Paris. Returned to the United States, and commenced the practice of medicine in Kansas City, Mo., in the winter of 1877. In 1883 he again went abroad, completed his course at Dublin, and took the degree of Licentiate in Midwifery, and spent the remainder of the year on the continent. Upon his return to this country he settled in practice at Pawtucket, R. I., in 1884, and remained there four years; in 1888 he removed to National City, Cal., his present residence.

He is a member of the American Medical Association, and presented an interesting paper at the San Francisco meeting; member, president, and ex-vice-president of the San Diego County (Cal.) Medical Society; ex-member of the Missouri State Medical Association; Kansas City District Medical Society; Kansas City Medical Society; Jackson County (Mo.) Medical Society; Rhode Island Medical Society; and Providence (R. I.) Medical Association. While in Kansas City he was adjunct professor of obstetrics in the Medical Department of the University of Kansas City, and a member of the hospital dispensary staff. He is now member of the National City board of health. Many of his medical papers have been published in medical journals and society transactions, and he has also written for the public press upon matters

G. EDWARD BUXTON.

relating to public health. He is a Mason and a Knight Templar, holding the office of generalissimo in San Diego Commandery. He is past chancellor commander in the Order of Knights of Pythias; belongs to the Ancient Order of Foresters; Independent Order of Red Men; Sons of St. George, etc.

Married, in 1878, Miss Sara A. Harrington, of Worcester, Mass. They have two sons: G. Edward Buxton, Jr., and Bertram H. Buxton.



ALFRED ALEXANDER WOODHULL.

WOODHULL, Alfred Alexander, U. S. army, son of Alfred Alexander (A. M., M. D.) and Anna Maria (Salomons) Woodhull, grandson of Rev. George Spafford Woodhull, was born April 13, 1837, at Princeton, N. J. He prepared at Lawrenceville, N. J., for Princeton College, from which he was graduated A. B. in 1858, and received from the same institution the degrees of A. M., 1859, and LL. D., 1894. He commenced the study of medicine in 1856, under the preceptorship of Dr. John Stillwell Schanck, professor of chemistry in the college; attended two courses of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine, and was graduated M. D. in March, 1859. In the following July, Dr. Woodhull commenced the practice of medicine in Leavenworth, Kan., but after a few weeks he removed to Eudora in the same state, where he practised two years. After Sumter was fired upon, he took an active part in raising a company of mounted rifles for the Kansas militia, with a view to service, and was commissioned a lieutenant therein. In September, 1861, he was commissioned a medical officer in the regular army. His service during the war was with troops and as assistant to medical directors, and included duty as acting medical inspector of the Army of the James, 1864–'65; in March, 1865, he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and the intermediate grades of captain and major, for "faithful and meritorious services during the war," and attained the actual rank of lieutenant-colonel May 16, 1894.

He is a member of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States; of the American Public Health Association; of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He represented the medical department of the United States army at the Eighth International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, London, 1891; was instructor in military hygiene at the Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, 1886–'90; and has been commanding officer of the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., since March 26, 1892. He is a gold medalist of the Military Service Institution, for a prize essay on "The Enlisted Soldier," published in its journal March, 1887. His literary work includes the "Catalogue of the Surgical Section of the Army Medical Museum," 1867; "Studies, chiefly Clinical, in the Non-Emetic Use of Ipecacuanha," 1876; "Notes on Military Hygiene, for Officers of the Line," 1890; the article on Military Hygiene in the Reference Hand-Book of the Medical Sciences, Vol. III; "On the Causes of the Epidemic of Yellow-Fever at Savannah, 1876," *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, July, 1877; "May Not Yellow-Fever Originate in the United States?" Transactions of the American Public Health Association, 1879; and a report to the war department of "Observations on the Medical Department of the British Army," published in the Transactions of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, Vol. IV, 1894.

Colonel Woodhull is of good American stock, being the eighth in descent from the first of the name who settled in this country in 1648, and having among his direct ancestors a signer of the Declaration (John Witherspoon) and officers of the Revolutionary army.

He married, December 15, 1868, Margaret, daughter of Elias Ellicott, of Baltimore.

KIRWAN, George Henry, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., son of Martin Fitzgerald and Winifred (Morris) Kirwan was born in Wayne county, Penn. July 21, 1856. Was educated in the public schools of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., and Wyoming College, Kingston, Penn. Began the study of medicine and surgery in 1879, under the preceptorship of John T. Doyle, M. D. Attended three courses of medical instruction and lectures in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city (Medical Department of Columbia College), and was graduated from the same, May 16, 1882; and has been in continuous practice of medicine and surgery in Wilkes-Barre, since that time.

Dr. Kirwan is a member of the American Medical Association; Pennsylvania State Medical Society; Luzerne County Medical Society; Lehigh Valley Medical Association; Pan-American Medical Congress; American Association Railway Surgeons, etc., and is also United States examining surgeon for pensions at Wilkes-Barre, Penn.; surgeon for Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and visiting physician and surgeon to Luzerne county prison, and is making a specialty of general operative surgery. He has published several important papers, among them, "Hemorrhoids and Their Treatment," Philadelphia, 1888; "Lacerated Perineum," Philadelphia, 1889; "Modern Treatment of Wounds," Philadelphia, 1890; "Therapeutics of Anemia and Allied Conditions Based on Investigations with the Fleischl and Thoma-Zeiss Instruments" (in preparation).

GEORGE HENRY KIRWAN.

He has made original experiments with the hot water vest in the treatment of inflammatory diseases of the chest, and has also devised a crutch for the treatment of fracture of the clavicle.

Dr. Kirwan has attained considerable reputation in court testimony as a surgical expert.

PAGE, Frank Wilfred, Boston, Mass., son of Capt. Lemuel Whitney and Susan G. (Saunders) Page, grandson of Col. Lemuel Page, was born August 24, 1843, in East Wilton, N. H. After obtaining a preparatory education in the Union High school and the University of Vermont, receiving from the latter the degree of A. B., in 1864, and A. M., in 1869, he commenced the study of medicine, in 1863, at Burlington, Vt., under Drs. Samuel White Thayer and Walter Carpenter, both of that city; attended six courses, including three preliminary, at the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, and was graduated in June, 1866. He commenced the practice of medicine the same year at Saint Peter, Minn., remaining there one year, and from that time to 1878, practised in Brandon, Vt. He was first assistant physician to McLean Asylum for the Insane, Somerville, Mass., 1878, and superintendent of that institution in 1879; superintendent and resident physician of Adams Nervine Asylum, Jamaica Plain, Mass., 1880–'85, and is now its consulting physician; gynecologist to St. Elizabeth Hospital, Boston, 1885–'88; and consulting physician to Danvers Hospital for Insane, Danvers, Mass., since 1889. While a specialist in nervous and mental diseases, he has operated several times for ovarian tumors, successfully.

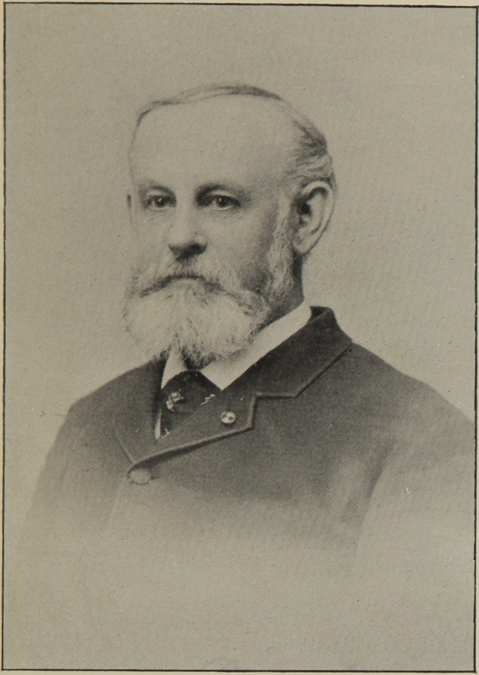
Dr. Page is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society; Boston Medical Library Association; Suffolk District Medical Society; and formerly of the Vermont State Medical Society; Boston Society for Medical Observation; and of the Boston Medico-Psychological Society. He was chairman of the Brandon, Vt., school board for several years while a resident there.

An article from his pen on "Cerebral Abscess" was published in the *Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1869; "Thoracentesis," Transactions of the Vermont State Medical Society, 1878; "Permanency of Rest Treatment," *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1882; "Liberty of the Insane;" "The Will in Relation to Nervous and Mental Diseases," read before the Boston Medico-Psychological Society; "A Bussey Bridge Accident Case," read before the Boston Society for Medical Observation; and "The Value of Medical Expert Testimony," before the Suffolk District Medical Society, 1893.

FRANK WILFRED PAGE.

Married, in August, 1870, Miss Annah Amelia, daughter of Dr. O. G. Dyer, of Brandon, Vt., who died in September, 1892.

DOUGLAS, Orlando Benajah, New York city, son of Amos and Almira (Balcom) Douglas, grandson of Col. Benajah Douglas, was born September 12, 1836, at Cornwall, Vt. He attended the common schools of his native town, and the seminary at Brandon, Vt.; commenced the study of medicine in 1858, in Brunswick, Mo., under John H. Blue, M. D. After studying nearly three years he entered the service of the Union army as private, afterward promoted to lieutenant and adjutant of the Eighteenth Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry; was acting assistant adjutant general on General Bain's staff, by order of General Grant, and was twice wounded. In 1875 he resumed the study of medicine, attending one course of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, and one course at the University of the City of New York, Medical Department, and was graduated from the latter in 1877; also took a course of lectures at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. Dr. Douglas began the practice of medicine in New York city, in 1877, and this has been his place of residence since that year.


ORLANDO BENAJAH DOUGLAS.

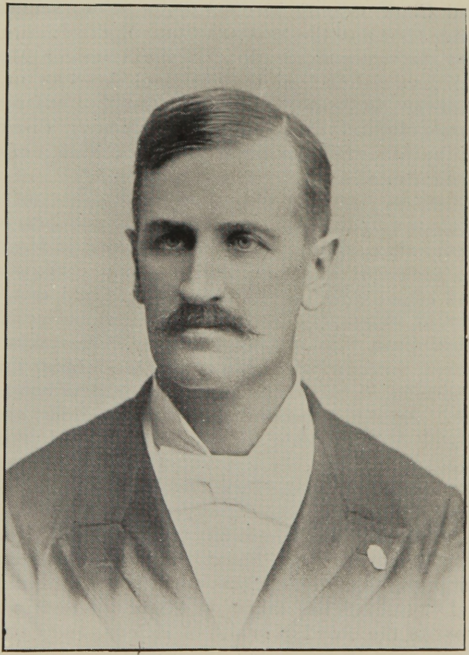
He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York, was treasurer of the same, 1879–'87, and president, 1891; member of the Medical Society of the State of New York; fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, its treasurer, 1879–'94, and chairman of its section on laryngology, and rhinology, 1888; honorary member of the Vermont Medical Society; was secretary of the Therapeutical Society of New York, 1880–'83; a director of the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association ten years; fellow of the American Geographical Society; member of the Masonic fraternity; surgeon of Reno Post, Grand Army of the Republic; and companion, first class, of the Loyal Legion.

Dr. Douglas has been professor of diseases of the nose and throat in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School since 1888; connected with Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, throat department, since 1877, and surgeon and director of same since 1885. For two years, 1877–'79, was a visiting physician from DeMilt Dispensary.

His medical writings include an article on "Electricity Supplied by the Edison Dynamo, in place of the Galvanic Cell, for Therapeutical and Surgical Purposes," describing his apparatus, which was the first successful and economic method of using the dynamo current for such purposes; "Diseased Throats;" "Is the Cure of Chronic Nasal Catarrh as Difficult as Has Been Supposed?" *New York Medical Journal*, March 22, 1890; "The Upper Air Passages and their Diseases," *Medical Record*, December 12, 1891; "Relative Importance of Physical Signs in the Diagnosis of Disease; Hypertrophy of the Turbinate Bones; Enlarged Pharyngeal Tonsil," clinical lecture, New York Post-Graduate School; "Examination of Patients, Hypertrophied Turbinated Bodies, Ecchondrosis," *ibid.*, and others.

Dr. Douglas visited many of the hospitals of Europe in 1889, and again in 1891.

Married, first, in 1864, Miss Mary A. Rust, of Orwell, Vt., who died in 1873, leaving one child, Edwin Rust Douglas, M. E.; married, second, in 1875, Mrs. May L. Manson Tiddy.


WILLIAM MASON BULLARD.

BULLARD, William Mason, Helena, Montana, born April 23, 1853, is the son of Dr. Talbut and Katherine (Phelan) Bullard, grandson of Dr. Artemus Bullard, of West Sutton, Mass. His paternal ancestors came to this country from England and settled in Massachusetts, at and near

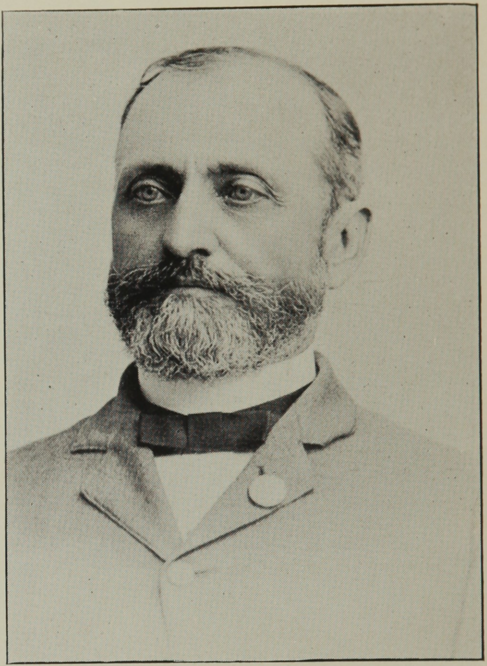
West Sutton, where the successive generations, including many ministers and physicians, have lived. Dr. Talbut Bullard was a noted practitioner of medicine at Indianapolis, Ind. In 1861 he entered the Union army as a special surgeon, under commission of Governor Morton, serving his country in this way in the field until his death in June, 1863, which resulted from over-work and exposure. Dr. Bullard's maternal ancestors came from Ireland, many of them also being professional people.

He was educated in the public schools of Indianapolis, Ind., at Cambridge High school, Cambridge, Mass., and did special laboratory work at Purdue University, LaFayette, Ind. He commenced the study of medicine in 1869, at Indianapolis, his preceptors being Prof. W. B. Fletcher, M. D., and Prof. C. E. Wright, M. D., of Indianapolis, and D. B. Cotton, M. D., of Portsmouth Ohio; attended three courses of lectures at the Medical College of Indiana, and was graduated February 25, 1876; also received the *ad eundem* degree of M. D., from the same institution in 1886.

Dr. Bullard commenced the practice of medicine in 1876, at Indianapolis, where he was professor of chemistry and toxicology in the Medical College of Indiana, until 1880, succeeding Prof. H. W. Wiley, now chief chemist, Washington, D. C. Dr. Bullard removed to Wickes, Montana, in 1880; practised in Pony, Montana, from 1889–'91; and at Helena since 1891. He is a member of the Lewis and Clark County Medical Association, secretary since 1892; of the Montana State Medical Association, secretary since 1893; of the American Medical Association; of the National Association of Railway Surgeons; of the National Conference State Medical Examining and Licensing Boards; of the Medico-Legal Society of New York; of the American Chemical Society of New York; of the American Academy of Railway Surgeons; of the Montana State Board of Medical Examiners, secretary since 1890; of the Helena Board of Health, its president in 1893, and secretary, 1891–'92, and 1894; a member of the constitutional convention of Montana in 1889, having been elected as a Republican from Jefferson county. He takes an active interest in politics and was three times chairman of the Jefferson county central committee. He is a member of the Masonic order, and a Royal Arch Mason; of the Knights of Pythias; lieutenant-colonel and assistant surgeon-general, Patriarchs Militant, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, grand medical examiner and past grand master; Knights of the Maccabees; and department surgeon, Sons of Veterans, with the rank of major.

Dr. Bullard has taken an active interest in the work of the board of health of Helena, and devotes much time to chemistry and toxicology. He has given expert testimony in many important cases in the courts of Montana. His work in this line is extensive, calling him to adjoining states. In chemistry, toxicology, foods, water analysis, and all that pertains to sanitary matters he is considered an authority, his services being much sought after. He is a close student and has written many papers, etc., for societies.

Married, September 3, 1878, Miss Eunice Fletcher, daughter of Samuel Allen, of Providence, R. I. Their children are: Katherine Armington; Esther Allen and Harriet Fletcher, twins; and an only son, Talbut, who died at the age of five years.



SAMUEL RAYMOND BURROUGHS.

BURROUGHS, Samuel Raymond, Raymond, Texas, son of Benjamin Franklin and Louisa Fair (Burton) Burroughs, grandson of Raymond Burroughs, was born October 3, 1842, in Tushaloosa county, Ala. Having obtained a preparatory education at Palestine High school and at Mound Prairie Institute, Texas, he undertook the study of medicine at Palestine, Texas, in 1860, under the preceptorship of Drs. H. H. Link and W. S. A. Kirksey; was graduated from Galveston Medical College (now the School of Medicine of the University of Texas), Galveston, in 1869, and from the Texas Medical College and Hospital in 1873.

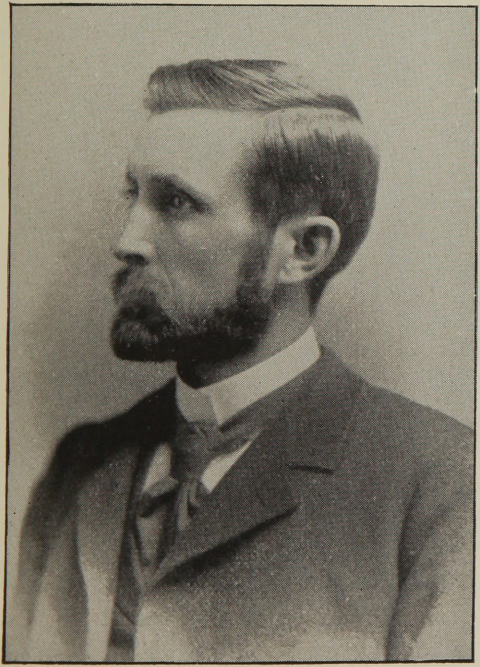
Dr. Burroughs enlisted in the Confederate service in 1861, as a private in Company G, First Regiment, Hood's Texas Brigade, of the Army of Northern Virginia; commenced the private practice of medicine in 1868, in Leon county, Texas; practised in the city of Houston, 1877–'78; and has been a resident of Raymond since 1878. He is a member of Leon County Medical Society, president, 1874–'75; of the Texas State Medical Association, president in 1888; of the American Medical Association; president of the board of medical examiners, Twelfth Judicial District of Texas, 1890–'94; medical examiner for several life insurance companies; a Royal Arch Mason; chairman of the forty-sixth representative district (Democratic), Texas, 1891–'92, and of the fifteenth senatorial district, 1892–'94; member of the State Democratic executive committee, 1894.

Dr. Burroughs was professor of chemistry and toxicology in the Texas Medical College and Hospital, 1873–'77. He has devised an instrument for operating in empyema and washing out thoracic cavity without admission of air. His medical papers include "Malarial Hæmaturia," *Texas Medical Journal,* 1873; "What Are the Post Mortem Evidences of Virginity, Excluding the External Organs of Generation?" Transactions of the Texas State Medical Association, 1877; "The Hymen, Its Malformations, Malpositions, and Its Influence as a Concomitant Cause of Laceration of the Perineum," *ibid.,* 1876; "Report on Indigenous Medical Resources of Texas," *ibid.,* 1877; "Report on Chemistry," *ibid.;* "Address," *ibid.,* 1888; "Report on Collective Investigation of Disease," *ibid.;* "Observations on Spurious Melanosis," *Galveston Medical Journal.*

Dr. Burroughs is a missionary Baptist, and Sunday-school superintendent.

Married, May 9, 1867, Miss Rebecca A. Henry, of Alabama. Their children are: Evie May, Robert Edgar, Cora Lee, and Mary Louella.

BAUGHMAN, John Allen, Neoga, Ill., born January 6, 1863, at Huntington, Ohio, is the son of German-American parents, Jeremiah and Catharine A. (Sechler) Baughman, and grandson of Ezra Baughman. At an early age he became dependent upon his own resources, worked on a farm and with the money thus earned he went through college, alternately teaching and attending school, and in 1886, was graduated from the Ohio Normal University, Ada, with the degree of M. S. He afterwards taught in the same institution. His medical education began in 1884, under the guidance of Dr. L. W. Campbell, continuing through an apprenticeship of a year with Dr. E. Fletcher Ingalls, the laryngologist. He attended three courses of lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, where he was graduated February 19, 1889. On March 7, following, Dr. Baughman entered upon the practice of medicine at Neoga, his present residence. He is a member of the Æsculapian Society of the Wabash Valley; of the Illinois State Medical Society; and of the American Medical Association. He is secretary of the section on practice in the state society at the present writing (1894).


JOHN ALLEN BAUGHMAN.

Dr. Baughman has devised new forceps for Dupuytren's method of closing artificial anus, while his medical writings include papers on "Complete Denudation of the Testicles: Recovery," *New York Medical Record,* December 9, 1893, and "A Few Considerations on the Subject of Chorea," The *Medical and Surgical Reporter,* February 17, 1894.

Married, September 20, 1887, Miss Kate Woodward.

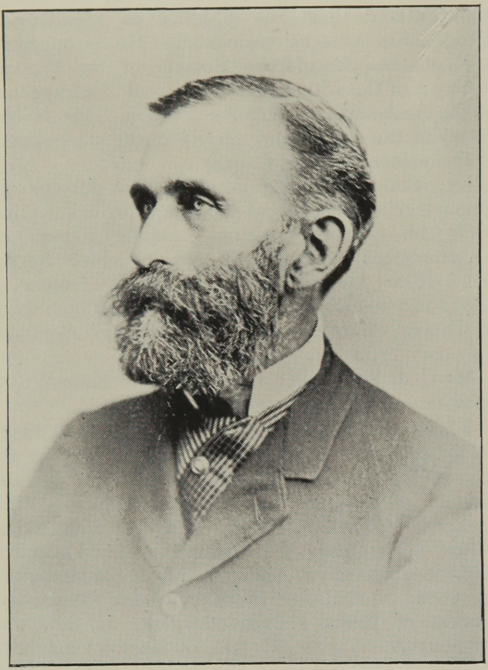
FISHER, Theodore Willis, Boston, Mass., born May 29, 1837, at Westboro, Mass., is the son of Milton Metcalf and Eleanor (Metcalf) Fisher, of Medway, Mass., grandson of Willis Fisher, of Franklin, Mass. He was educated at Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass., and at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.; commenced the study of medicine in 1857, under the preceptorship of Julius Manlius Sargent, M. D., and Clement A. Walker, M. D., of Boston; attended three courses of lectures at the Medical School of Harvard University, and was graduated M. D., in 1861.

Dr. Fisher was resident physician to the institutions on Deer Island, Boston harbor, during the year 1861; was surgeon of the Forty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, 1862–'63; was assistant superintendent of the Boston Lunatic Hospital, 1863–'70, and has been superintendent of the same since 1880; was examining physician to the board of directors for public institutions, 1870–'80.

In 1867 and in 1890 Dr. Fisher visited Europe for the purpose of making an extensive study of the foreign hospitals for the insane. The new Boston Lunatic Hospital, and the Danvers Lunatic Hospital were planned by him. Dr. Fisher has been lecturer on mental diseases at the Medical School of Harvard University since 1884, and is often called in court as an expert witness in mental diseases. He is the author of "Plain Talk on Insanity," Boston, 1872; "Monomania," Transactions of the Ninth International Medical Congress, 1887; "Paranoia," *American Journal of Insanity,* 1888; "Cerebral Localization," *ibid.,* 1889; "The New Boston Insane Hospital," *ibid.,* 1893; "New England Alienists of the Past Half Century," *ibid.,* 1894; "Ventilation of Steam Cars," Report of the State Board of Health, Massachusetts, 1875; "Reports on Progress in Mental Diseases," *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal,* 1873–'77; "Aphasia, or the Physiology of Speech," and other papers published in journals devoted to his specialty.

Dr. Fisher is a fellow and councillor of the

Massachusetts Medical Society; a member of the American Medico-Psychological Association; president of the New England Psychological Society; ex-president of the Boston Medico-Psychological Society; member of the Harvard Medical Alumni Association; was a member of the International Medical Congress of 1887 and 1890; and is a member of the Forty-fourth Regiment Association.

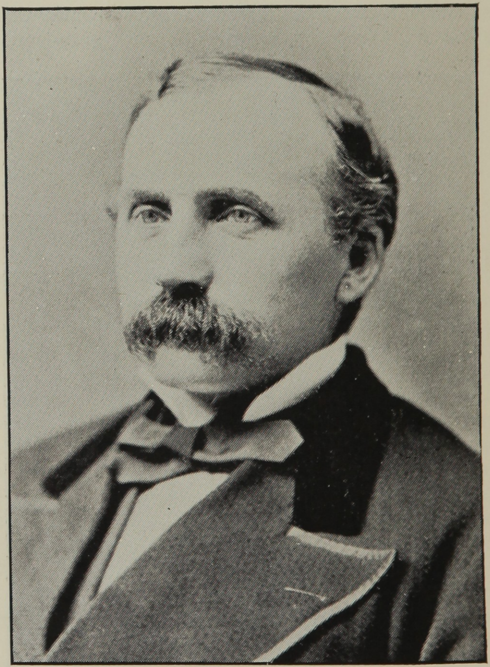


THEODORE WILLIS FISHER.

Married, in 1858, Miss Maria Caroline Brown, of Medway, who died in 1860. He married, second, in 1873, Miss Ella Gertrude Richardson, of Boston; their children are: Willis Richardson, Edward Metcalf, Gertrude, Florence, and Margery.

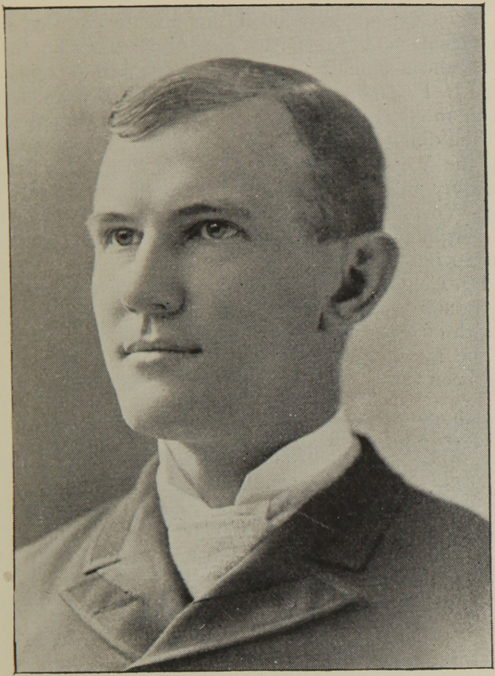
POOL, Simeon Villermer, Otto, N. Y., son of Ellemedorus Chase and Elizabeth P. (Sampson) Pool, grandson of Ebenezer Pool, was born March 14, 1837, at Springville, N. Y. He received a preparatory education in the common schools and at Springville Academy, then himself taught school several terms in New York and Illinois, the proceeds of which enabled him to continue his medical studies uninterruptedly from the spring of 1858 until the fall of 1859, and to attend lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, term of 1859–'60. In the spring of 1860 he resumed his studies at Springville, and during the following year taught three terms of school, reading medicine nights and mornings and half a day every Saturday. In the spring of 1862 he abandoned teaching, and gave his whole attention to the study of medicine. President Lincoln's urgent call for troops caused Dr. Pool to enter the Federal service in the fall of 1862, when he was commissioned first lieutenant, and was mustered into the service early in the fall, going into the field with the Army of the Potomac; in January, 1863, was commissioned captain of Company B, 154th Regiment, New York Volunteers, and continued in that capacity until the close of the war. He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Gettysburg, and after about twenty months confinement in various military prisons of the South, including Libby, Dansville, Macon, Charleston, Columbia, and Charlotte, escaped from the latter by running the guards, and reached the Union army at Knoxville, March 20, 1865, after four weeks severe and perilous adventure. He immediately reported for duty at Washington, and was ordered to join his regiment at Newbern in thirty days; was mustered out of the service in May, 1865. He then returned to Springville and to his medical studies; took a second course of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, and was graduated February 23, 1866. In April of the same year Dr. Pool located in Colden, N. Y., and practised medicine there until the fall of 1867, when he removed to Otto. In 1872 he took a course of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College.

Dr. Pool became a member of the Cattaraugus County Medical Society in 1868, was vice-president of the society in 1879, a member of its board of censors in 1869, 1873–'75, 1877, 1890–'93, and its delegate to the Medical Society of the State of New York in 1887, 1890, and 1892; was supervisor of the town of Otto in 1875–'77; a member of the legislature in 1878–'79, serving as chairman of the committee on Indian Affairs the first year, and as chairman of the committee on Public Health the second year; and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Married, April 13, 1865, Miss Esther M. Allen, of Otto, N. Y. Their children are: Anna E., and Bret C. Pool.



SIMEON VILLERMER POOL.

CATO, Frank Lee, De Soto, Ga., son of Dr. James Franklin and Mary Elizabeth (Shepherd) Cato, grandson of Pulaski Cato, was born December 1, 1863, at Botsford, Ga. He was graduated from Mercer University, Macon, Ga., with the degree of A. B., in June, 1882, and received the degree of A. M. from the same university in June, 1888. Commenced the study of medicine in 1884, at Botsford, with his father, Dr. James F. Cato; attended two courses of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., and was graduated April 5, 1887. He took a supplementary course in medicine at the New York Post-Graduate School, January 9 to May 29, 1892. He commenced the practice of medicine June 24, 1887, at Chokee, Ga., but after six months in that place removed to De Soto. He is a fellow of the American Academy of Medicine, elected June 5, 1892; member of the Medical Association of Georgia.


FRANK LEE CATO.

Married, April 4, 1893, Miss Maggie May McGough, of Forsyth, Ga.

HOLDEN, Timothy Nutting, New York city, son of Luke and Mary (Nutting) Holden, grandson of Luke Holden, was born November 21, 1853, at Shirley, Mass. He was educated in the public schools of Shirley, where after reaching the age of twelve years, he attended during the three winter months, and did ordinary farm work for the remainder of the year. At eighteen, without any assistance, except some money earned, he entered Lawrence Academy, Groton, Mass., continuing the academical course during the spring and fall sessions for three years, teaching school in winter in order to meet expenses. After leaving the academy, and before taking his first course of medical lectures, he taught a graded school three terms in succession. In 1876 he matriculated at the University Medical College, New York city, attending one course of lectures. At the close of that course he returned to his teaching for two years, reading medicine at the same time under the preceptorship of Dr. Alfred Miller, Fitchburg, Dr. C. J. Towne, Essex, and Dr. Miles Spaulding, Groton, Mass. He took his second and final course of lectures at the University Medical College, and was graduated therefrom in 1880. Soon after this he became assistant to Dr. Ira M. Lang, of New York city, pursuing his medical studies in special branches meanwhile; this connection continued until 1886, the decease of Dr. Lang, when Dr. Holden continued the practice of medicine at 294 East Broadway, his present location, taking Dr. E. A. Miller, of Rhode Island, as an assistant.

Dr. Holden is a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York; of the New York County Medical Association; and of the New York Medical Union, etc.

Married, in 1884, Miss Lovvie Maria Sprague, of Westminster, Mass. They have three children: Samuel Sprague, Nelson Miles, and Timothy Nutting Holden.

TIMOTHY NUTTING HOLDEN.

HARTMAN, William B., St. Mary's, Pa., born Sept. 14, 1833, at Williamsport, Pa., is the son of Henry and Juliana (Gerhard) Hartman, grandson of Jacob Hartman, who was killed in the War of the Revolution. His father served in the war of 1812. After a preliminary education in Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, and at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa., he began to read medicine, in 1852, at Williamsport, under Samuel Pollock, M. D.; attended three courses of lectures at Pennsylvania Medical College, and was graduated March 5, 1856.

Dr. Hartman practised medicine in Quincy, Ill., 1856–'58; at Linden, Pa., 1858–'61; was surgeon of the One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, 1862–'64; and since the close of the war has been located at St. Mary's. He is a member of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; of the American Medical Association; of the West Branch Medical Society of Pennsylvania; and of Elk County Medical Society, being secretary 1872–'73, and president in 1873.

WILLIAM B. HARTMAN.

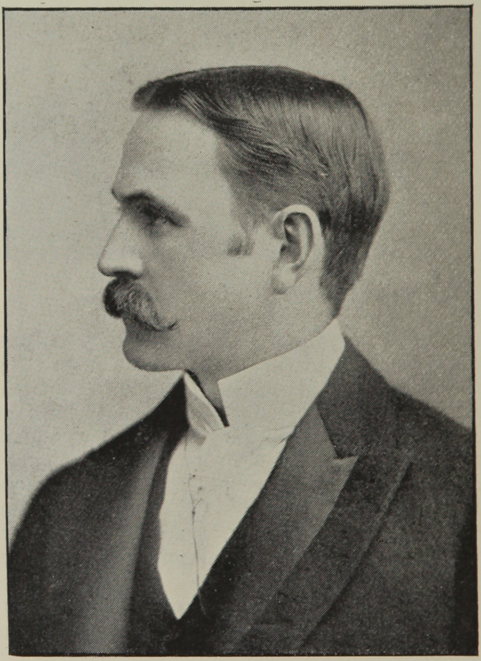
Dr. Hartman has been coroner of Elk county, Pa., since 1889; is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic; and of the Knights of Pythias.

Married, first, in 1856, Miss Helen Sargent, daughter of George R. Crooks, and sister of Rev. George R. Crooks; she died in 1876, leaving six children: Julia, Russell H., Fannie, Emma, William, and John. He married, second, in 1879, Miss Nooma Evelyn, daughter of James Watts of Cattaraugus county, N. Y.; their children are: Clifford E. A., and Clarence DeLeny.

CHAPIN, Frederick Windle, Hot Springs, Va., son of Walter Bartlett and Frances Low (Viall) Chapin, grandson of Royal Chapin, was born Aug. 3, 1854, at Providence, R. I. He was a student at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., 1869–'72; studied languages in Germany and France, 1872–'74; and was a student at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., 1874–'75, and a part of the year 1876. He began to read medicine in 1876, in New York city, under the preceptorship of Drs. A. B. Crosby and J. A. Wyeth; attended three courses of lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and was graduated M. D., in 1879. He spent six months, 1887 and 1888, in London, studying laryngology under Sir Morell Mackenzie, and for several years studied balneology in Europe, at the various spas.

Dr. Chapin commenced the private practice of medicine in 1879, in the city of New York; was for a short time in Pomfret, Conn., and at Flushing, L. I., and since the early spring of 1893, has been medical director and physician-in-charge of all the different establishments owned and operated by the Virginia Hot Springs company. He is a member of the American Climatological Society; New York Academy of Medicine; Medical Society of Virginia; and Windham County (Conn.) Medical Society.

Dr. Chapin was secretary of the board of health of Pomfret, 1883–'84; inspector of the board of health of New York city, 1885-'87; and is a member of the fraternity of Delta Psi, Trinity College, having been affiliated with the Epsilon chapter.



FREDERICK WINDLE CHAPIN.

Married, in 1877, Miss Anna Jenkins Hoppin, of Providence, R. I. Their one child is Anna Alice Chapin.

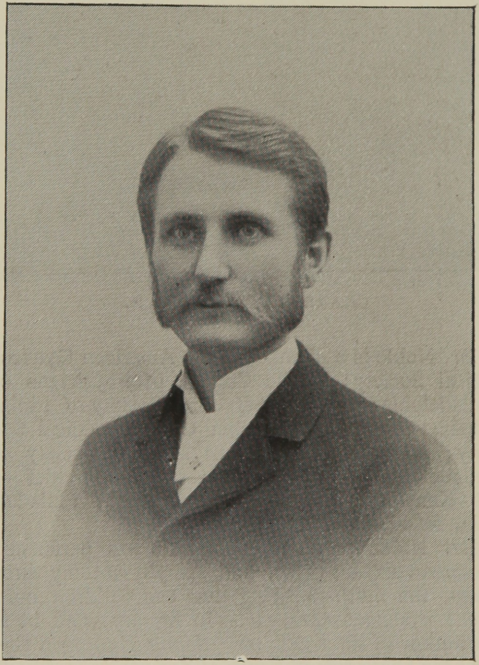
BRIGGS, Edward Cornelius, Boston, Mass., son of Caleb Tucker and Emily Gray (Poore) Briggs, grandson of Cornelius Briggs, was born September 6, 1856, at Lawrence, Mass. He was educated in the public schools of Lawrence; was graduated D. M. D., from Harvard Dental School in 1878; commenced the study of medicine in 1876, at the Medical School of Harvard University, taking a three years' course, and graduating in 1880. Dr. Briggs gives his attention to dentistry, and has practised continuously in Boston since 1880. He is a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society; member of the American Medical Association; of the American Academy of Dental Science; of the Harvard Odontological Society, president, 1889–'90; and of the Harvard Dental Alumni Association, president, 1882–'83.

EDWARD CORNELIUS BRIGGS.

Dr. Briggs has been assistant professor of materia medica in Harvard Dental School since 1883. He has given particular attention to "Sponge Grafting," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1883; and to the "Use of Cocaine," *International Dental Journal*, May, 1891.

Married, November 17, 1885, Miss Louise Lord, in Utica, N. Y. Their children are Templeton and Dorothy Briggs.

LOVELAND, Bradford Churchill, Clifton Springs, N. Y., son of Levi Allen and Isabelle Maria (Munson) Loveland, grandson of Allen Loveland, was born February 18, 1862, in Newark, N. Y. Both father and mother were from colonial ancestry and several of each name served in the Revolutionary war. After a literary education in Newark Union School and Academy, he commenced the study of medicine, in 1885, at Clifton Springs Sanitarium, under the preceptorship of Dr. C. G. McCammon, deceased, and Dr. C. R. Marshall, now of Philadelphia; attended two full courses of lectures of nine months each, at the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, and was graduated June 28, 1888; also took a course at the New York Post-Graduate School and Hospital, in 1890. Dr. Loveland commenced the practice of medicine July 1, 1888, as physician to Clifton Springs Sanitarium, and has since retained the position. He is a member of Ontario County Medical Society, its vice-president 1892–'93, and its president in 1893–'94; member of the Alumni Association of the Medical Department of the University of Michigan; health officer of Clifton Springs since 1893, fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society; and is medical examiner for several life insurance companies. Dr. Loveland gives special attention to chronic and nervous diseases, and is the author of articles on "The Treatment of Catarrhs of the Nose and Throat," "The Treatment of Insomnia without Hypnotics," and "A Peculiar Form of Neuritis," all read before Ontario County Medical Society; "Occlusion of Steno's Ducts," *Medical Record*, November 29, 1889; "Water in Diet and Therapeutics," *ibid.*, September 15, 1894; "Cystic Degeneration of Kidney," *New York Medical Journal*, June 15, 1889;" "Tubercle Bacillus," Physician & Surgeon, 1888; "A Report of Examinations of the Blood in Forty-six Cases of Chronic Diseases, with Table," *Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases*, November, 1894.

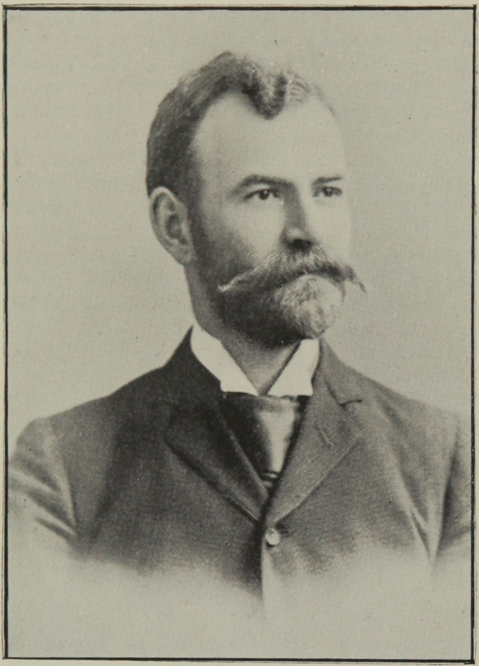


BRADFORD CHURCHILL LOVELAND.

Dr. Loveland is vice-president of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Married, October 14, 1891, Miss Christian May Wilson, daughter of Bishop Edward Wilson, D.D., of Metuchen, N. J. They have one child, May Wilson Loveland.

NOBLE, Charles Percy, Philadelphia, Pa., son of Dr. William Davis and Mary Ann (Houston) Noble, grandson of Charles Noble, was born November 15, 1863, at Federalsburgh, Md. His preparatory education was obtained at the Iowa Agricultural College; began to read medicine in 1882, at Federalsburgh, Md., under the direction of Dr. Joseph C. Clark; attended two courses of lectures at the University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, and received his degree therefrom in March, 1884. He has been a practitioner in Philadelphia since July following graduation.



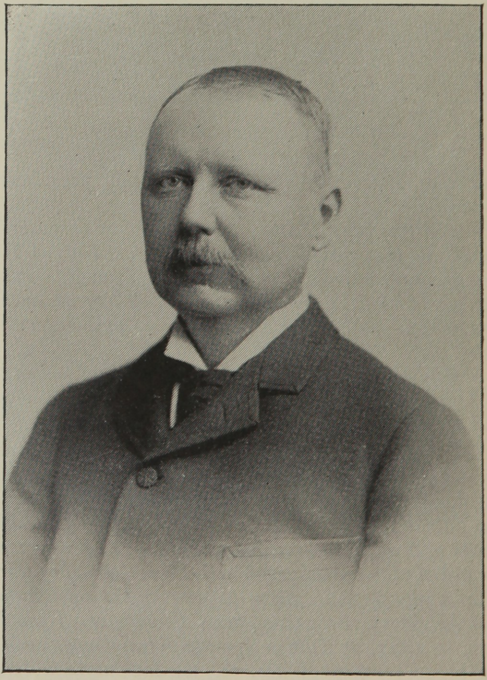
CHARLES PERCY NOBLE.

Dr. Noble is a member of the American Gynecological Society; of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; of the Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia; of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; and of the Northern Medical Society of Philadelphia. He has been surgeon-in-chief of the Kensington Hospital for Women, Philadelphia, since 1889.

Dr. Noble is a gynecologist; has performed Cæsarean section twice, and symphyseotomy three times, the mothers living and the children born alive; hysterectomies, etc. In literary work he is the author of an article on "Senn's Hydrogen Gas Test for Diagnosis in Cases of Entero-Vesical Fistula," an original application, *Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter*, 1889; "A New Method of Examining the Kidney, Especially for Stone," *New York Medical Journal*, March 3, 1894; "Surgical Shock," *ibid.*, December 9, 1893; "Acute Puerperal Cellulitis and True Pelvic Abscess," *American Journal of Obstetrics*, April, 1894; "Symphyseotomy *versus* Its Substitutes," Transactions of the College of Physicians, 1893, *Philadelphia Medical News*, Vol. 8, 1893; and edits the reports of the Kensington Hospital for Women.

Dr. Noble married, September 15, 1885, Miss Mira Rose, of Newark, N. J. Their children are: Charles Percy, Jr., Dorothy, and Robert Houston.

MATTHEWS, Washington, Washington, D. C., son of Dr. Nicholas Blaney Matthews, was born July 17, 1843, in Killiney, a suburb of Dublin, Ireland. His mother died while he was yet an infant, and he was brought to America by his father who settled first in Wisconsin, then a territory, and later in Iowa. He commenced the study of medicine in 1860; at Dubuque, Iowa, with his father (M. D., Edinburgh); attended lectures at the Medical Department, State University of Iowa, was graduated M. D., May 28, 1864, and received the degree of LL. D., from the same university in 1888, in recognition of his philological studies. In 1864, he entered the United States service as an acting assistant surgeon, and served until the close of the war. In the summer of 1865 he again entered the military service, was commissioned assistant surgeon, U. S. A., in 1868; captain and assistant surgeon in 1871; and major and surgeon, U. S. A., in 1889. He was post surgeon at Ft. Union, Montana, 1865; and at Fts. Berthold, Buford, Rice, and Stevenson, Dakota; at Fort Wood, New York harbor; Fort Sullivan, Maine; Camp Independence, Cal.; Fort Bidwell, Cal., and Fort Wingate, N. M. He was on duty in the Army Medical Museum, Washington, 1884–'90. In 1865 Dr. Matthews became interested in the study of the Indian tribes of the Upper Missouri, and in the autumn of that year at Ft. Berthold, Dak., he came in contact with the Arickarees, Hidatsas, and Mandans, and was in the neighborhood of these three tribes for the greater part of six years, and gave special attention to their languages and ethnography. January 28, 1871, his quarters at Ft. Buford were destroyed by fire, and



WASHINGTON MATTHEWS.

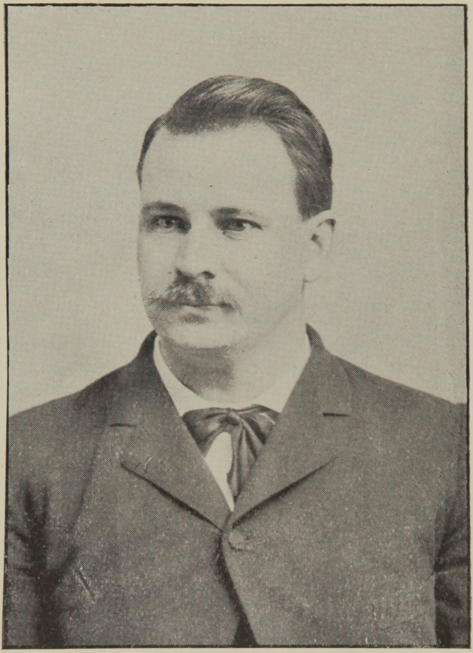
all his notes and manuscripts relating to these Indians, together with a valuable collection of books of early travel on the upper Missouri, were consumed. In 1872 he went to New York and there published, in 1873, his "Grammar and Dictionary of the Language of the Hidatsa." He then went to California and there prepared the second edition of his work, under the title of "Ethnography and Philology of the Hidatsa Indians," issued from the government printing office in 1877. The following five years were spent in California, Nevada, Oregon, Idaho, and Washington, chiefly in remote parts and in campaigns against hostile Indians, during which he met many wild tribes whose languages and customs he noted. In 1880 he went to New Mexico and there began the study of the Navajo Indians. He left New Mexico and returned to Washington in May, 1894. From Washington, D. C., 1884–'90, he made two excursions to the Southwest, on archæological and ethnographic investigations, one in the interests of the Bureau of Ethnology, and the other in behalf of the Hemenway Southwestern Archæological Expedition. Dr. Matthews has also published an illustrated monograph on "The Human Bones of the Hemenway Collection," 1893; "Apparatus for tracing Orthogonal Projections of the Skull," *Journal of Anatomy and Physiology*, Vol. XXI, Edin., October, 1886; "Apparatus for Determining the Angle of Torsion of the Humerus, *ibid.*; "Consumption among the Indians," *New York Medical Journal*, January 1, 1887; "Further Contribution to the Study of Consumption among Indians," Transactions of the American Climatological Association, 1888; "Measuring Cubic Capacity of Skulls," Memoirs of the National Academy of Sciences, Vol. III; and many essays on ethnological and philological subjects.

Dr. Matthews is a member of the American Climatological Association; Association of American Anatomists; fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; member of the Anthropological Society, Philosophical Society and of the National Geographical Society, Washington, D. C.; vice-president of the American Folk-Lore Society, 1894; vice-president of the Chicago Folk-Lore Society, 1894; and member of Torrey Botanical Club, New York.

Dr. Matthews was one of the attending physicians on General Sheridan during his final illness.

KONKLE, William Bastian, Montoursville, Pa., son of William Blair and Amelia (Bastian) Konkle, grandson of Adam Konkle, was born March 1, 1858, at Montoursville. He was graduated from the Williamsport Dickinson Seminary in 1878; was graduated B. S., from the Syracuse University in 1881, and received the degree of M. S. from the same institution in 1884. He commenced the study of medicine in 1881, at Montoursville, under Dr. Horace G. McCormick; attended two courses of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, and was graduated in 1884. He has been in the practice of medicine at Montoursville since 1884.

Dr. Konkle is a member of the Lycoming County (Pa.) Medical Society; of the West Branch Valley Medical Society; of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, and of several civic societies. He was lecturer on physiology and hygiene at the Lycoming County Normal School, 1885–'86, and has held the same position in the Williamsport Dickinson Seminary since 1888. He has made a study of the medical botany of his section of the country, and is the author of several papers published in medical periodicals, and several lectures delivered at educational gatherings.



WILLIAM BASTIAN KONKLE.

Married, April 15, 1884, Miss Joan Saylor, of Schuylkill Haven, Pa. They have no children.

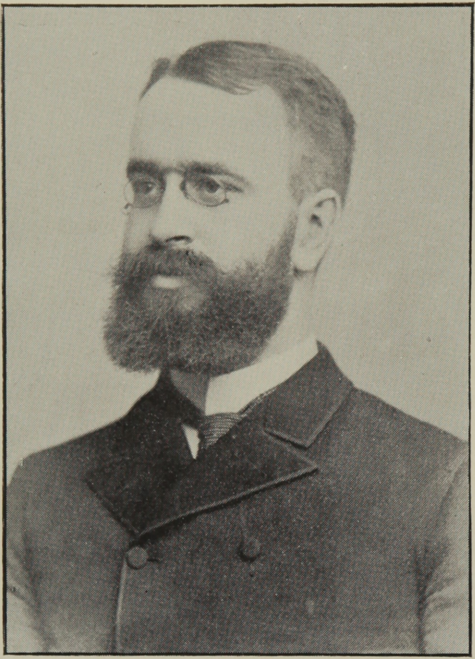
KYNETT, Harold Havelock, Philadelphia, Pa., born March 29, 1862, at Davenport, Ia., is the son of the Rev. Alpha Jefferson Kynett, D. D., LL. D., the originator and founder of the Board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal church; grandson of John Kynett, one of the pioneers of the West. Dr. Kynett's mother, Pauline (Gilruth) Kynett, was the daughter of James Gilruth, an eminent Methodist Episcopal preacher, well known among the early settlers throughout Ohio, Michigan, and Iowa.

Dr. Kynett received a liberal education at Rugby Academy, Philadelphia, and at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., taking the degrees A. B., 1883, and A. M., 1886. He matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine, in 1883, under the preceptorship of Lewis D. Harlow, M. D.; took the full three years' course of instruction at this institution and received his medical degree therefrom in 1886. His professional life has been passed in Philadelphia.

Dr. Kynett is a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; of the Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia; of the American Academy of Medicine; of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural

Sciences; and of a number of medical and scientific associations.

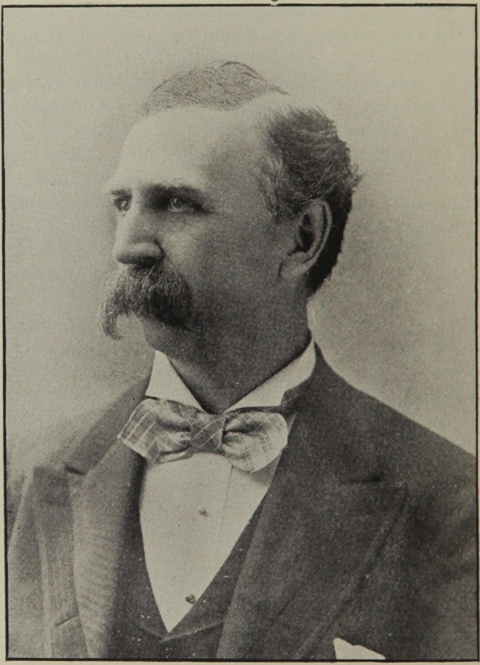
He was district surgeon to the Philadelphia Dispensary, 1887–'89, and assistant surgeon to the same, female department, in the clinic of Dr. Joseph Price, 1887–'91; attending surgeon to the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia, since its opening in 1891; and editor of the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, Philadelphia, since 1892, succeeding Prof. E. T. Reichert in the control of that journal.



HAROLD HAVELOCK KYNETT.

Married, March 29, 1887, Miss Nina G., youngest daughter of E. S. Westcott, of New York city. Their one child is Harold Havelock Kynett, Jr.

HUNT, James Gillispie, Utica, N. Y., born June 21, 1845, at Litchfield, Herkimer county, N. Y., is the son of Dr. Isaac James and Mary (Ingersoll) Hunt, grandson of Rev. Robert Hunt. His family are of English origin and trace their descent to Rev. Robert Hunt, one of four brothers who emigrated from England in the Sixteenth century and settled in the township of New London, Conn. Dr. Hunt's parents both were natives of Herkimer county, N. Y. He received a common school education, and was graduated from Utica Free Academy, July 13, 1865. In 1867 he commenced the study of medicine, at Utica, N. Y., with his father, who was a practicing physician and surgeon in that city for nearly thirty years. In 1869–'70, he attended his first course of lectures in the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, also taking a course in the laboratory of analytical and applied chemistry. March 13, 1871, he was graduated from Jefferson Medical College. He received the largest number of diplomas (by three) of any number of his class; one for surgical and medical clinics in Philadelphia Hospital (Blockley), a diploma from Philadelphia School of Anatomy, and also from Pancoast Anatomical School, and one from Philadelphia Quiz Association on anatomy, chemistry, surgery, and obstetrics. Since graduating he has been engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Utica, N. Y. November 28, 1873, he was appointed coroner of Oneida county, by Governor John A. Dix, to fill a vacancy, and was subsequently elected by the people to the same position for a term of three years; and was reëlected in 1876 and 1879. Dr. Hunt was appointed health officer of Utica, June 12, 1874, and has been regularly reappointed since that year, having served nineteen years in that important office. His interest in sanitary problems led to his appointment by Gov. A. B. Cornell, May 20, 1880, as a member of the state board of health, where he served until 1884. He was one of the incorporators of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, organized in 1881. He was chief physician and surgeon to Faxton Hospital for six years.



JAMES GILLISPIE HUNT.

Dr. Hunt is a member of Oneida County Medical Society; Medical Society of the State of New York; American Medical Association; Utica Medical Library Association, of which he was president in 1886; Oneida County Microscopical Society; Jefferson College Alumni Association; American Public Health Association; National Association of Railway Surgeons; New York State Association of Railway Surgeons; president of Utica Citizen's Corps, 1886–'90. He was nominated for mayor of Utica in 1887, but declined to accept. He is a life member and a trustee of the Utica

Mechanics' Association; was made a trustee of Utica Female Academy, Feb. 6, 1888; is a director of the Globe Woolen Mills; surgeon to the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad since 1885, and of the New York, West Shore & Buffalo Railway, 1886–'89; New York, Ontario & Western Railway since 1886; appointed surgeon on the board of U. S. pension examiners, March 30, 1889. He holds the rank of first lieutenant in the Forty-fourth Separate Company National Guard of New York, and is assistant surgeon in that military organization. He is a Mason, an Odd Fellow, and a member of various local and secret organizations. Dr. Hunt has been consulting surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital since 1883, and to St. Elizabeth's Hospital since 1888. He has contributed largely to the annual reports of the State Board of Health.

Dr. Hunt married, Jan. 28, 1874, Miss Ella Rocilla, daughter of Robert Middleton, of Utica, N. Y. Their children are: Gertrude May, Mabel Lillian, Robert Middleton, and Ella Louisa.

SMITH, Charles Dennison, Portland, Me., son of Lewis Blackmer and Julia (Eaton) Smith, grandson of Jonas Smith, was born November 8, 1855, at Portland. Fitted for college in the Portland High school; he entered Colby University, but left in 1874 to take up the study of medicine with Dr. Samuel H. Tewksbury, of Portland, and at the Portland School for Medical Instruction; returned to Colby University in 1875, and completed the course of study, receiving the degree of A. B., in 1877, and A.M., in 1890; attended a course of medical lectures at Dartmouth Medical College in 1878, and one course at the Medical School of Maine at Bowdoin College, graduating therefrom in 1879.

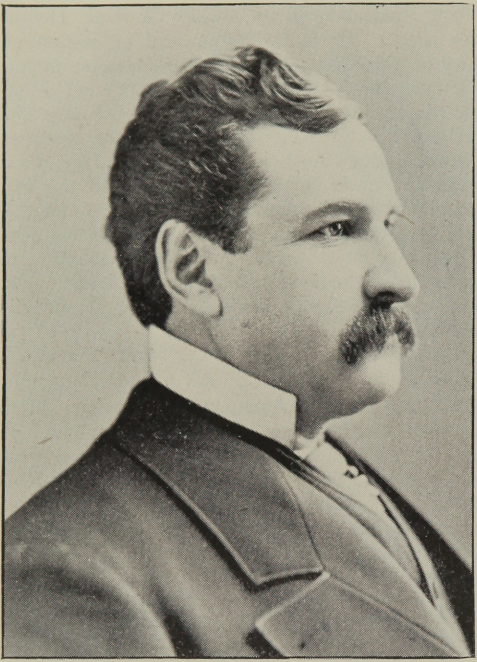
CHARLES DENNISON SMITH.

Dr. Smith was interne at the Maine General Hospital, 1879–'80; spent a year in post-graduate study and has been in general practice in Portland since 1881; has been professor of physiology since 1891, and lecturer on hygiene since 1890 at Bowdoin College; pathologist to Maine General Hospital since 1894. He is a member and permanent secretary of the Maine Medical Association; member of Cumberland County Medical Society; of the Practitioners' Club, Portland; of the Lister Club, Portland; of the American Academy of Medicine; of the American Association of Anatomists; of the American Public Health Association; of the Portland Society of Natural History; of the Portland Microscopical Club; of the Maine Historical Society; was city physician of Portland, 1884–1887; was chairman of the Portland board of health, 1887–1892; and has been president of the State Board of Health of Maine since 1892.

Married, November 8, 1882, Miss Albertina M. Means, of Portland, Me.

POST, Julius Augustus, Lansing, Mich., was born at Rochester, N. Y., May 2, 1847. His father was Nathaniel Post, for many years a prominent forwarding and commission merchant at Rochester. His paternal grandfather was Johann Poaste, a native of Holland, an emigrant to America, and of that class of pioneers so well known in the early history of New York as Mohawk Dutch. His paternal grandmother was of Scotch parentage, and of the early day Scotch emigrant stock, of Northern New York. His mother was Margaret Lussetta (Warren) Post, a direct lineal descendant of General Joseph Warren, the American patriot, who was killed at the Battle of Bunker Hill. His father died while he was yet too young to have any recollections of him. After his father's death, his somewhat ample estate was squandered in its final settlement, and, through endorsements for business friends, and the wrong doings on the part of those entrusted with closing up the business and affairs of the estate, two years after found his mother penniless. The early boyhood of Dr. Post was passed working on a farm in Genesee county, N. Y. His education was obtained at the common country school, during the winter terms, and later, at Bethany Academy, and still later, at Wesleyan Seminary, both institutions being prominently connected with the early day educational interests of Western New York. While yet a mere lad, as a matter of necessity, and through the medium of the office of the state superintendent of public schools, at Albany, he engaged in teaching school in Wisconsin. While engaged in teaching he began the study of medicine. After an experience of two years and a half in the school room he resigned his position as a teacher, and immediately entered upon the study of medicine, under the direction of Dr. Norris G. Clark, of Batavia, N. Y. He continued his studies with Dr. Clark during the spring and summer, and in the fall began his first course of lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York. He also entered the private classes of Prof. Frank H. Hamilton, Prof. Austin Flint, Sr., and took a special course of surgery in the class of Prof. Stephen Smith. The following spring he went before the

Board of Army surgeons, and after passing a successful examination, he was appointed a medical cadet, U. S. A., and assigned for immediate duty to the Department of the East. During the following two years he was on duty at Fort Schuyler, and at Grant Hospital, New York; at Lovell Hospital, Rhode Island, at Fort Adams, and in transport duty, at sea, between the hospitals at Charleston, Hilton's Head, Newbern, Fortress Monroe, and the various Northern hospitals at New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. While in the medical department of the army, he did the duty, and filled the positions of an acting assistant surgeon almost constantly, and he was assigned to positions of active service and responsibility equally with those who were associated with him. At one time he had entire charge of the small pox hospital, at that time crowded with small pox patients, the first that he had ever seen. At another time he had entire charge of six large wards, containing forty beds in each ward, and each bed occupied by a sick or wounded soldier. At another time he had charge of the breaking up of two large field hospitals, and the transfer of a large amount of hospital stores and hospital supplies to the department at Washington. While engaged in this work he was transferred to the Department of the Gulf, and assigned to duty near New Orleans, but not wishing to go south he asked for his discharge, and was mustered out of the service in the fall of 1865.


JULIUS AUGUSTUS POST.

While stationed near New York he had attended most of the lectures and clinics given at Bellevue and New York hospitals during the spring and early summer, and after his discharge he engaged in laboratory and clinical work at Bellevue most of the time during that year. During this period he was on duty at the Children's Hospital during an epidemic of scarlet fever. After attending most of three full courses of lectures he was graduated at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, in the spring of 1866. Since graduating he has spent four winters in special post-graduate work in the hospitals at New York, and at Philadelphia. His last winter at Bellevue was spent almost entirely in the histological laboratory, most of the time working under the immediate directions of Professor Welch, now of Johns Hopkins University. Soon after graduating he began the practice of medicine at Perry, New York. He was one of the founders of the Wyoming County Medical Society, and for some time before his removal from that county was secretary of the society. He was also a prominent member of the Central New York Medical Association. About fourteen years ago he removed to Lansing, Mich., where he has since resided, and been actively engaged in general practice. For three years he was associated in business with Dr. George E. Ranney, of Lansing. Dr. Post is a member of the Michigan State Medical Society. He is one of the physicians connected with the Lansing City Hospital, and has been intimately connected with that institution since its organization. He is a Republican in politics, an Episcopalian by faith, and a Knight Templar of many years standing. He was married in 1872, to Ellen P. Andrews, of Perry, N. Y., who died of puerperal fever the following year. He has never married again. He has one son, Allen, now at school.

PHILIP HARTMAN RENN.

RENN, Philip Hartman, Sunbury, Pa., son of Dr. George M. and Agnes (Kennedy) Renn, grandson of John Renn, and Dr. Robert Kennedy, was born May 26, 1851, at Sunbury, Pa. He was educated at Sunbury Academy and at the Brown Grammar School; commenced the study of medicine in 1870, at Sunbury, under the preceptorship of Alfred C. Clark, M.D.; attended three courses of lectures at the University of Louisville, Medical Department, Louisville, Ky., and was graduated March 1, 1877. On April 22, following, he commenced the practice of medicine at Snydertown, Pa., and in 1880 settled in Sunbury.

Dr. Renn is a member of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; secretary of the Northumberland County Medical Society, since 1892; a member of the State Board of Health, supervising and medical inspector for the same since 1892; president of the City Board of Health, since 1892; physician to Northumberland County Prison, since 1893; and is medical examiner for several life insurance companies.

Dr. Renn was sent by the State Board of Health to Renovo, Pa., in 1893 to inquire into the nature, and ascertain if possible the cause of an epidemic of typhoid fever which was prevailing there at that time with great fatality, and report the same to the secretary of the State Board of Health for which a vote of thanks was given him for the thoroughness of his report; he was also sent to Danville, Pa., the same year for the purpose of investigating and inquiring into the nature of an epidemic of small pox prevailing there and from which a large number died; he at once established a rigid quarantine and set at rest the difference of opinion of local physicians as to the true character of the disease, for which he was highly complimented for his efficiency and promptness of action. Dr. Renn gives considerable attention to abdominal surgery, has devised a clamp for holding pedicle, and a number of other instruments. He published a report of cases of "Ovariotomy," *New York Medical Journal*, April 2, 1893; on "Cholera, Its Treatment and Prevention;" on "Antiseptic Surgery," *American Practitioner*, July 12, 1803; and "Abdominal Surgery without the Drainage Tube;" etc.

He is a member of Masonic Lodge, No. 22, F. & A. M.; Northumberland Chapter, No. 174, R. A. M.; of Calvary Commandery, Knights Templer; Lu Lu Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.

Married, July 25, 1889, Miss Celestena Dory, of Louisville, Ky. They have no children.

WEAVER, William Perry, Miamisburg, Ohio, son of Hon. William and Sarah (Beck) Weaver, grandson of Jacob Weaver, was born October 8, 1851, on the Weaver plantation, near Miamisburg. He received a diploma in the commercial course of the University of Notre Dame, Ind.; matriculated at Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, but left at the close of the sophomore year, to commence the study of medicine at the University of Notre Dame in 1868, his medical preceptors being Professor Neri of that institution, Dr. William Shuler of Miamisburg, and Dr. W. W. Dawson of Cincinnati; attended one course of lectures at Miami Medical College, and two courses at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, receiving his degree from the latter college in 1871. He has practised his profession in Miamisburg since graduating.

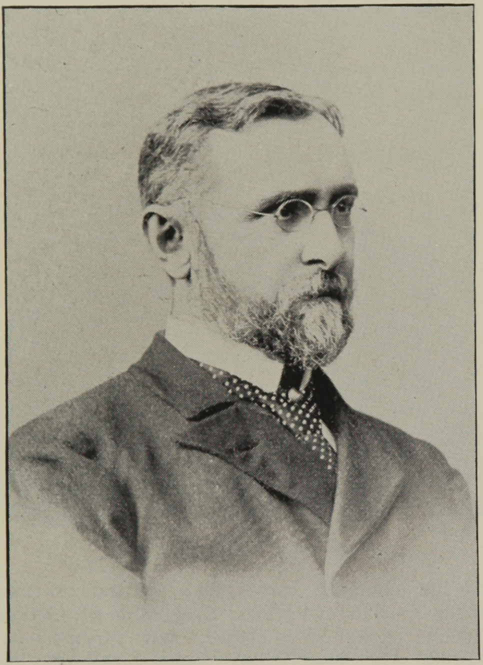
Dr. Weaver is a member of the Montgomery County Medical Society; of the Ohio State Medical Society; surgeon to Big Four Railroad, 1880–'95; was physician to Sisters of the Precious Blood Hospital, 1889–'95; is surgeon to several accident and life insurance companies; medical examiner for the Knights of Pythias, Knights of St. George, Catholic Knights of Ohio, and Northwestern Masonic Aid Association; was a member of the Board of Health of Miamisburg, 1872–'74; and director of the Miamisburg Twine and Cordage Company since 1892.

WILLIAM PERRY WEAVER.

Married, October 31, 1871, Miss Katherine, daughter of the late P. C. Burnett, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Their children are: Burnett, taking the scientific course at the University of Notre Dame, preparatory to the study of medicine; and Genevieve, attending the Academy of the Sacred Heart, Clifton, Cincinnati.

WYCKOFF, Richard Morris, Brooklyn, N. Y., son of Richard Leverich and Elizabeth (Morris) Wyckoff, grandson of Abraham Wyckoff, was born February 15, 1839, in Brooklyn, N. Y. He was graduated A. B., from Amherst College in 1859, and M. D., from Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1864, having been interne at Charity Hospital, 1863, and house surgeon to Bellevue Hospital during the year 1864. He was appointed acting assistant surgeon, U. S. army, in 1865; was assistant sanitary inspector of the Metropolitan Board of Health, 1869; sanitary inspector of the Brooklyn Board of Health, 1873; assistant sanitary superintendent, 1874–'75; visiting physician to St. Peter's Hospital, 1875; registrar of vital statistics, Brooklyn, 1878–'82; secretary and deputy commissioner of health, 1882–'86, and reappointed deputy commissioner in February, 1894.

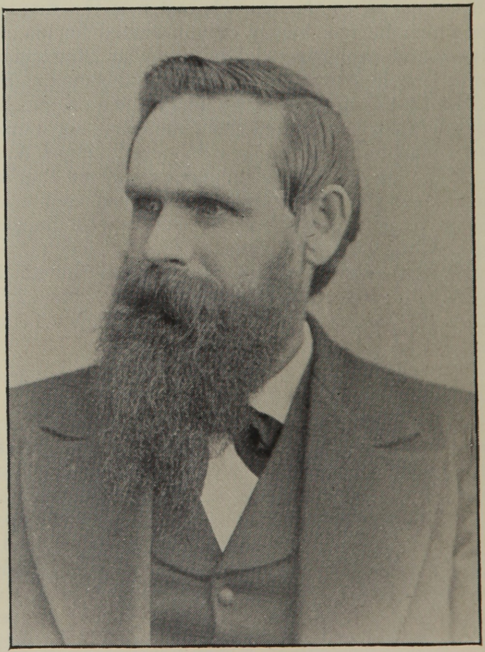
Dr. Wyckoff was a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, secretary from 1871–'82; of the Medical Society of the State of New York, chairman of the publication committee, 1877; was one of the founders of the Brooklyn Pathological Society in 1870; of the New York State Medical Association in 1883; of the Kings County Medical Association in 1887, secretary from 1887–'88, and a member of the executive committee in 1889; member of the Medico-Historical Society, vice-president, 1885–'88. He was one of the editors of the Proceedings of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, 1876–'84. He is the author of "Early Medicine in New York," Transactions of the Medical Society of the State of New York, 1876; "Medicine in Kings County in 1776," Proceedings of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, 1876; "The Adirondacks and Hay Fever," "Summer Mortality and Temperature," *idem*, 1877, 1878; contributions to Toner's governmental report on "Annals of American Medicine," 1874; "American Medical Colleges," Cyclopaedia of Education, 1879; "Vital Statistics of Brooklyn, 1877, 1878, with Tables for 1879–'81," 1885; "Ex-Internes of Bellevue Hospital," *New York Medical Journal*, May 18, 1889; "Sir Edwin Chadwick," *Brooklyn Medical Journal*, September, 1890; and various other articles on vital statistics, meteorology, sanitation, medical history, biography, etc., published in the various medical journals.



RICHARD MORRIS WYCKOFF.

LEWELLYN, Philip Wesley, Clarinda, Iowa, son of Philip and Mary Ann (Osborne) Lewellyn, of Randolph county, Va., was born February 3, 1840, in Delaware county, Ind. He received a common school education, and later was a student at Muncie Seminary and Asbury University, Greencastle, Ind. Commenced the study of medicine in 1861, under Dr. Samuel V. Jump, of New Burlington, Ind.; attended two courses of lectures at the Medical College of Ohio, and was graduated in March, 1865. In June of the same year he entered upon the practice of medicine at Clarinda, his present residence.

Dr. Lewellyn is a member of the American Medical Association; Iowa State Medical Society; Missouri Valley Medical Society; American Public Health Association; Iowa Public Health Association; ex-member of the National Association of Hospital Superintendents; assisted in organizing, and for seven years was a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners. Dr. Lewellyn was elected to the Iowa state senate in 1877, and was a member of the seventeenth and eighteenth general assemblies. During this time and largely through his influence, the law creating the state board of health was enacted. He was appointed a member of the board and continued on it until 1892, occupying the position of president from 1886–'91, and during his term of office commenced the publication of the *Health Bulletin*. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane, Mt. Pleasant, 1882–'89, and became much interested in the study and treatment of insanity. Upon the opening of the State Hospital for Insane, at Clarinda, in 1888, he was made superintendent of the institution and so remained until 1893, when ill health compelled his resignation. After a few months' rest he again resumed general practice. He is a member of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, and has been several times a delegate to its meet-



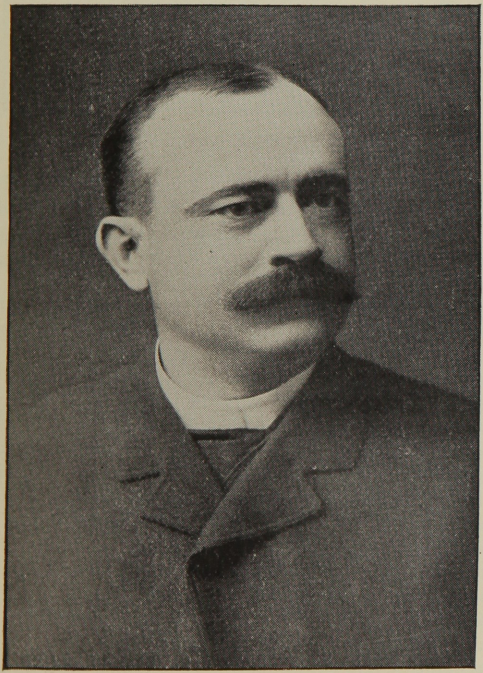
PHILIP WESLEY LEWELLYN.

ings; was a delegate to the National Republican convention of 1880, and was one of the assistant secretaries.

In 1883, Dr. Lewellyn took a post-graduate course in medicine at the Chicago Medical College.

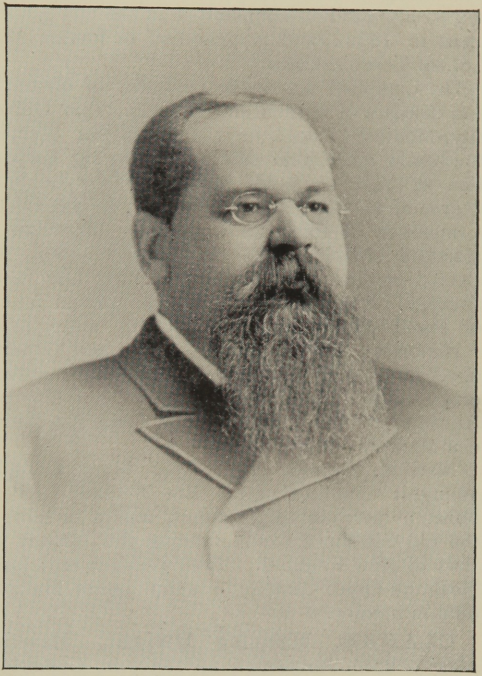
Married, May 30, 1865, Miss Sarah Alice Weidner, of Clarinda, Iowa. Their children are: Harley R. and May Lewellyn.

CARROLL, John Valentine, Fort Belknap Indian Agency, Harlem, Mont., son of James and Mary B. (Welch) Carroll, grandson of John Carroll, was born February 14, 1854, in New York city. He first attended the public schools of New York city; was then two years in Christian Brothers School, same city; and was a student in the Literary Department, Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., sessions of 1871–'72; and at St. Francis Xavier's College, New York city, 1872–'73. He commenced the study of medicine March 1, 1873, in New York city, under Dr. John Lynch of that city, and continued it after entering the military service under Drs. R. B. Benham, and Galen L. Cline, U. S. A.; attended four courses of lectures at the University of the City of New York, Medical Department, and was graduated March 19, 1876. He commenced the practice of medicine in 1875, with his preceptors in New York city, where he continued until 1879; was then at Fort Ellis, Mont., 1879–'80; Fort Assinaboine, Mont., 1880–'88; and since July 20, 1888, has been stationed at the Fort Belknap Indian Agency, Harlem. He was hospital steward, U. S. A., 1879–'88, and has held the position of physician in United States Indian Service since 1888. His only contributions to medical literature have been his reports upon Indian Sanitary hygiene and statistics, transmitted to the honorable commissioner at Washington. He is U. S. pension surgeon for the northern district, Montana, and medical examiner for several life insurance companies. He is a member of the Montana State Medical Society.



JOHN VALENTINE CARROLL.

Dr. Carroll married, in 1882, Miss Matilda Simpson, of St. Paul, Minn. Their children are: John V. Carroll, Jr., and Grace M. Carroll.



JAMES CAMPBELL.

CAMPBELL, James, Hartford, Conn., born March 14, 1848, at Manchester, Conn., is the son of James and Esther (Griswold) Campbell, and grandson of Benjamin Campbell of Sutton, Vt., and of Daniel Griswold of Manchester, Conn. He first attended the common schools of his native town, was then a student at the old academy at Manchester Center, and after that read under the direction of Rev. Henry Loomis, Jr., of Manchester. He commenced the study of medicine in 1867, under the late William Scott of Manchester; attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, and at the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, graduating from the latter in 1871. Immediately after graduation he commenced the practice of medicine in Litchfield, Minn., but the practice was hard, the distances were great, and most of his journeys were made in the saddle. In April, 1872, he went abroad for medical study in Berlin, Prague, and Vienna, and subsequently in Edinborough and London. In 1874, he returned to Connecticut and established himself at Hartford, where he has since remained.

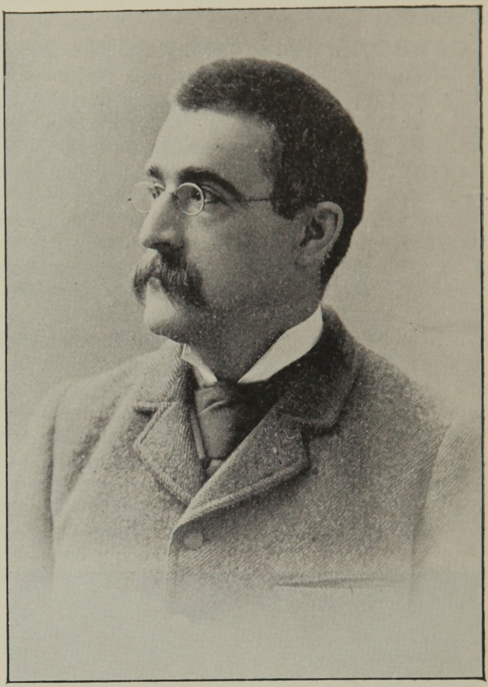
Dr. Campbell is a member of the following societies: Hartford City Medical Society, its secretary from 1875–'77, and for several years a member of its board of censors; Hartford County Medical Society, its secretary, 1879–'84; Connecticut Medical Society, president of its section on obstetrics and gynecology at its centennial meeting in 1892; Pan-American Medical Congress; American Public Health Association; president of Hartford Board of Health since its organization in 1884; member of the Hartford club; Connecticut Sons of the American Revolution; represented his ward as councilman in the city government in 1882; and is president of Ravine Mills Co., of Vernon, Conn.

Dr. Campbell was made professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children, Yale University, Medical School, in 1886, and has occupied the chair since that date. In 1891 the corporation of Yale conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. In 1889 he was elected a member of the staff of visiting physicians to Hartford Hospital, and in February, 1894, was elected medical examiner of the Ætna Life Insurance Co. His writings include the annual reports of the Hartford Board of Health since 1884; "Historical Address on Obstetrics and Gynecology," Connecticut Medical Society, 1892; "Pathology of the Pneumogastric," *ibid.*; "Use and Abuse of Forceps," Proceedings First Pan-American Medical Congress.

Married, October 15, 1874, Mary Cornelia, youngest daughter of the late William C. Pettibone, a merchant of Hartford, and a member of the old Simsbury family, among the earliest settlers of New England. Their children are: James Noël and Grace Campbell; a son, James Malcolm, died in infancy.

CLARKE, Maurice Dwight, Haverhill, Mass., born November 2, 1851, in Cambridge, Mass., is the son of Dr. Moses and Laura Woolsey (Dwight) Clarke, grandson of Greenleaf Clarke. His paternal ancestors settled at Newbury, Mass., soon after the landing at Plymouth, originating one of the noteworthy families of Essex county, his great-grandfather being surgeon-general of the Revolutionary army, and having seven brothers at one time in the Continental service. Dr. Clarke's father, an eminent practitioner of medicine in Cambridge, was for a score of years its city physician and a member of its school board. On his mother's side, Dr. Clarke is descended from the Dwights, Edwardses, and Hookers, who have been prominent in the religious and educational history of Massachusetts and Connecticut, Jonathan Edwards having been the leading theologian of New England, while the Dwights have given two presidents to Yale College.

Dr. Clarke fitted for Harvard University in the Cambridge schools, but, preferring to pursue his studies away from home, entered Amherst College and was graduated, with honors in classics, in 1871. He taught school for a few months, then took up journalism in Manchester, N. H., and wrote a history of that city. He matriculated at the Medical School of Harvard University in 1878, and was graduated in 1881; spent a year and a half in the Boston City Hospital and three months in the Boston Lying-in Hospital, and then, in March, 1883, settled in Haverhill, Mass., where he has since resided. He has performed many of the major and minor surgical operations, among the more notable being the first successful Cæsarian section for the delivery of a monstrosity. He has a large consulting practice; is medical examiner for a number of life insurance companies, and is frequently employed as an expert in medico-legal cases.



MAURICE DWIGHT CLARKE.

Dr. Clarke is a fellow, and one of the councillors, of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and since 1887 has been secretary and treasurer of its branch, the Essex North District Medical Society; has been secretary and treasurer of the Haverhill Medical Club since its organization in 1887; was for three years, 1884–'86, assistant surgeon of the Eighth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia; since 1891 has been city physician, and a member of the board of health of Haverhill; was, for two years following its organization, one of the surgeons of the Haverhill City Hospital, declining a reappointment; since 1890 has been a member of the consulting board of Danvers Lunatic Hospital; and is president of the local board of U. S. pension examining surgeons. Since 1886, Dr. Clarke has been a member of the school board of Haverhill, to the duties of which office he has given much time and attention; is a trustee of Atkinson Academy, Atkinson, N. H.; a member of the Monday Evening club; of the Pentucket club; of the Whittier club; a contributing member of the Haverhill Grand Army of the Republic Post; and a member of the North Congregational society of Haverhill. He is the author of a paper on "Therapeutic Nihilism," Transactions of the Massachusetts Medical Society, 1888.

Married, in 1881, Miss Mary J., daughter of Joseph Willson, of Bellows Falls, Vt., and has two children: Laura Dwight and Dorothy Prentiss.

GETZ, Hiram Landis, Marshalltown, Ia., son of Levi Gross and Maria Long (Landis) Getz, grandson of John Getz, was born November 14, 1850, Lancaster county, Pa. He was educated in the common and High schools of Manheim, Pa.; received private instruction in Latin and German; graduate of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle; student by correspondence at Chautauqua College; and received the honorary degree of A. M., from Iowa College in 1890. He commenced the study of medicine in 1871, with Dr. John M. Dunlap, of Manheim, Pa. He attended two winter terms and one spring and fall term at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and was graduated from the same with special honors in anatomy, March 11, 1874. He also attended lectures and clinics, at Pennsylvania, Will's Ophthalmic, Allen's Obstetrical, and other hospitals, and was connected with some of the Philadelphia free dispensaries. He was also in 1873–'74, an assistant to and student under the late Dr. R. J. Levis of Philadelphia. Dr. Getz has practiced surgery and medicine since his graduation at Marshalltown, Ia. He is a permanent member of the Iowa State Medical Society, and has held the office of second vice-president of the society; permanent member of the American Medical Association; ex-president Iowa Central Medical Association; member of council of the International Medical Congress, 1887; member of the National Association of Railway Surgeons. He was elected professor of physiology, 1882, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, Ill.; professor of obstetrics, surgical diseases of women, and diseases of children, 1884–'87, Iowa College of Physicians and Surgeons, Des Moines, Ia. Elected professor of anatomy and clinical diseases of women, College of Physicians and Surgeons, St. Louis, Mo., 1894, and declined June 22, 1894, on account of federal appointment: assistant surgeon of the Iowa National Guard; member of Governor Boies's staff, 1890–'94; trustee Iowa State Industrial Schools, 1887–'94; has served a number of years as city health officer; is medical director of the Northern Fraternal Insurance Association; was a member of the board of education, 1889–'93; president board of pension surgeons, under Cleveland's administrations; commissioned postmaster of Marshalltown, Ia., by President Cleveland, August 1, 1894, four years' term; district and local surgeon for several railway lines.

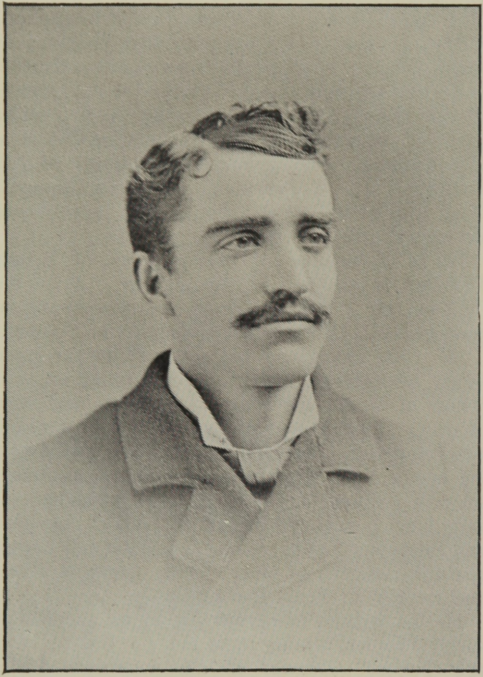
HIRAM LANDIS GETZ.

He is a member of the societies of Knights Templar, Mystic Shrine, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, etc.; was for many years assistant surgeon general, Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias.

Dr. Getz has performed successfully the operations, ovariotomy, tracheotomy, intubation, transfusion of blood, extraction of cataract, and scores of other difficult operations. He has devised a new improved, combined trocar canula and aspirating needle; a new uterine repositor; an antiseptic surgical cabinet; Getz's bicycle stretcher and ambulance; is the designer of Getz's Physicians' and Surgeons' Labor-saving Day-book and Ledger; also the designer of Getz's Daily Conduct Record and Ledger for Penal Institutions.

He has written numerous papers on medical and surgical topics, among them being "Use of Drainage Tubes," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1885; "Incised Injuries of Pharnyx, Œsophagus and Trachea, and their Treatment," *idem.*, March 28, 1885; "Bromide of Ethyl in Labor, and Claims Concerning Recommendation and Priority of Its Use," *idem.*, October, 10, 1885; "Diphtheria," *idem.*, November 11, 1887; "Practical Points in Ruptured Perineum," Transactions American Medical Association, September 15, 1888; "New Improved Combined Trocar and Canulæ and Aspirating Needle," *idem.*, September 25, 1886; "A Query About Cowpox," *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, November 18, 1882; "Use of Anesthetics in Labor," *Medical Record*, February 21, 1880; "An Instrument for the Reduction of Flexions of the Womb," *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, July 29, 1882, translated and published in Switzerland; "The Treatment of Flaps Where Sloughing Occurs," *idem.*, August 21, 1879, translated and published in Germany; "Application of Plaster Dressings," *Iowa State Medical Reporter*, September, 1886; "Diphtheria: Its Etiology and Treatment," *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, September 2, 1884; "Medical Legislation," *Iowa State Medical Reporter*, Vol. II, No. 8; "Causes, Prevention, and Treatment of Chronic Metritis," Transactions Ninth International Medical Congress, Vol. II; "Sanitary Specialists," *Bulletin Iowa State Board of Health*, July, 1893.

Dr. Getz married, May 26, 1874, Miss Mary E. Worley, daughter of Nathan and Susan Worley. The paternal grandmother was the first white female child born where the city of Cincinnati now stands. Their children are: N. Worley, born at Marshalltown, May 12, 1875, was graduated with honors from the High school in 1891, and in 1894 junior in Iowa College; Igerna, born July 13, 1879, junior in Marshalltown High school.



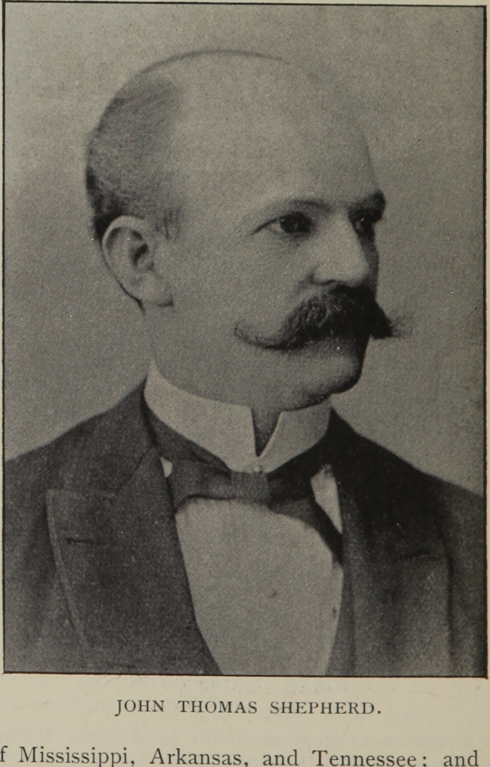
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HERNDON.

HERNDON, Benjamin Franklin, Barbourville, Ky., son of Dr. Oliver Perry and Kizzie R. (Vance) Herndon, grandson of Benjamin F. Herndon, was born July 9, 1853, in Knox county, Ky. Educated in the common schools and Union College, Barbourville, he began to read medicine in 1878, under the direction of his father; attended three courses of lectures at the University of Louisville, Medical Department, and was graduated in 1884. He commenced the practice of medicine the same year at Barbourville, Ky. He is a member of the Mississippi Valley Medical Society; Kentucky State Medical Society; Southeastern Kentucky Medical Society, of which he was president in 1894; and Knox County Medical Society. Member of Eastern Tennessee Medical Society; member of Central Kentucky Medical Society. Took private course in surgery, diseases of children, obstetrics, anatomy, and physiology, under the tutorship of Drs. L. S. McMurtry, R. B. Gilbert, and H. A. Cottell, Louisville, Ky.; attended the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital in the fall and winter of 1894; was appointed medical referee for the Kentucky State Board of Health, 1893, for Knox county. He has been secretary of the United States pension examining board since 1886; health officer of Knox county since 1884; and member of the county board of health. He is a local railway surgeon, and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

His papers, reports, etc., are "The After Treatment of Abortion and Retained Secundines," published in the *Peoria Medical Monthly*; "Perineal Section, External, Without a Guide," published in the Transactions of the Kentucky State Medical Society, (Vol. 3).

Married, February 27, 1883, Miss Sallie Jeffries Ball, of Danville, Ky. Their only child, Charlie F., died in infancy.

SHEPHERD, John Thomas, Chattanooga, Tenn., son of John Walker and Mary (Skinner) Shepherd, grandson of John Shepherd, was born April 21, 1848, in Troup county, Ga. After receiving his preliminary education in the common schools of Georgia, he began the study of medicine, in 1870, at Cartersville, Ga.; attended two courses of medical lectures at the University of Maryland, School of Medicine, with hospital experience at the Maryland Hospital, and was graduated in 1874. He commenced the practice of medicine the same year, at Cartersville, Ga., and remained there until 1885, and since the latter date has been a practitioner in Chattanooga. He is a member of the Tri-State Medical Association of Mississippi, Arkansas, and Tennessee; and of the Chattanooga Medical Society. He has held the position of acting assistant surgeon, United States Marine Hospital Service, since 1888; county physician to Bartow county, Ga., from

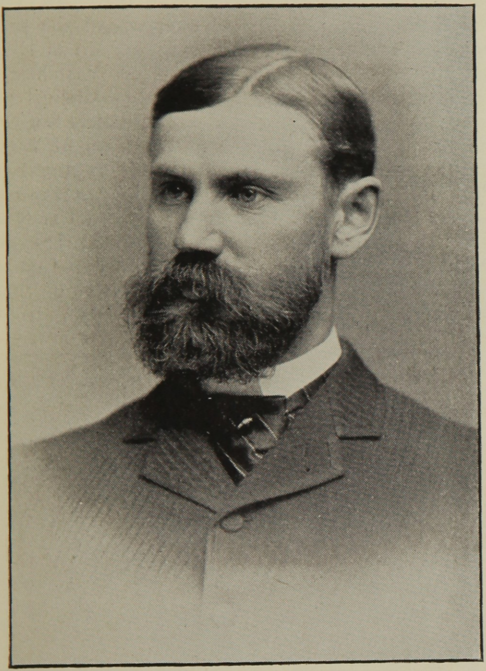


JOHN THOMAS SHEPHERD.

1875–'85. He is a life insurance examiner, and Knight of Pythias.

Married, in October, 1881, Miss Emily L. Schulte, of Charleston, S. C. They have three children: Bert, Paul, and Percy Shepherd.

MILLER, Lewis Hackaliah, Brooklyn, N. Y., son of Horace and Hannah M. (Miller) Miller, grandson of Hezakiah Miller, was born March 16, 1852, at Bedford, N. Y. He was a student at Bedford Academy until 1870, and then at Madison University (now Colgate University), Hamilton, N. Y., where he was graduated A. B., in 1874, and received the degree of A. M., from the same institution in 1877; commenced the study of medicine in 1876, at Katonah, N. Y., under Seth Shove, M. D.; attended three courses of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, and was graduated in March, 1880; also took a special course in diseases of the throat and nose, in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital in 1893. Dr. Miller began to practice medicine in 1880, at Paterson, N. J., remaining there nine months; returned to New York city and filled a regular appointment of hospital interne; was then located in Brewster, N. Y., from October 1, 1881, to May 8, 1893, and since the latter date in Brooklyn.



LEWIS HACKALIAH MILLER.

He is a member of the Medical Society of the State of New York; Medical Society of the County of Kings; Brooklyn Pathological Society; secretary and treasurer of Putnam County Medical Society, 1883–'93, and delegate from the same to the state society in 1884–'88; health officer of the town of South East, 1887–'91; trustee of the First Baptist church, Brewster, N. Y., for seven years, to May 1, 1893; member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Royal Arcanum.

Married, in November, 1885, Miss Florence Mansfield, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Their children are: Florence Camille and Lewis Earl.

CRAIG, Burdette Post, Jersey City, N. J., son of Dr. James and Catharine (Nicholson) Craig, grandson of John Craig, was born November 13, 1864, at Jersey City; educated in private schools and at Hasbrouck Institute, Jersey City, he began to read medicine in 1882, under the direction of his father, James Craig, M. D.; attended four courses, including one spring term, of lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and was graduated November 13, 1885. He was interne in the Connecticut State Hospital, New Haven, from April, 1885, to April, 1886, and in May, following, settled in the practice of medicine in Jersey City. His summers are passed at Glen Spey, N. Y.

Dr. Craig is a member of Hudson County District Medical Society; of the New Jersey Academy of Medicine; and of the New Jersey State Medical Society. He has been attending physician to St. Francis Hospital since 1888, to Christ Hospital since 1892, and to the Home for the Homeless since 1892, and is examining physician for several life insurance companies. He is a member of the Union League Club of New Jersey; of the Palma Club of Jersey City; and of St. Andrews' Society of New Jersey. His practice is confined to medicine and pediatrics.

BURDETTE POST CRAIG.

Married, in 1889, Miss Isabella, daughter of the late George R. Mackenzie, of Glen Spey, N. Y. They have one child, Ross Craig.

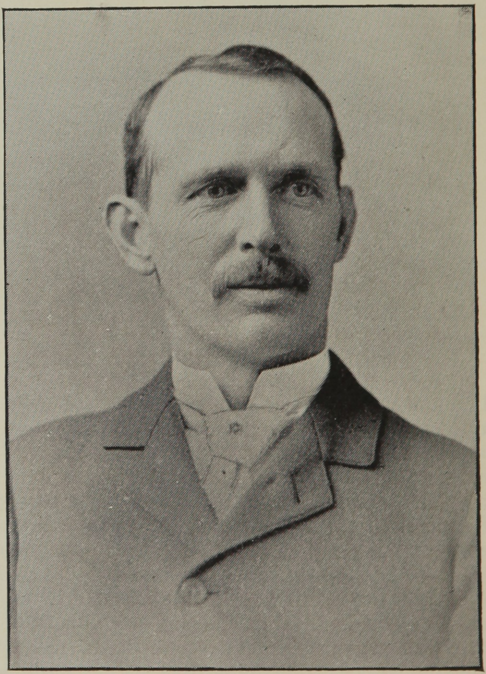
WASHBURN, Wickes, New York city, son of Morgan S. and Nancy C. (Wickes) Washburn, grandson of Jacob Washburn, was born September 19, 1853, at La Grange, N. Y. He was educated at the Oswego Normal and Training School; began to read medicine in 1874, at La Grange, under Dr. Clark A. Nicholson, and later was under the preceptorship of Alfred L. Loomis, M. D.; took a three years' course of study at the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York (University Medical College), and received his degree therefrom in 1877.

WICKES WASHBURN.

Dr. Washburn was assistant physician to the Ward's Island Insane Asylum, 1876–'78, having received the appointment after a competitive examination, and was assistant superintendent of the same institution from January, 1878, to June, 1880. Since the year 1880 he has been engaged in the private practice of medicine in New York city, giving special attention to surgery. Dr. Washburn was lecturer on medical jurisprudence and insanity, University Medical College, 1878–'88; physician to the New York Lying-in Asylum, 1882–'93; and president of the board of physicians to St. Luke's Home for Indigent Females, 1880–'95. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York; and of the Charity Organization Society of New York city. Articles from his pen have been published from time to time in the *Medical Record*, New York city, and in other medical periodicals.

Married, in June, 1880, Miss Mary Pixley, of Great Barrington, Mass. They have no children.

MACNICHOL, Bernard William, Westchester, N. Y., son of Francis and Mary MacNichol, grandson of Francis MacNichol, born April 17, 1858, at Rondout, N. Y., was educated at St. John's College (Rhinecliff), and St. Vincent's College, Westmoreland county, Pa., and was graduated M. A. from the latter; commenced the study of medicine in Philadelphia, 1880, as the private pupil of the late Prof. Samuel W. Gross; remained three full years at Jefferson Medical College (Dr. Gross would take a pupil under no other condition), and was graduated in March, 1884, his essay receiving the first honorable mention in the department of practice of medicine. He also attended a course of lectures at the New York Polyclinic. Dr. MacNichol commenced the practice of medicine in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1884, but after one year there, removed to Westchester. He is a member of Dutchess County Medical Society; and of Westchester County Medical Society. He has been health officer of the town of Westchester since 1886; was instructor in the New York Polyclinic, department of otology, 1889–'93; assistant surgeon to Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital; ophthalmic and aural surgeon to St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, to the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, to Mt. Loretto (an institution on Staten Island with eighteen hundred children), to St. Joseph's Institute for Deaf Mutes, and to St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum of Westchester.

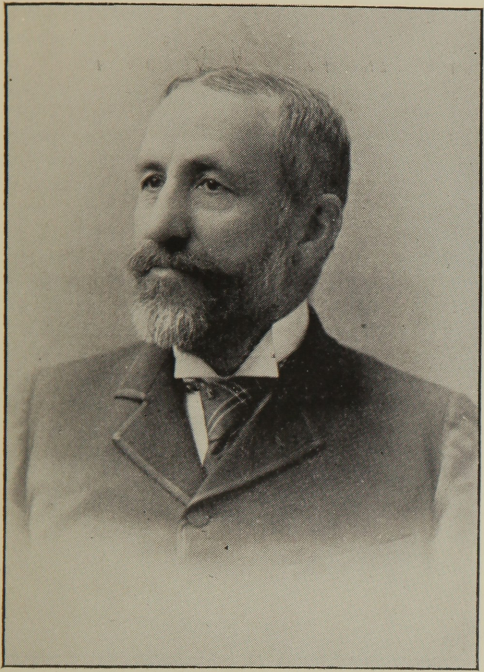


BERNARD WILLIAM MACNICHOL.

Unmarried.

WOODBURY, Louis Augustus, Groveland, Mass., born October 1, 1844, at Salem, N. H., is the son of Washington Woodbury and Dolly Head (Jones) Woodbury, grand-daughter of Gen. Nathaniel Head of Pembroke, N. H., and the grandson of Luke Woodbury, lieutenant in the

Continental Army, 1777. He was educated in the public schools of Concord, N. H., the family having removed there in 1845. He commenced the study of medicine in 1869, at Lawrence, Mass., under Dr. Charles C. Talbot; attended two courses of lectures at Harvard University Medical School; was graduated February 14, 1872, and at once entered the practice of medicine at Groveland. He was a private in the Sixteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, at Port Hudson, Fort Burton, Butte a la Rose.



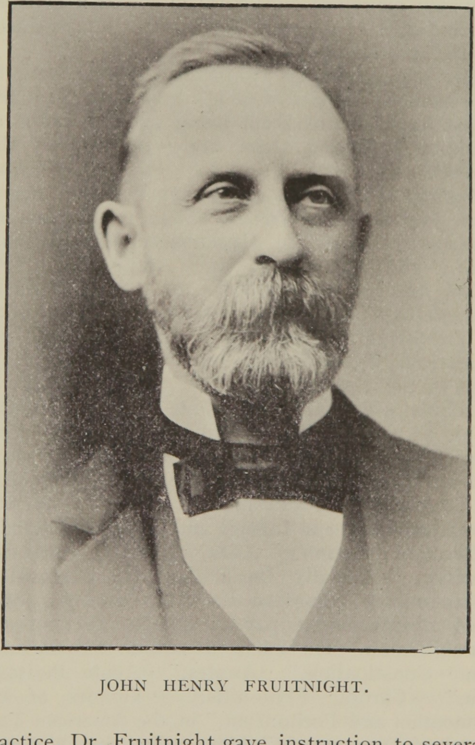
LOUIS AUGUSTUS WOODBURY.

Dr. Woodbury is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society; Haverhill Medical Club; Sons of the American Revolution; Grand Army of the Republic. He is town physician of Groveland; post surgeon, G. A. R.; trustee of the public library; and U. S. examining surgeon for pensions; also a member of Haverhill Commandery, Knights Templar; and a vestryman of Trinity church, Haverhill.

Married, first, in 1869, Miss Alice Chester Stanwood, of North Andover, Mass., who died in May, 1889; married, second, in September, 1890, Miss Helen Ney Robinson, of Portsmouth, N. H.

FRUITNIGHT, John Henry, New York city, born November 9, 1851, in New York city, is the son of John Henry and Sophia (Lemkau) Fruitnight, and grandson of John Henry Fruchtnicht, his parents being natives of the Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, whence they emigrated to New York city about the year 1840. His father enlisted in the army at the age of sixteen, and was assigned to duty in the Queen's body guard, and after becoming a resident of New York carried on a grocery business, but in the panic of 1857 lost everything, which entailed many hardships upon the family.

Dr. Fruitnight attended the public schools of the city and entered the College of the City of New York in 1867, and was graduated in 1872, with the degree of B. A. During this time he was obliged to work out of school hours to help support the family, at whatever he could get to do, earning, when but eleven years old, at one place fifty cents per week for carrying coal from the cellar to the various rooms of the house. He was barely ten years old when he accidentally fell into the Hudson river, while playing on the dock, and narrowly escaped drowning, being rescued by a bystander. During his last two years in college he taught in the public evening school, continuing this during his first year at the medical college. In 1872 he began the study of medicine, under Dr. Charles A. Leale, of New York city; attended lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, whence he was graduated in 1875, with the degree of M. D., and also received the degree of A. M., from the College of the City of New York the same year, 1875, after the presentation of an acceptable thesis. During his last two years in the medical college, and during the first year of practice, Dr. Fruitnight gave instruction to several students privately, in mathematics and languages, giving the instruction during the noon recess, and also teaching in the evening school.



JOHN HENRY FRUITNIGHT.

Dr. Fruitnight began the practice of medicine in New York city, in March, 1875, at first devoting himself chiefly to obstetrics, but finally he became identified with pædiatrics. He was an attending physician to the New York Foundling Asylum, out department, in 1880–'81, but resigned on account of pressure of private work; he is a trustee of St. John's Guild of New York city, and is one of its consulting physicians to St. John's Guild Floating and Seaside Hospitals, New York city. He was one of the organizers, 1891, and is one of the visiting physicians to the St. John's Guild Free Hospital for Children, in New York city.

Dr. Fruitnight is a member of the Northwestern Medical and Surgical Society of New York City, being its secretary, 1881-'85, and its president in 1886; member of the Medical Society of its County of New York; New York Society of Medical Jurisprudence and State Medicine, one of the trustees, 1880–'83; member of the New York Academy of Medicine, being its delegate to the state society, 1880–'83, and the organizer and the first secretary of its section on pædiatrics, 1888; member of the American Academy of Medicine; a charter member and founder of the American Pædiatric Society, by virtue of which membership he is also a member of the American Congress of Physicians and Surgeons; member of Bellevue Hospital Medical College Alumni Association, member of its council since 1880, and second vice-president in 1891.

Dr. Fruitnight is a member of the Central Presbyterian church of New York city, and a member of its board of deacons since 1880, and president of the board since 1884.

Dr. Fruitnight has contributed many papers to the medical societies of which he is a member, the most important of them being upon diseases of children. Among them are "Delivery of the Breech with the Forceps," *Virginia Medical Monthly*, 1877; "Pudendal Hæmatocele," *American Journal of Obstetrics*, 1884; "Induction of Premature Labor in Hyperemesis Gravidatum," *ibid.*, 1891; "Kairine and Antipyrine," *New York Medical Record*, Vol. 29, 1886; "Urinary Concretions in Children," *ibid.*, Vol. 35, 1889; "Treatment of Scarlet Fever," Transaction of the American Pædiatric Society, Vol. 1; "Perityphlitis in the Young," *ibid.*, Vol. 3; "Treatment of Rachitis with Lacto Phosphate of Lime," *ibid.*, Vol. 5; "Status of the Midwife, Legal and Professional," Transactions of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence and State Medicine, 1883–'84; "Compulsory Vaccination," *ibid.*, 1885–'86; "Malarial Fever in Infancy and Early Childhood," *American Journal of Obstetrics*, 1880; "Infantile Scurvy, Especially Its Differential Diagnosis," Transactions American Pædiatric Society, 1894, and several shorter papers, relating to empyema in childhood. He is also the author of the articles on "Constipation," "Ascites," "Acute Peritonitis," "Chronic Peritonitis," "Tumors of the Omentum and Peritoneum," in the American Text Book of Diseases of Children, edited by Dr. Lewis Starr, of Philadelphia.

Dr. Fruitnight married, in 1876, Miss Gertrude Huggins, of New York, who died in 1879; married second, in 1881, Miss Mary Augusta Stewart of Iowa. They have one child, Henry Stewart Fruitnight.

WENZLICK, William, Chicago, Ill., born March 22, 1854, at Milwaukee, Wis., is the son of John and Henriette Wilhelmine (Ludwig) Wenzlick, of Austrian and German birth, respectively, grandson of Martin Wenzlick. He was educated in public and private schools, at the German-American Academy, Milwaukee, matriculated at the Hasting's College of the Law, University of California, graduating LL. B. from the same in 1885; and May 30, of the same year, was admitted to practice as attorney and counselor in the courts of the state of California; matriculated at the Medical School of Harvard University in 1885; attended three courses of lectures at this institution, and was graduated M. D., June 27, 1888. He completed a full course of study at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, December 13, 1888, and from August, 1892, to June, 1893, studied in the hospitals of Paris, Berlin, and Vienna.

WILLIAM WENZLICK.

Dr. Wenzlick practiced medicine in New York from September 20, 1888, to July 17, 1889; was then at Port Townsend, Wash., to April 15, 1892; and at Chicago since July 4, 1893. He is a member of the Medical Society of the State of Washington; and of the American Medical Association.

Married, in 1881, Miss Mary Moody Power Ogilby, of London, Eng.; divorced in 1889, having two children, Austin, born May 18, 1882, in San Francisco, Cal., and Winifred, born February 20, 1885, in London, Eng.

LEROY, Irving Deyo, Pleasant Valley, N. Y., born April 18, 1859, at Highland, N. Y., is the son of Abram and Cornelia (Cookingham) LeRoy, and grandson of Joseph LeRoy, who was of French Huguenot descent, the family having emigrated from France with the Huguenots and established a manor near New Hackensack, N. Y.

Later the family divided into three branches, one establishing LeRoy's Mills in New York, another settling the town of LeRoy in western New York, and the third going to Canada. His mother's ancestors emigrated from Holland and settled in Dutchess county, N. Y.

Dr. LeRoy's preliminary education was obtained in the common schools, the High school, and at Eastman's Business College, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and at Hungerford Collegiate Institute, Adams, N. Y. He commenced the study of medicine in 1880, with Dr. H. L. Cookingham, of Red Hook, N. Y., and later, under the preceptorship of Drs. S. B. Ward, of Albany, and James R. Leaming, of New York city; attended three courses of lectures at Albany Medical College, and was graduated March 9, 1883. On April 1, following, he entered upon the practice of medicine at Poughkeepsie, but in 1884, removed to Pleasant Valley, his residence since that time. In 1883, Dr. LeRoy attended post-graduate lectures at the New York Polyclinic. He is a member of Dutchess County Medical Society; a founder of the New York State Medical Association, and for several years a member of its executive committee. He was health officer of Pleasant Valley, 1888–'94, and an elder in the Presbyterian church of that place.

IRVING DEYO LEROY.

Married, April 7, 1886, Miss Jennie, daughter of the late John B. Duncan, of Pleasant Valley.

WADE, John Henry, Ashland, Ky., son of Alfred and Mary (Rucker) Wade, was born June 18, 1848, in Carter county, Ky. His preparatory education was obtained in the schools of Catlettsburgh, and at the Northeastern Kentucky Normal School; commenced the study of medicine in 1869, at Catlettsburgh, under Dr. James D. Kincaid; attended two courses of lectures at the Louisville Medical College, and was graduated in 1872.

Dr. Wade practiced medicine in Wayne county, West Virginia, from 1872–'76; in Boyd county until 1879, and since that date, in Ashland, Boyd county, Ky.

JOHN HENRY WADE.

Dr. Wade is a member of the Kentucky State Medical Society; of the Northeastern Kentucky Medical Society, president in 1894; of the Boyd County Medical Society; is a Knight Templar; and a member of the Syrian Temple, N. M. S. He has been coroner of Boyd county since 1890.

Married, May 11, 1876, Miss Kate A., daughter of William L. Geiger, of Ashland, who died February 24, 1894, leaving no children.

HODGMAN, Abbott, New York city, born in West Townsend, Mass., November 15, 1832, is the son of the late Benjamin and Mary (Gilson) Hodgman, and the grandson of Benjamin Hodgman, the family having been prominent in affairs in that part of New England since colonial times. He attended the common schools in his native place and completed his preliminary education in the New Hampton Institute, New Hampton, N. H., and the Colby Institute, in New London, N. H.

In 1855, when he was twenty-three years old, he began the study of medicine in West Townsend, under the tuition of Augustus Grosvenor Stickney, M. D., a distinguished practitioner in that region. After having acquired a fundamental knowledge of the subject, under the guidance of his preceptor, he entered Dartmouth Medical

College, Hanover, N. H., where he took one course of lectures. He then went to New York city, and became a student in the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, and remained through two courses of lectures, receiving the degree of M. D., from the last named institution in 1858, and the Valentine Mott silver medal, for a surgical and anatomical preparation of one quarter of the human body. This specimen was placed in Dr. Mott's museum of anatomy.

ABBOTT HODGMAN.

In April of the year of his graduation in medicine, he was appointed to the hospital staff of the city's institutions on Blackwell's Island. He remained in the hospital service on Blackwell's Island for fourteen months, and in July, 1859, opened an office in New York city, and since that time has been there engaged in the active and continuous practice of his profession.

In 1861, he was appointed to the Medical Department of the Prisons of the city and held that office until 1868, when he left the public service for his private practice, which had grown to such proportions by that time, as to demand his undivided attention. During his experience as prison physician, he passed through the cholera epidemic of 1866.

An act of the New York state legislature was passed on June 2, 1884, which created a commission to examine and investigate the condition of the tenement houses of New York city, with the purpose of suggesting such improvements in their methods of building, etc., as might manifest themselves and be for the general alleviation of the suffering of the inmates under the then existing state of things. Dr. Hodgman was named as one of this commission, his colleagues being Gen. Alexander Shaler, the president of the board of health of New York city; Joseph W. Drexel, the banker; Felix Adler; Oswald Ottendorfer; Dr. Moreau Morris; Joseph J. O'Donohue; Gen. Charles F. Wingate, and William P. Esterbrook. The commission performed its duties with painstaking care. They held many sessions, took much testimony, which they were empowered to do under the act, and made personal investigations. After the conclusion of their labors, the commission made an elaborate report recommending many radical improvements in the matter of light, plumbing, ventilation, and methods of construction, etc., which were subsequently carried out in every particular, and which form the basis for the present system of model tenement house building now prevailing in New York city.

During the ceremonies attendant upon the inauguration of President Harrison, March 4, 1889, Dr. Hodgman acted as surgeon of the New York brigade. He is a member of the American Medical Association; the New York Academy of Medicine; the New York State Medical Association; the Medical Society of New York County, and the New York County Medical Association. He is also a member of the Liederkranz Society and other social organizations.

Married, in 1859, Miss Martha Eugenia Keen, who died November 1, 1880. On June 8, 1892, he was married to Miss Rosetta E. Lewis. Four children were born to him: Martha, Sarah K., Jennie A., and Bertie; three of whom survive.

LANE, William Walter, Wilmington, N. C., son of Levin and Margaret Moore (Hill) Lane, grandson of Ezekiel Lane, was born August 12, 1831, at Wrightsville, near Wilmington, N. C. He was educated at the Wilmington High school, St. Timothy's Hall at Catonsville, Md , and at the University of North Carolina, from which he was graduated A. B. in 1852, and subsequently received the degree of A. M. He commenced the study of medicine in 1852, at Greenville, N. C., under Dr. Edward H. Goelet of that place, and Dr. James F. McRee, of Wilmington; attended two courses of lectures at the University of the City of New York, Medical Department, and was graduated in 1855. He spent the year 1856 in medical observation in the hospitals of Paris, France; served as assistant surgeon in the Confederate army, 1862 to 1865. After graduating he traveled through Europe, visiting the principal hospitals. Returning to the United States he became a cotton planter in the Mississippi valley.

Dr. Lane first located in the practice of medicine at Wilmington, N. C., in 1855, and in 1857 removed to Washington, D. C., where he remained until 1858, and then settled in Sunflower county, Miss. In 1870 he returned to Wilmington, his present location.

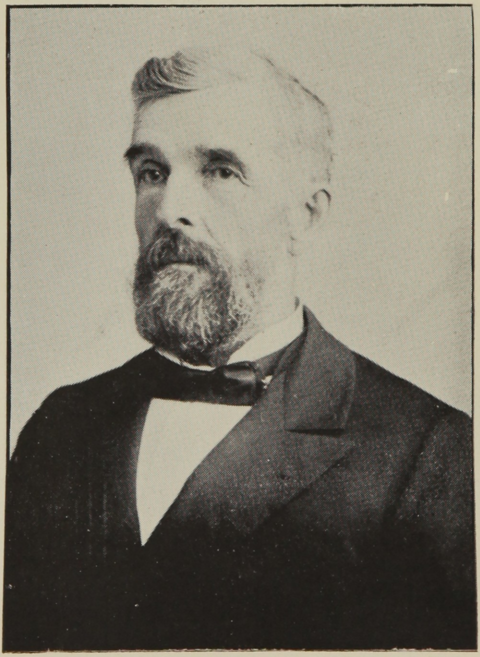
Dr. Lane is a member, and in 1878 was president, of the Wilmington Medical Society; member of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina; city physician; alumnus of Dialectic Society of the University of North Carolina; and member of the Wilmington Library Association. He was surgeon of the U. S. Marine Hospital at Wilmington, N. C., from 1875 to 1879, and has performed most of the important surgical operations, reporting such from time to time in the *North Carolina Medical Journal*. Superintendent and surgeon in charge of Wilmington City Hospital since its organization in 1881. Member of National Association of Railway Surgeons; surgeon of Atlantic Coast Line Railway Company.

WILLIAM WALTER LANE.

ARMSTRONG, Leroy Grant, Boscobel, Wis., son of Robert and Huldah (Grant) Armstrong, grandson of Moses Armstrong, of Orange county, N. Y., was born March 7, 1834, at Courtland, N. Y. His parents removed from Courtland to Groton, N. Y., settling upon a small farm, and in May, 1845, they purchased and settled upon a small farm in Whitewater, Wis. Here the son spent his entire time until his seventeenth year, when he entered the Fort Atkinson Academy, and secured a certificate authorizing him to teach a country school. In this occupation he secured sufficient money for a course at the Wisconsin State University, where he was under the preceptorship of Dr. S. P. Lathrop, professor of chemistry and the natural sciences, 1854–'56. In October of the latter year he matriculated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, coming under the special instruction and guidance of Profs. Daniel Brainard and N. S. Davis, while acting as nurse at the Charity Hospital in Chicago. He attended two full courses and one partial course of lectures during the three years from October, 1856, to February 16, 1859, when he was graduated in a class of thirty-one students, receiving the first prize in surgery, from Professor Brainard, and the second honorable mention before the entire faculty; has also taken one full course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, 1873–'74, with extra courses in surgery and gynecology at Bellevue Hospital, the Woman's Hospital, and the Presbyterian Hospital.

Dr. Armstrong commenced the practice of medicine immediately after graduation in 1859, in partnership with George W. Riddell, M. D., at Palmyra, Wis., which continued for a year and a half. He practised at Fennimore, Wis., from April 28, 1860, to August, 1862, when he accepted a commission as assistant surgeon of the Eight Regiment, Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, going to Corinth, Miss.; was transferred to the Sixth Regiment, Fifth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, and in January, 1865, was commissioned to the full surgeoncy of the Forty-eighth Regiment, Wisconsin Infantry. He went with his regiment to Kansas, and was there made post surgeon, in charge of the post hospital at Fort Scott, afterwards being transferred to the post hospital at Fort Larned, Kansas, and remaining in charge until the expiration of his term of service, February, 1866.

Returning to Wisconsin, Dr. Armstrong opened an office at Boscobel, where he has since remained in continuous practice. He is a member of the Wisconsin State Medical Society, vice-president in 1875, and again in 1887, president in 1888; a member of the American Medical Association; of the Grant County (Wis.) Medical Society; and of the Southwestern Medical Society. He was U. S. examining surgeon for pensions at Boscobel, 1867–'83; health officer of Boscobel; alderman, 1867; mayor of the city of Boscobel in 1889–'90; a


LEROY GRANT ARMSTRONG.

member of the school board, 1868–'92, and as such helped to organize and establish the High school upon a basis that should secure its admission to accredited list of high schools at the Wisconsin State University; was chairman of the board of supervisors, Fennimore, Wis., 1863; is a Republican in politics; and a Congregationalist in religion.

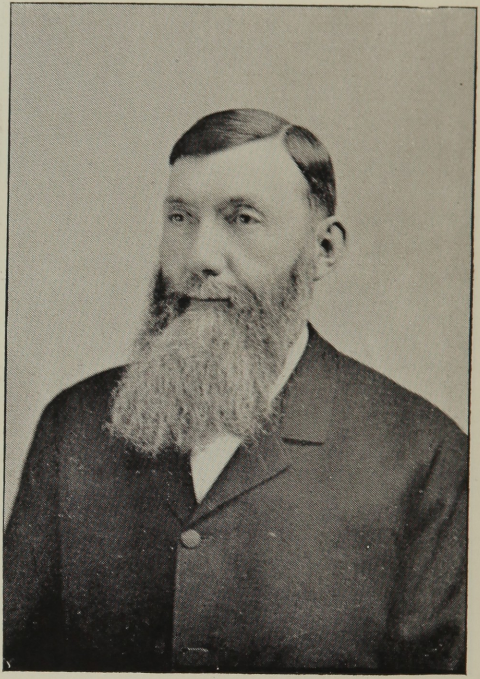
Dr. Armstrong is a general practitioner, and has performed such capital operations, resections, laparotomies, as are met with in an active practice. Among his numerous papers and reports published in transactions of the state and county societies, are several articles upon "Puerperal Convulsions and Their Treatment."

Dr. Armstrong married, January 22, 1861, Miss Sarah D. Bond, of Milton, Wis. Their living children are: Charles A. Armstrong, M. D. (Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., class of 1887), in partnership with his father since 1887; and George G. Armstrong, attorney-at-law, Salt Lake City, Utah.

BIRON, Joseph Frederick Rodolphe, Skowhegan, Me., son of Raphaël Alfred and Hermeline (Dubard de Clermont) Biron, grandson of Augustin Biron, was born January 25, 1866, at Sherbrooke, P. Q. He received a common school education in the Model and High schools, and classical at St. Charles College, Sherbrooke; commenced the study of medicine in 1885, in Montreal, with Dr. Pantaléon Pelletier; attended four courses of lectures at Montreal School of Medicine and Surgery, (Victoria University,) from which he was graduated in March, 1890, and has practised medicine in Skowhegan, Me., since May of the same year. Dr. Biron is a member of the Maine Medical Association; and of Somerset County Medical Association. He was physician to Good Will Home, (for boys,) Skowhegan, 1893; and consulting surgeon to Waterville (Me.) City Hospital, 1892–'93.

JOSEPH FREDERICK RODOLPHE BIRON.

Married, February 25, 1892, Miss Mary Louise Clark Fales, of Foxboro, Mass. Two children: Mary Louise Hermeline, and Hubert Francis Biron.



SILAS PINCKNEY HOLBROOK.

HOLBROOK, Silas Pinckney, East Douglas, Mass., son of George Edwards and Clarissa Adaline (Turner) Holbrook, grandson of Daniel Holbrook, was born November 7, 1837, in Norfolk, Mass, He was educated in Day's Academy, Wrentham Mass., and at Brown University, Providence, R. I., receiving the degree of A. M. in 1859; commenced the study of medicine in Providence in 1860, his medical preceptors being Dr. George W. Carr, of Providence, R. I., Dr. A. A. Gould, of Boston, Mass , and Prof. Joseph Leidy, of Philadelphia, Pa.; attended two courses of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, Medical Department, and was graduated in 1862. Dr. Holbrook commenced the practice of medicine at East Douglas, Mass., in 1863, practised in Boston from 1872–'84, and since the latter date at East Douglas again. He is a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and one of its councillors; member of Worcester County Medical Society; medical doctor in St. Joseph's Home Hospital of Boston, 1877–'83; member of the school board of East Douglas, 1865–'68; medical examiner for several insurance companies; and surgeon for the New York & New England railroad.

Married, in September, 1863, Miss Jennie M. Campbell, of Norfolk, Mass., who died in 1892; married, second, in September, 1893, Mrs. Louise S. Southwick, of Uxbridge, Mass.

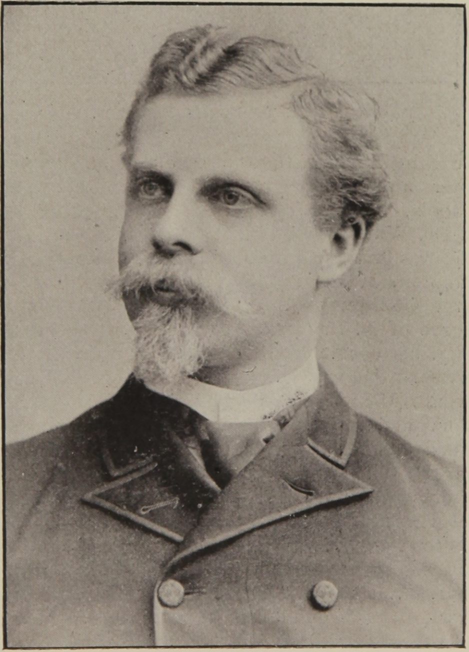
MCCOLLESTER, John Quincy Adams, of Waltham, Mass., son of Silas and Achsah (Holman) McCollester, grandson of Samuel McCollester, was born May 3, 1831, in Marlborough, N. H. He was educated in the district and select schools of the town, at the academies of Fitzwilliam, N. H., Westminster, and South Woodstock, Vt., and Walpole, N. H., and at Norwich University, A. B., 1853, and A. M., 1856. The doctor often refers with pride and satisfaction to his experience as a "country pedagogue" in the Fay District, Walpole, N. H., where he taught three successive winters, the first of which he "boarded 'round." He commenced the study of medicine in 1853, at Marlborough, his preceptors being Dr. James Bachellor of that place, Dr. Washburn, of Vernon, Vt., and Dr. Moriarty, of Deer Island Hospital, at which institution Dr. McCollester was ranking student from May to October, 1855. He attended two courses of medical lectures, one each at Dartmouth Medical College and Jefferson Medical College, being graduated from the latter March 8, 1856. From May 7 to November 1 of the same year he practised medicine in South Deerfield, Mass., from December 1, 1856, to March, 1887, at Groton Junction, now Ayer, Mass., and since the latter date at Waltham.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS MCCOLLESTER.

Dr. McCollester is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society; Middlesex East District Medical Society; Middlesex South District Medical Society; and of Waltham Medical Club. He was examining surgeon for recruits, by appointment of Surgeon-General Dale; Massachusetts volunteer surgeon under Medical Director McClellan, 1862; surgeon of the Fifty-third Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, with the rank of major; U. S. pension examining surgeon; superintending school board, Groton, Mass., before and after the war, in all seven years, and filled the same office in Harvard, Mass., 1872–'75.

Married, first, May 6, 1856, Miss Sarah E. Hazen, of Shirley, Mass., who died May 5, 1858, leaving one child, Anna. He married, second, September 9, 1859, Miss Georgianna L. Hunt, of Groton, Mass. Their children are: Lucretia I., Edward Q., May Emma, Harvey Gray, John F., and H. Hortense.

LEWIS, LeRoy, Auburn, N. Y., son of William and Helen Louisa (Sherman) Lewis, grandson of Edward Lewis, was born January 4, 1855, at Seneca Falls, N. Y. After a literary education at Seneca Falls Academy, he began to study medicine, 1874, under Drs. William A. Swaby and Hiram J. Purdy, of Seneca Falls. Attended two courses of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and was graduated March 12, 1878. Dr. Lewis commenced the practice of medicine in 1878, remaining in Seneca Falls for a short time while his preceptor, Dr. Purdy, took a vacation; was then in Orleans, N. Y., until 1883, and since that date at Auburn. Dr. Lewis is a member of Cayuga County Medical Society, of which he was secretary in 1886 and 1887; member of Central New York Medical Association; and of Masonic bodies and Knights of Pythias. Received honorable mention upon the first prize for the best thesis founded upon original experiments and clinical observations awarded by H. C. Lee, Esq., subject "Investigation of Sewage."



LEROY LEWIS.

Dr. Lewis married, January 14, 1875, Miss Mary Emma Rubert, in Seneca Falls. Their children are: LeRoy, Jr., and Ada Emma.

FULLER, George Ephraim, Monson, Mass., born December 25, 1838, at Wilbraham, Mass., is the son of Jonathan Smith and Abiah (Hyde) Fuller, grandson of Ephraim Fuller, and is of the seventh generation from Edward, brother of Dr. Samuel Fuller, who came to this country in the *Mayflower* in 1620, and settled at Plymouth. After an elementary education in the public schools, he became a clerk in the drug store of Dr. Wm. Holbrook, at Palmer, Mass., 1854–'56; was graduated from Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., in 1859; matriculated at Amherst College, class of 1863, and received the degree of A. B. (extraordinary) from the same in 1893, his course having been interrupted by army service. He was hospital steward of the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, 1861–'64, and as hospital steward of the U. S. army, was stationed at the Army Medical Museum, Washington, D. C., 1864–'66; attended two courses of lectures at the University of Georgetown, Medical Department, and was graduated M. D., in 1865; also took a course of study at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital in 1889.

GEORGE EPHRAIM FULLER.

Dr. Fuller practised medicine in Brimfield, Mass., 1866-'68, and has been located at Monson since the latter year. He is a member of Eastern Hampden Medical Association, president in 1880–'94; of Hampden District Medical Society, vice-president in 1892; of the Massachusetts Medical Society, councillor for several years; of the American Medical Association; of the New England Meteorological Society; president of Monson Free Library since 1877; a director in Monson National bank since 1891; examining surgeon for state aid, 1867–'68; is past master in Day Spring Lodge, F. & A. M.; and surgeon of Marcus Keep Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

Dr. Fuller is the author of papers on "Typhoid Fever," "Eclampsia," "Post Partum Hemorrhage," "Epilepsy," "Diphtheria," etc., read before the various medical societies.

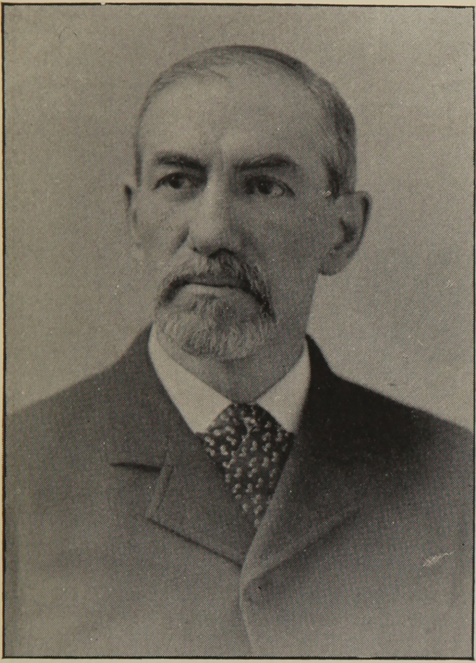
Married, first, in 1865, Miss Hattie S. Green, of Monson, who died in 1876, leaving one child, Alice Green, born in 1866; married, second, in 1877, Miss Carrie F. Field, of Amherst, who died in 1891; married, third, in 1892, Miss Asenath S. Green, of Wales, Mass.

SPECHT, John, West Superior, Wis., son of Sebastian John and Mary (Baken) Specht, was born June 22, 1860, at Black River Falls, Wis. He was graduated from Union High school, Black River Falls, Wis., in 1879, and in 1879–'80 studied medicine in his native town, under Dr. H. B. Cole; attended two courses of medical lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa, from which he was graduated in 1883. He commenced the practice of medicine at Henry, S. Dak., in 1883, and remained there until 1886; was then in Duluth, Minn., six months, and has been a resident of West Superior, Wis., since 1886. He was the founder, and at one time president, of the Douglas County (Wis.) Medical Society; member of the St. Louis County (Minn.) Medical Society; Inter-County Medical Society; and of the Wisconsin State Medical Society.

JOHN SPECHT.

Married, July 22, 1886, Mrs. Maria O. Pardun, of Trout, Wis. Their children are: Ebenezer, Violet, Tressie, living; and one, Sadie, who died at the age of two years and seven months, from scarlet-fever.

CURTIS, Frederic Colton, Albany, N. Y., born October 19, 1843, at Union, S. C., son of Rev. Lupton Warner and Elizabeth (Colton) Curtis, grandson of Harvey Curtis, is of the seventh generation from Henry Curtis, who was born in 1621, at Stratford-on-Avon, Eng., came to America in 1643 and settled in Wethersfield, Conn., where the family remained for three generations; since then at Stockbridge, Mass. His father went South in early life, on account of ill health. His mother, Elizabeth (Colton) Curtis, was a native of Lenox, Mass., a descendant of the Colton family of Longmeadow, Mass.



FREDERIC COLTON CURTIS.

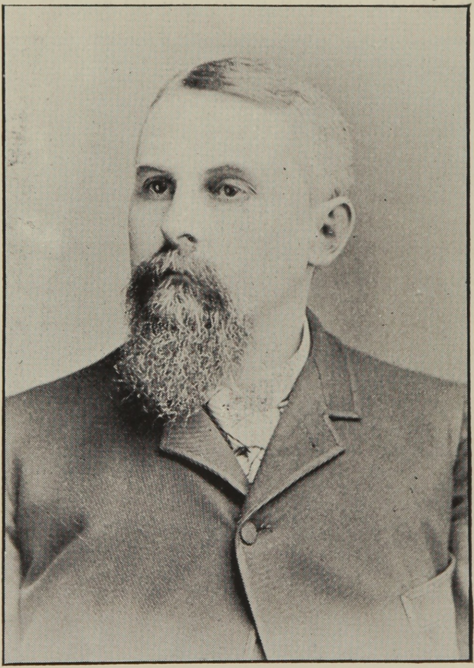
Dr. Curtis attended a boarding school at Longmeadow, Mass., and was graduated from Beloit College, Wis., A. B., in 1866, A. M. in 1869; studied medicine one year, 1867, in the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, and three years at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, graduating from the latter institution in the class of 1870. After a short service as interne at the New York Hospital, he studied a year, 1870, at the University of Vienna, giving special attention to dermatology. He commenced the private practice of medicine in 1872, at Albany, N. Y., being in partnership with Dr. Wm. H. Bailey for the first five years.

Dr. Curtis is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Albany, secretary, 1872–'74, and president, 1878; member of the Medical Society of the State of New York, secretary since 1889; member of the American Public Health Association since 1883; member of the Albany Institute since 1894; was health officer of Albany in 1877; commissioner of the board of health of Albany, since 1887; has been medical investigator of the New York state board of health since 1882; physician to St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, since 1874; to the Albany Hospital since 1876; professor of dermatology in the Albany Medical College since 1880; trustee of Albany County Savings bank since 1886; and of the Albany Female Academy since 1892.

Dr. Curtis prepared and edited the third volume of the Annals of the Medical Society of the County of Albany; was editor of the *Albany Medical Annals*, 1880–'90, besides contributing papers to the leading medical journal of the country. He served four months in the year 1864 as a private soldier in the Fortieth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers.

Married, in 1884, Miss Charlotte E., daughter of Royal Bancroft, of Albany.

LUMSDEN, William James, Elizabeth City, N. C., son of James D. and Elmira (Harris) Lumsden, grandson of William Lumsden of Edinburg, Scotland, was born April 10, 1846, at Greensboro, N. C. He was educated in the common schools and in the Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington, Va.; served two years in the Confederate army, as a volunteer, and commenced the study of medicine in 1866, at South Mills, N. C., under Dr. F. N. Mullen of that place and Dr. J. J. Shannonhouse, of Hertford, N. C.; attended two courses of lectures at the University of Maryland, School of Medicine, and was graduated in March, 1869. He received special instruction in New York at various times under different instructors, mainly Dr. J. Marion Sims, before the days of post-graduate schools. Settled in the practice of medicine, in 1870, at Elizabeth City, N. C., and has since



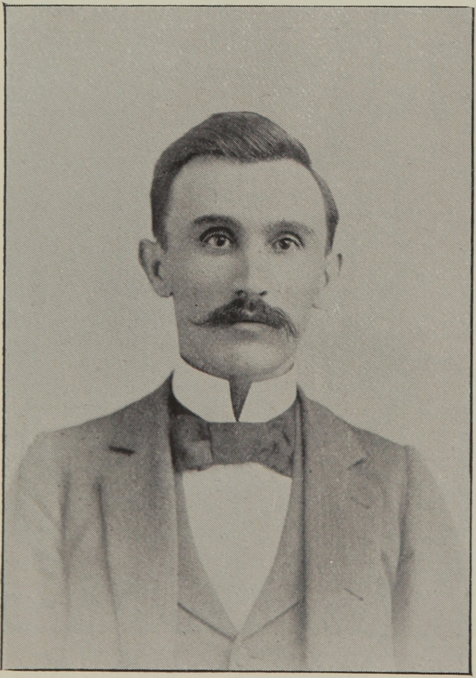
WILLIAM JAMES LUMSDEN.

remained there. He is a member of the American Medical Association; Medical Society of the State of North Carolina; Pasquotank County Medical Society; member of the board of pension examiners; and surgeon of the First Regiment, North Carolina State troops.

Dr. Lumsden gives special attention to surgery and gynecology, and has performed twenty-five consecutive successful lithotomies.

Married, June 29, 1874, Miss Sarah L. Kennedy, of Elizabeth City, N. C.

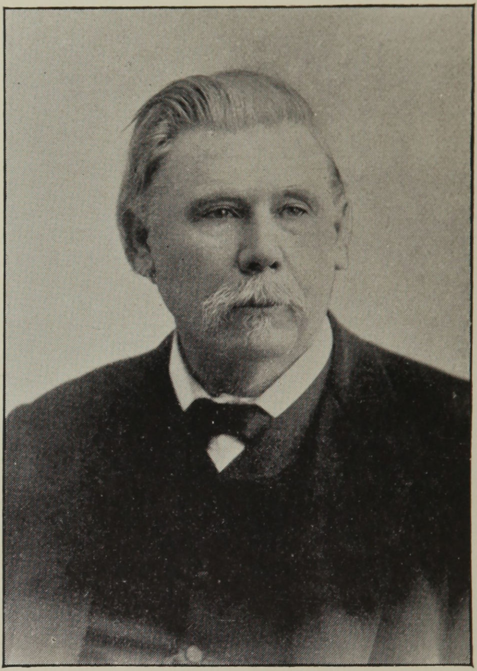
PEAVLER, George Monroe, Bristol, Tenn., son of Henry and Susannah (Farris) Peavler, grandson of Gabriel Peavler, was born October 15, 1858, at Bloomingdale, Tenn. He entered Kingsley Seminary, at Bloomingdale, Tenn., in 1877, and continued a student there four or five years; he afterward became principal of Rotherwood (Tenn.) High school, which position he held four years, and then, in 1885, commenced the study of medicine with Henry J. Peavler, M. D.; attended three courses of medical lectures at the Medical Department, University of Tennessee, and at the Louisville Hospital College of Medicine, and was graduated from the latter in 1889; he also took a post-graduate course at the New York Polyclinic in 1891. He first practised medicine at Lawson, Tenn., remaining there only one year he removed to Bristol, his present residence. He is a member of the Bristol Medical society, of which he has been president; and a member, and at this time (1894) president, of the East Tennessee Medical Association. He was formerly a general practitioner, but now devotes his time exclusively to diseases of the ear, eye, nose, and throat, performing all the operations belonging to this branch of surgery.



GEORGE MONROE PEAVLER.

Married, in 1885, Miss Mollie Harrison, of Bristol, Tenn.

DUDLEY, Marion Jasper, Sonoraville, Ga., born October 4, 1832, at Snow Hill, Ga., is the son of Eden and Mary (Perry) Dudley. His grandfather Dudley was a Revolutionary soldier, and closely related to Governor Dudley of North Carolina.



MARION JASPER DUDLEY.

Educated at Snow Hill and Fairmount Academies, he began to read medicine in 1853, at Fairmount, under Drs. J. M. and R. L. Bogle; attended two courses of lectures at the Medical College of Georgia, Augusta, and was graduated March 3, 1857. He had already commenced the practice of medicine, 1855, at Fairmount, Ga., but after graduating, was two years at Little Prairie before permanently settling at Sonoraville.

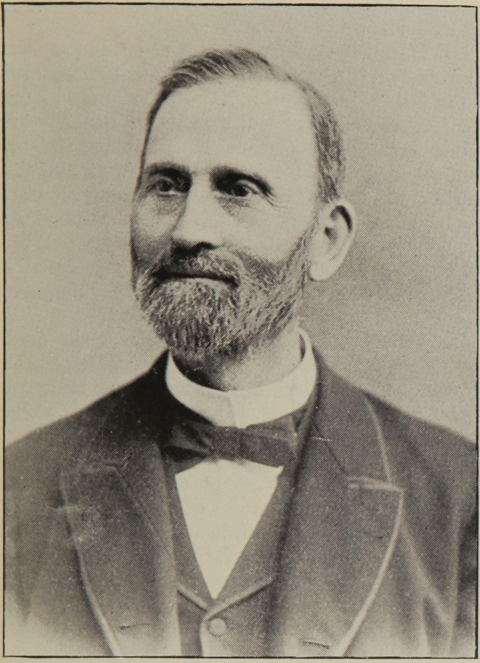
Dr. Dudley is a member of the Medical Association of the State of Georgia; of the Tri-State Medical Association, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee; president of Gordon County Medical Association in 1867; member of Gordon County Medical Examining Board; and surgeon of Gordon County Confederate Veterans' Association. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1877, being chairman of the house committee on lunatic asylum; is a member of the board of trustees of Sonoraville Masonic Institute; is a member of the Baptist church; and a Royal Arch Mason.

Dr. Dudley was surgeon of the Fortieth Georgia Regiment, Confederate States army, 1862–'64.

Married, May 23, 1858, Miss Julia A. Lewis, of

Little Prairie. Their children are: Mary A., deceased; James B. Dudley, A. B., M. D.; Robert L. Dudley, M. D.; B. Lucille Dudley, A. B.; and Master Marion Sims Dudley.

BURTON, Reuben Bigelow, New York city, born June 15, 1827, at Chester, Vt., is the son of Aaron and Susan (Bigelow) Burton, grandson of Aaron Burton, of Andover, Vt., and great-grandson of Jonathan Burton, of Wilton, N. H., who was in the French and Indian war, and at the age of eighteen, 1759, was captain of a company of soldiers stationed at Louisburg after the fall of that fortress. Jonathan Burton was also in the Revolutionary war, being a lieutenant in Captain Barron's regiment at Ticonderoga. Of his maternal ancestors, Joshua Bigelow, who was wounded in King Phillip's War, settled upon the pension lands allowed him by the Colonial government, at Westminster, Mass., in 1692; of his two children, Mercy married Thomas Garfield, from whom was descended President James A. Garfield, while Eliazer Bigelow had a son Jabez, whose son Reuben was Dr. Burton's grandfather.


REUBEN BIGELOW BURTON.

Dr. Burton was educated at the Burr and Burton Seminary, Manchester, Vt., and was graduated from Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., A. B. in 1854, and A. M. in 1857; commenced the study of medicine in 1853, at Dorset, Vt., under Dr. Mason of that place, and Dr. Henry Gray, of Cambridge, N. Y.; attended one course of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Pa., and one course at Albany Medical College, and was graduated there June 12, 1855. He practised medicine at Tarrytown, N. Y., 1855–'57; at Chester, Vt., 1857–'59; and has been a practitioner in New York city since 1859.

Dr. Burton is a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York; of Union College Alumni Association, New York city; was superintendent of schools while a resident of Chester, Vt. His practice is largely in obstetrics.

Married, April 30, 1856, Mrs. Mary A. Johnson, of Tarrytown, N. Y., who died in 1886, leaving a son, Augustus Imbrie Burton, M. D., who died August 31, 1893, from an overdose of chloral. Dr. Burton married, second, August 14, 1887, Miss Catharine Ann Sargood, of New York. Their children are: Ida Eugenie and Reuben Bigelow Burton, Jr.

PRIESTLEY, James Taggart, Des Moines, Iowa, born July 19, 1852, at Northumberland, Pa., is the son of Marks Biddle and Mary McCauley (Taggart) Priestley, grandson of Joseph R. Priestley, and fourth in direct descent from Joseph Priestley, LL. D., F. R. S., the eminent divine, philosopher and scientist, who discovered oxygen gas. Dr. Priestley's paternal grandmother, Frances Dundas Biddle Priestley, was a granddaughter of the late Earl of Dundas of Scotland, and a first cousin to Sir Ralph Abercrombie, both of whom were major-generals in the British army; her paternal grandfather, James Biddle, was a judge of the Admiralty Court, and upon the organization of the state of Pennsylvania after the Revolution was appointed presiding judge of the First Judicial District of Pennsylvania, including the city of Philadelphia, which office he retained until his death in 1797.

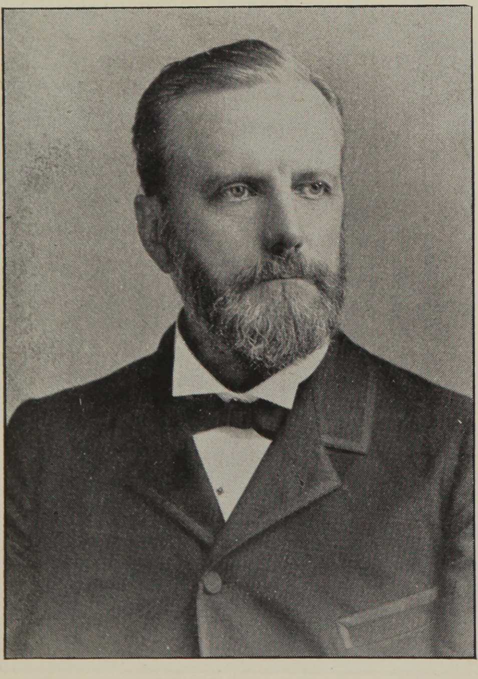
JAMES TAGGART PRIESTLEY.

Dr. James Taggart Priestley was educated at the Lewisburg and Tuscorora academies, Pennsylvania, and at Antioch College, Ohio; commenced the study of medicine in 1871, under the preceptorship of his uncle, Dr. Joseph Priestley, and Dr. William F. Jenks, of Philadelphia, Pa.; attended two winter and one summer courses of lectures at the University of Pennsylania, Department of Medicine, and was graduated in March, 1874. He practised medicine in Northumberland, Pa., until 1876, then removed to Des Moines.

Dr. Priestley is a member of the Polk County (Ia.) Medical Association; of the American Medical Association; of the International Medical Congress; of the Iowa State Medical Society; of the Capital City District Medical Association; and of the Des Moines Academy of Science. He was commissioned surgeon of the Third Regiment, Iowa National Guard, in 1881; was promoted to brigade surgeon in 1885; and has held the office of surgeon-general since February, 1894. He has been senior surgeon to the Des Moines Polyclinic since 1892, and senior surgeon to the Cottage Hospital, Des Moines, since 1890.

Married, April 30, 1874, Miss Clara M., daughter of Col. A. C. Simpson, of Selin's Grove, Pa. Their children are: Dr. Crayke Simpson and Marks Biddle Priestley.

DOUGHTY, William Henry, Augusta, Ga., son of Ebenezer Wesley and Eliza Margaret (Crowell) Doughty, grandson of Ebenezer Doughty, was born February 5, 1836, at Augusta, Ga. He was educated at the academy of Richmond county, Augusta; commenced the study of medicine in 1852, at Augusta; attended two courses of lectures at the Medical College of Georgia, now the Medical Department, University of Georgia, Augusta, and was graduated in March, 1855. Dr. Doughty has been a practitioner of medicine in Augusta since graduating, except when on military duty. He served in the provisional army of the Confederate States from March, 1862, to the close of the war: as surgeon-in-charge of the General Hospital, Macon, Ga.; of Walker's Division Hospital, Lauderdale Springs, Miss.; and of the Second Georgia Hospital, Augusta, Ga. He was examined at Charleston, S. C., by the army examining board, composed of Drs. Eli Geddings, F. M. Robertson, and R. A. Kinloch.



WILLIAM HENRY DOUGHTY.

Dr. Doughty is a member of the Georgia Medical Society; of the American Medical Association; of the Ninth International Medical Congress (Section X, diseases of children); of the American Public Health Association, 1881; of the Tri-State Medical Society of Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee; of the Augusta Academy of Medicine; of the board of trustees of the Augusta Orphan Asylum; ex-member of the Augusta Library and Medical Society; and ex-member of the board of trustees of the Wesleyan Female College, Macon, Ga.

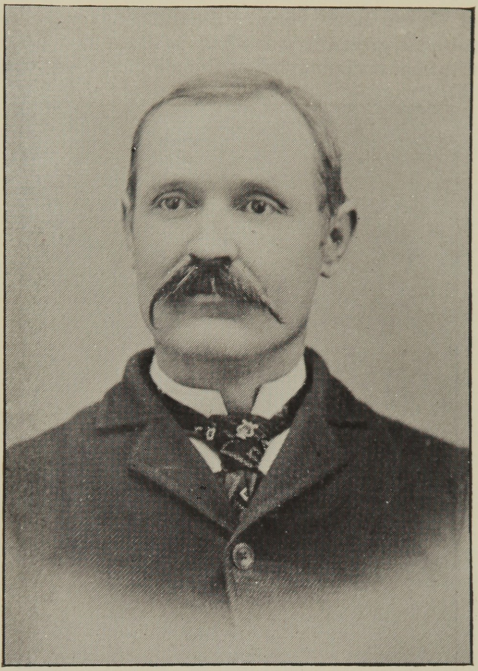
Dr. Doughty was professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the Medical Department, University of Georgia, 1868–'75, resigning on account of the demands of his private practice. Following the panic caused by the yellow-fever in 1876, he was largely instrumental in effecting a reform in the sanitary management of Augusta; the act passed by the legislature of Georgia in 1877, creating a new board of health, asked for by the city council of Augusta, was largely framed by him. As afterward amended it conferred upon the board of health plenary power in all matters pertaining to the public health, the effect of which, in its efficient administration, has been a great reduction in the mortality of the city; the construction of an acceptable system of sewers; and the establishment of sanitation as a necessary public function in the public mind. Dr. Doughty was a member of the board from 1883–'90, and while so serving solved a difficult problem by suggesting a practicable outlet for nearly the entire system of sewers. A special tax of forty thousand dollars, recommended by the board of health, was, by popular vote, levied for its construction.

Dr. Doughty was a frequent contributor to the leading medical journals before the war, especially to the *Southern Medical and Surgical Journal*, organ of the Medical College of Georgia, published at Augusta. This journal was revived for a short time after the close of the war, and he became an assistant editor of it; was also, for a short period, one of the associate editors of the *Richmond and Louisville Medical Journal*, now *Gaillard's Medical Journal*. Among his contributions to the first named journal was an "Essay on the Adaptation of Climate to the Consumptive for a Permanent Residence," published as a serial from May, 1859, to February, 1860, and embracing articles on "Consideration of the Climate of the State of Florida," "A General Comparison of Europe and North America," "A Comparison of the Eastern and Western Slopes of North America," "A Comparison of the Western Slope of North America with the Southern Slope of Europe," "Special Climate of the Pacific Slope," and "A Comparison of the Entire Pacific Slope with the State of

Florida," adopting the most eligible localities of each, with a view to showing its great adaptiveness as a resort for the consumptive; the climatic advantages of Southern California, as at present established, confirm the expectation then foreshadowed from a discussion of the meteorological data in hand; "The Physical Geography of the North Pacific Ocean, the Peculiarities of Its Circulation, and Their Relations to the Climate of the Pacific Coast of the United States," *ibid.*, January, 1864; "Report of Two Cases of Ligature of the Subclavian Artery," *ibid.*, July, 1866; "Atmospheric Distention of the Vagina in the Knee-Chest Posture: Is It the Real Factor, or Simply an Auxiliary in the Reduction of Retro-Displacements of the Uterus?" *American Journal of Obstetrics*, October, 1876; "The Primary Conversion of Occipito-Posterior into Occipito-Anterior Positions of the Vertex, with Cases Illustrating the Practice," *ibid.*, "The Therapeutic Effects and Uses of Mercury as Influenced by the Report of the Edinburg Committee on the Action of the Mercury, Podophyllin and Taraxacum on the Biliary Secretion," Transactions of the Medical Association of the State of Georgia, 1873; "True Method of Treating Dislocations, Upwards and Backwards, of the Scapular End of the Clavicle, with Report of a Case Illustrating the Principle Employed," *Richmond and Louisville Medical Journal*, January, 1876, and *Journal of the American Medical Association*, August, 1891, a further report, with additional cases having been presented to the section of surgery and anatomy of the last named association, at its meeting in Washington, D. C., in May, 1891. In this paper Dr. Doughty claims originality for the discovery and practice of the method illustrated for the reduction and permanent cure of this particular displacement, confessedly difficult and uncertain heretofore—a method based upon anatomical considerations, without pads or pressure upon the joint, which is open to inspection at all times. The foregoing represent only a portion of his contributions to the periodical literature of medicine upon subjects of current interest to the profession. During the thirty-nine years of his professional life, Dr. Doughty has witnessed medical journalism advance from a questionable to its present authoritative position.

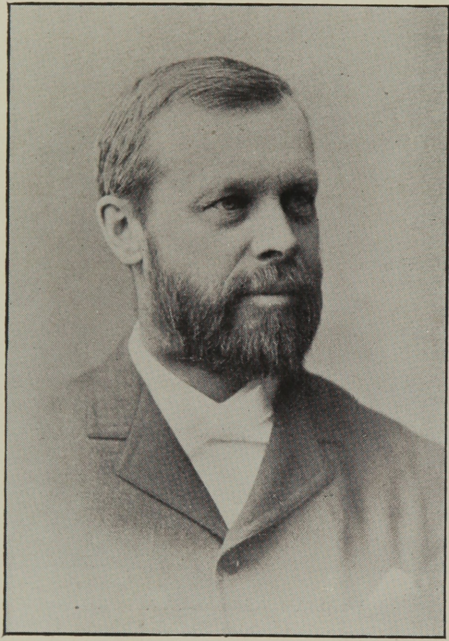
Married, October 11, 1855, Miss Julia Sarah, daughter of Dr. William L. and Julia Sarah Felder, formerly of Sumter District, S. C. Their children are: William H. Doughty, Jr., M. D., professor of anatomy and clinical surgery in the Medical College of Georgia, Medical Department, University of Georgia, Augusta; Julia Sarah; Albert Sumter; Crowella Ruth; Eliza Margaret; Llewellyn Goode; Anna Belle; Camilla Brailsford; Elizabeth Moncreiff; Lucy Alexander; and Clara Louise Doughty.

STAFFORD, William Gaston, Burlington, N. C., son of William and Malinda (Albright) Stafford, grandson of George Stafford, was born January 14, 1850, in Alamance county, N. C. The Civil War interfered very seriously with his early education, but in the intervals of work on the farm he improved to the best of his ability the scanty opportunities for education, and attended Sylvan Academy (a Quaker school), Chatham county, and Graham High School, Graham, N. C. He began the study of medicine in 1876, under Dr. Durant H. Albright, in Alamance county, and entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, the same year, attending one course of lectures. In 1877 he began to practise medicine at Oaks, N. C. A little later, the state medical board being established, he passed the required examination with success. In 1887, he moved to Burlington, N. C. In 1890, he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and was graduated in 1891. He is a member of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina; and of the Alamance County Medical Association. He has devised a derrick to elevate patients from the bed, particularly useful in fracture of the femur, and has also compiled a book on "Surgical Laconics," not yet published.


WILLIAM GASTON STAFFORD.

Married, first, in 1877, Miss Emma Leonette Stroud, of Orange county, N. C., who died in 1889, leaving one son, William Faris Stafford. Married, second, in 1891, Miss Lily Montgomery, of Atlanta, Ga.

JACKSON, James Hathaway, Dansville, N. Y., son of Dr. James Caleb and Lucretia E. (Brewster) Jackson, grandson of Dr. James Jackson, a very early settler of Manlius, N. Y., was born June 11, 1841, at Peterboro, N. Y. His mother was a direct descendant of Elder William Brewster, chief of the Pilgrims. After an academic education, at the Dansville Seminary, he was connected with his father in the management of a hydropathic institution at Dansville, Livingston county, N. Y., which was established in 1858 and was among the first of the larger institutions in this country. He was the business manager of this establishment without interruption until 1873, at which time he took up his medical studies at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York city. Graduating in 1876, he became the chief of the staff of the institution over which he had presided as business manager for so many years. In 1882 this establishment had grown to a leading position as a health institution, accommodating three hundred patients, and having a large family both winter and summer, its patients being drawn from every state and territory in the Union ; also from Canada, the West Indies, and other foreign countries. The main building of the institution was burned in 1882, but Dr. Jackson organized victory out of defeat and there arose from the ashes a magnificent fire-proof brick and iron building, three hundred feet long, fifty feet deep and five stories high, splendidly equipped for hygienic and hydropathic treatment. Until 1893 it was the only fire-proof building for hotel or sanatorium purposes in the country, outside of a city. At present Dr. Jackson is at the head of this institution, which under its present name, the Jackson Sanatorium, has won a national reputation.



JAMES HATHAWAY JACKSON.

Dr. Jackson is a member of the Livingston County Medical Society, and was a member of the advisory council of the Medico-Climatological Association of the World's Fair Auxiliary Congress. He has for four years been contributor and editor of one of the oldest health journals in this country, *The Laws of Life and Journal of Health*, which has just concluded its thirty-sixth year of publication. He is a Mason, Royal Arch Chapter.

Married, in 1864, Miss Kate Johnson, of Sturbridge, Mass., a graduate of the College of the New York Infirmary for Women, sometimes designated as the Blackwell Medical College, and who associated herself with him in the medical conduct of the Sanatorium, then known as Our Home Hygienic Institute of Dansville, New York.

JACKSON, Kate Johnson, daughter of Hon. Emerson and Hannah (Arnold) Johnson, granddaughter of James Johnson, was born April 7, 1841, at Sturbridge, Mass. After completing the course of study at Hopedale Academy and Hartford High school she took up the study of stenography, at first as a pastime, but finally became interested in it as a profession and accepted the position of stenographer at the Jackson Sanatorium, Dansville, N. Y., and held it for several years. In 1864 she married Dr. James H. Jackson, who at that time was business manager of the health institution which now bears his name. A few years later he entered the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and she, being in hearty sympathy with his chosen work, began a course of study at the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary, and was graduated in 1877 as the valedictorian of her class. She at once assumed professional duties and responsibilities in the Jackson Sanatorium, and for some years had charge of the gynecological department of the institution. In 1881 she took a private course in gynecology under Dr. H. T. Hanks of New York city. She now devotes herself to general medicine and sanitary work in the Sanatorium, besides lecturing on health and kindred topics.

KATE JOHNSON JACKSON.

Dr. Jackson is a member of the Livingston County Medical Society; Woman's Christian Temperance Union; King's Daughters; Red Cross Association; and formerly of Sorosis. Her more important literary work includes articles on Hygiene and Hydro-therapy, in connection with assistant editorship of the *Laws of Life*, a family health journal, and she is the author of a paper on "Heathful Dress," written for and published in the *North American Review*.

Dr. Jackson has one son, James Arthur Jackson, who has entered upon the study of medicine as his chosen profession.

WILLIAM QUAIL SKILLING.

SKILLING, William Quail, Lonaconing, Md., son of Dr. John Dobbins and Mary (Quail) Skilling, grandson of William Skilling, was born October 20, 1859, at Ashland, Ohio. His preparatory education was obtained in the public schools of Lonaconing, and at New Windsor College, from which he received the degree of A.B., in 1881, and A.M., 1884. He commenced the study of medicine in 1878 with his father; attended two summer and two winter courses of lectures at the University of Maryland, School of Medicine, was graduated March 15, 1883, and immediately commenced the practice of medicine at Lonaconing. A portion of the year 1887 was spent in attending the surgical clinics at the hospitals of New York and Baltimore, He is a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland; American Medical Association; Tri-State Medical Association, (Western Pennsylvania, Western Maryland and Western Virginia); Allegany County Medical Society; Alumni Association of the University of Maryland; and of the Ninth International Medical Congress; local railway surgeon and medical examiner for several life insurance companies.

Dr. Skilling is not a specialist, but has, during the past ten years, attended very many obstetrical cases and has performed most of the capital surgical operations. His more important writings are: "Intra-Peritoneal Rupture of the Bladder, recovery without Laparotomy;" "Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis at Lonaconing, 1893;" "Double Synchronous Amputation, result of railway injury, boy nine years old, recovery;" and "Abdominal Section by Cow Horn." Dr. Skilling is a member of various Masonic orders in Maryland.

Married, September 20, 1883, Miss Charlotte Wiestling Kuhn, of Mont Alto, Pa. They have three children: William Knepper, Charlotte Quail, and John Galen Skilling.

CRAFTS, Leo Melville, Minneapolis, Minn., born October 3, 1863, at Minneapolis, Minn., son of Major Amasa, who died in Minneapolis in 1893, aged 85 years, and Mary Jane (Henry) Crafts, and grandson of Moses Crafts, is descended from one of the oldest families in America, the Crafts settling in Roxbury, Mass., in 1630, and the Stones (another branch) in Cambridge, on the present site of Mount Auburn cemetery, in 1635, which was the family estate for more than two hundred years and was called "Sweet Auburn." Of his ancestors, Maj. Gen. Humphrey Atherton and Capt. Thomas Crafts were among the defenders of Boston during the Revolution, while Caroline F. Orne, authoress, and Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, author and preacher, are near relatives.

LEO MELVILLE CRAFTS.

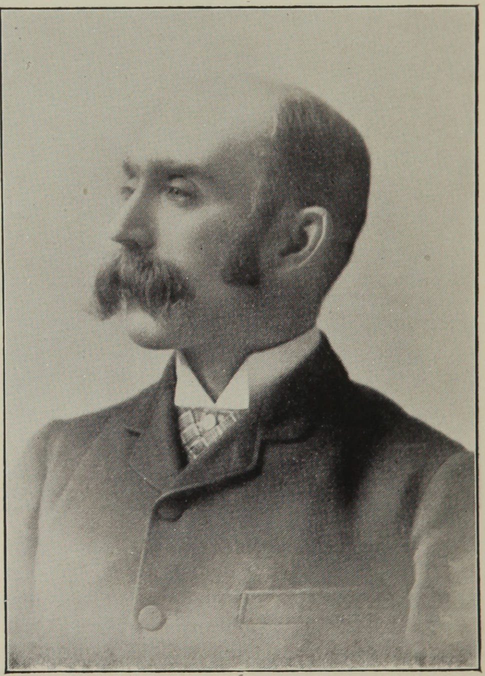
Dr. Crafts was educated in the Minneapolis public schools, and was graduated B. L., from the State University of Minnesota, in 1886, playing on the foot-ball team three years, and taking the championship as the best all-round athlete at the university one year. He was civil engineer for a large land company for a few months following graduation, and the following season was offered the position of chief engineer by the same company, but preferred to continue the study of medicine. He matriculated at the Medical School of Harvard University in the fall of 1886; attended four courses of lectures, and was graduated in 1890, with one of the highest ranks in the class.

Dr. Crafts was house physician to Boston City Hospital from July, 1889, to July, 1891; has been clinical professor of nervous diseases and of the physiology of the nervous system, Minneapolis College of Physicians and Surgeons, since 1893; neurologist to the Good Samaritan Hospital and Dispensary since 1893, being secretary and treasurer of the visiting staff of this institution and member of its board of directors; and visiting neurologist to the Minneapolis City Hospital since June, 1894.

Dr. Crafts is a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society; member of Harvard Medical Alumni Association; of Boston City Hospital Club; of the Minnesota State Medical Society; of Hennepin County Medical Society; of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, 1894; of the Minneapolis Board of Trade; of the Minneapolis branch of the Western Society for the Suppression of Vice (an organization established in the great western cities, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Cincinnati, etc., especially to suppress obscene literature,) and is treasurer, a member of the board of directors and of the executive committee of the society; of the Minnesota Harvard Club; of the Minnesota Congregational Club; and of the Minnesota Sunday-school Association, of which he was president in 1893, reëlected in 1894.

Dr. Crafts has edited the *Minnesota Sunday-School Herald* since 1893. He read before the State Medical Society, section of nervous diseases, papers on "Spinal Concussion in Its Relation to Chronic Disease of the Cord," 1892, and "The Sensory Manifestations of Hysteria," 1893; and is the author of a clinical lecture on "Primary Lateral Sclerosis, Aphasia, and Associated Disturbances, Lithaemic Neurasthenia, and Progressive Bulbar Paralysis," written by request for the *International Clinics*, 1894. In 1894, Dr. Crafts engaged in original work in experimental psychology and criminology at the University of Minnesota, for the degree of Ph. D. Unmarried.

BRYCE, Peter Henderson, Toronto, Ontario, son of George and Catharine (Henderson) Bryce, grandson of John Bryce, Doune, Scotland, was born August 17, 1853, at Mount Pleasant, Brant County, Ontario, Canada. His early education was obtained at the Mount Pleasant Grammar school; his preparatory education at Upper Canada College, Toronto, from which he entered the Arts Department of Toronto University. After winning scholarships and prizes he graduated in 1876 with the degree of B.A. at the end of a four years' course, carrying off the gold medal in the Department of Natural Sciences and the McMurrich silver medal for a practical science essay in geology. During the two years following he was professor of science and applied chemistry at the Agricultural College of the Province. During this time he took the further degree of A.M. at his university and returned to it in 1878 to complete his studies in medicine. He graduated in this department in 1880, taking the class scholarship and winning the university first silver and star silver medals, the latter for special proficiency in anatomy, physiology, and pathology. The same year he proceeded to Edinburgh and obtained after a short period his degrees of licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh. He thereafter for some months pursued special studies in medicine proper under Sir Grainger Stewart, George Balfour, Simpson, etc. He proceeded from Edinburgh to Paris and engaged especially in neurological studies under Charcot, Brown-Sequard, Richet, and Meyer.



PETER HENDERSON BRYCE.

Dr. Bryce began the practice of his profession in Guelph, Canada, in 1881, where he remained for a year, when he was asked by the Ontario government to accept the position of secretary of the Provincial Board of Health then established by a special act. He entered upon his new duties in May, 1882, and as executive health officer for Ontario has ever since been specially engaged in public health work. He was likewise engaged in general practice until 1890, but the burden of official work becoming too great he has since then devoted his time wholly to the latter work. In 1892 Dr. Bryce was made deputy registrar-general for the Province and as such has charge of vital statistics.

Since his student days Dr. Bryce has done a large amount of literary work. At his university he won the first prize for a literary essay open to the whole university; he published several monographs on agricultural and climatological subjects, while in 1881 he presented a monograph, to be found in the Transactions of the Canadian Institute, 1882, on "Hypnotism," with notes on a case in practice, the first reported in Ontario.

Since 1882 he has prepared the yearly reports of the Provincial Board of Health, in which were found many valuable papers on special subjects, notably on "Malaria" in the report for 1883, "History of Small-pox in Ontario" in the report for 1885, "Diphtheria" in the report for 1887, "Sewerage Disposal" in the report for 1888, "History of Cholera in Canada" in the report for 1891, and many other papers on sewerage, public water supplies, ventilation, etc.

Dr. Bryce has been an active member of the American Public Health Association since 1883 and has contributed many papers to be found in the transactions. Among them are: "Small-pox in Canada, and the Method of Dealing with it in the Different Provinces," Reports and Papers of the American Public Health Association, Vol. XI; "Decomposition of Albuminoid Substances, and some Sanitary Problems Connected Therewith," *ibid.*, Vol. XII; "Underground Waters as Sources of Public Water Supplies in Ontario," *ibid.*, Vol. XVI; "The Present Position of the Milk Supply Problem from the Public Health Standpoint, and some Practical Methods for Securing Safe Public Supplies," *ibid.*, Vol. XVII; "Practical Difficulties of Medical Health Officers and Physicians in Dealing with Suspected Cases of Diphtheria," *ibid.*, Vol. XX.

Other articles by him will be found in different medical journals and the proceedings of different associations. Some of these are, "House Atmospheres, or Artificial Climates," International Medical Congress, Washington, D. C., 1887; "Influence of Forests on Rainfall," report of the Nashville conference of State Boards of Health, 1889; "Influence of Forests on Health," report of the American Forestry Association, 1889; "The Student in Relation to Physical Culture," *Knox College Journal*, 1892; "Report on the Pollution of Streams," report National Conference State Boards of Health, 1892; "The Care of the Voice and the Influence thereon of the Nerve Force," *Annals of Hygiene*, 1893.

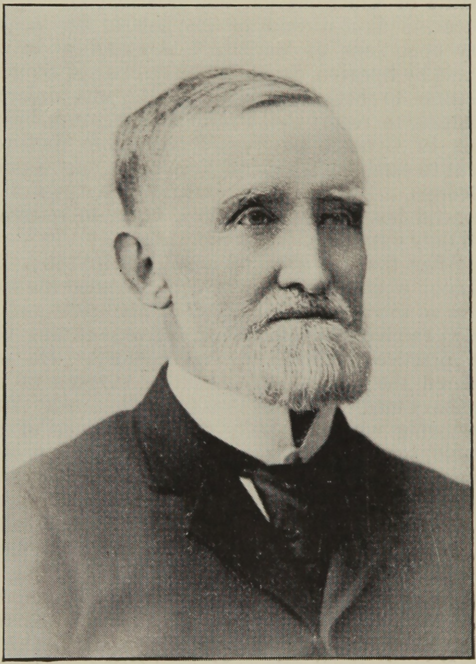
In 1889 Dr. Bryce was made a royal commissioner for Ontario to investigate an epidemic of venereal diseases in horses, and published a report thereon. He published in 1894 a comprehensive "Report on Consumption in Man and Animals in Ontario."

In 1886 he was appointed to, and still holds, the position of secretary of the Association of Executive Health Officers of Ontario, and many valuable papers from his pen will be found in the annual reports of the association. He edited *Medical Science*, a medical and sanitary journal, in 1887 and 1888, and contributed the series of monographs in Wood's Handbook of Medical Sciences on "Climates Favorable to Consumptives," "Zymotic Diseases," and "State Medicine." Several articles in literary magazines have also been written by him.

He is a member of various societies, as, the Canada Medical Association; the Ontario Medical Association; the Canadian Institute; the Toronto Medical Society; the American Medical Association; American Public Health Association; was English speaking secretary of the section on hygiene, climatology, and demography of the International Medical Congress, Washington, D. C., 1887, and of the Pan-American Medical Congress in 1893; and was secretary of the Cholera Commission of the International Conference of State Boards of Health in 1892.

Dr. Bryce was married in 1882 to Kate Lynde Pardon, of Whitby, Ontario. Their children are: George Pardon, Peter Innes, W. Forbes Mackenzie, Henderson Lynde, and Jean Alexandra.

GASTON, James McFadden, Atlanta, Ga., son of Dr. John Brown and Polly (Buford) Gaston, grandson of Joseph Gaston, was born December 27, 1824, near Chester, S. C. He attended the common schools of his native county, and obtained an academic education at Russell Place in Kershaw District. At the age of sixteen he entered the South Carolina College, Columbia, and was graduated A. B., in December, 1843; commenced the study of medicine in 1843 at his home in Chester, under the direction of his father, Dr. John B. Gaston; attended one course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, Medical Department, and one course at the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, receiving from this institution the degree of M. D., March 6, 1846. He immediately entered upon the practice of medicine in Chester District, S. C., in partnership with his father, which relation was continued until the fall of 1852, when he removed to Columbia, S. C. At the opening of the Civil War, Dr. Gaston enlisted



JAMES MCFADDEN GASTON.

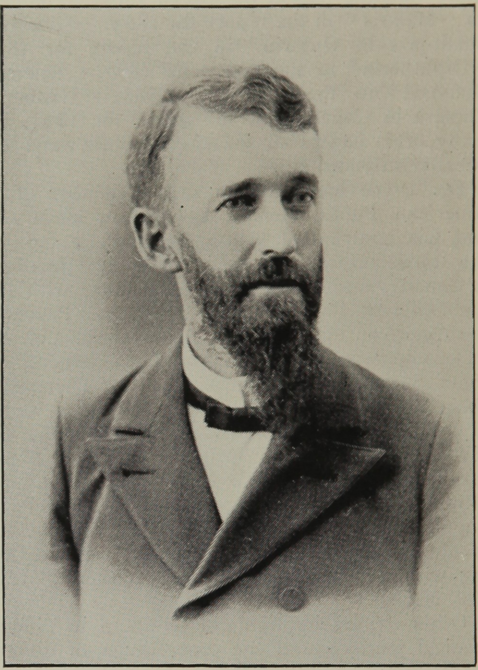
in the Columbia Grays, and entered service at Morris Island, where he was appointed chief surgeon of the South Carolina forces under the command of Brigadier-General M. L. Bonham. Surgeon Gaston accompanied General Bonham to Richmond, Va., and when the troops were removed to Manassas, he was assigned as medical director of the department, under Brigadier-General G. T. Beauregard. After the first Battle of Manassas, Dr. Gaston, at his own request, was transferred by General Beauregard to the Third Brigade South Carolina Volunteers, under Brigadier-General R. H. Anderson, until this officer was appointed major-general. Dr. Gaston was then promoted to chief surgeon of his division, and participated in Virginia and Pennsylvania campaigns. By special order of the surgeon-general, Dr. Gaston went to the relief of the wounded after the Battle of Chickamauga, and assisted Dr. S. H. Stout, medical director of hospitals in the secondary operations at Marietta. An application was made by Surgeon Stout for the transfer of Surgeon Gaston to his department, but he was ordered, instead, to report to the medical director of hospitals in General Beauregard's division, and was sent to establish a general hospital at Fort Gaines, Georgia. He was subsequently in charge of a general hospital at Fort Valley, where he remained on duty until the close of the war.

After the cessation of hostilities in 1865, Dr. Gaston went to Brazil, where he attended the lectures of the Imperial Academy of Medicine, and in 1873 received the *ad eundem* degree, entitling him to practice medicine in that country. He was offered the position of consulting surgeon of the military medical staff of Brazil, but declined. After removing with his family to the Province of St. Paulo, in 1867, Dr. Gaston practised his profession six years in the interior towns. In 1874 he removed to the city of Campinas, Brazil, and practised medicine there until his return to the United States in 1883, since which time Atlanta has been his permanent residence. Soon after settling in Atlanta, he opened a surgical infirmary in connection with his surgical practice, and in 1884 was elected professor of the principles and practice of medicine in the Southern Medical College, Atlanta, to which he has since devoted his best energies.

Dr. Gaston has made experiments upon dogs for the formation of a communication between the gall bladder and the duodenum, or upper portion of the small intestine. He also introduced the abdominal spring pessary, upon which the McIntosh instrument has been extensively employed in recent years. Of his medical papers, those treating of carbuncle, erysipelas, yellow-fever inoculation, appendicitis, ovariotomy, traumatism of the chest, and surgery of the gall bladder and ducts, have received the greatest consideration.

Dr. Gaston is a member of the American Medical Association, chairman of its surgical section, 1891–'92; of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, president in 1892; of the American Academy of Medicine, president in 1895; of the Medical Association of Georgia; and of the American Surgical Association.

Married, November 2, 1852, Miss Sue G. Brumby, daughter of Professor R. T. Brumby, of the University of South Carolina, Columbia. Of their ten children, the following are living: Mrs. Mary Bufford Cresham, Mrs. Keziah Brevard Kolb, Mrs. Nannie Thornwell Blackford, Mrs. Kate Shaw, Mrs. Susan Eloise Gay, and Dr. James McFadden Gaston, Jr.



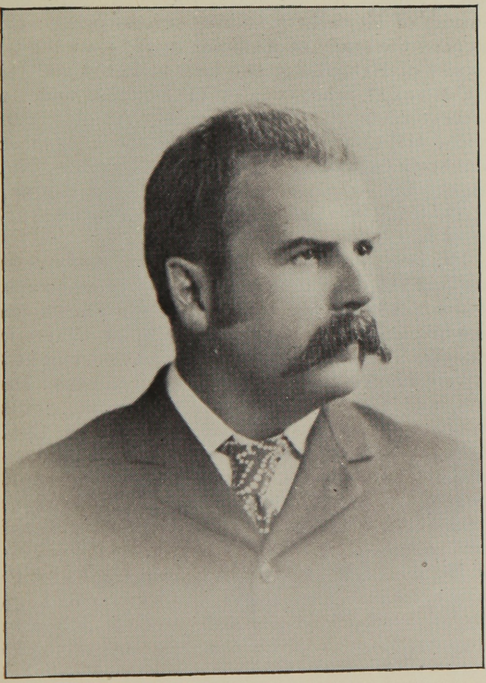
CHARLES S. COPE.

COPE, Charles, S., Ionia, Mich., born August 5, 1850, at Colerain, Ohio, is the son of Dr. Caleb H. and Julia A. (French) Cope, grandson of George Cope, of Quaker origin. He was educated in the district schools of Ohio; commenced the study of medicine in 1868, under the direction of his elder brother, Dr. Isaac G. Cope, and his father, and taught school continuously, winter and summer, from that year until 1872, pursuing his medical studies meanwhile. He studied dentistry and medicine during the year 1873, in the office of his cousin, Dr. Joel Wood, a dentist of Smithfield, Ohio, and in 1874 matriculated at Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, attending one course of lectures; in 1875 he entered the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and was graduated June 22 of that year.

Dr. Cope entered upon the practice of medicine with his brother and his father at Colerain immediately after graduation, but in the summer of 1876 went to Wheeling, W. Va.; in March, 1877, removed to Shelby, Ohio, forming a partnership with Dr. Calvin McMillin of that place, which continued for about one year, when Dr. Cope determined to go further west; practised in Edmore, Mich., 1878–'86; and at Ionia since the latter year.

Dr. Cope is a member of the Michigan State Medical Society; ex-member of the Medical Society of the County of Ohio, and City of Wheeling, W. Va.; of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Eastern Ohio; and of the Union Medical Society of Northern Michigan, secretary in 1888. Before these societies he has read papers on "Cholera Infantum," *Medical Age*, 1888; "Action of Acetate of Potash in Rheumatism," 1883; "Action of Carbolic Acid in Wounds;" "Some Measures Found Useful in Sustaining Our Patients in Wasting Diseases;" "The Use of Undiluted Carbolic Acid in Minor Surgery," 1889; "The Importance of Rest in Securing Uterine Involution," 1889; "Treatment of Acute and Chronic Rheumatism," 1890; "One Day With the Village Doctor," 1891; "Three Unique Cases in Surgery," 1892; "How to Make an Aseptic, Inexpensive, and Easily Constructed Female Catheter," 1893; and "Infant Feeding," 1894, published in the November *Food*. Dr. Cope is a member of the Church of Christ, Ionia, Mich.

Married, April 23, 1879, Miss Amna Merriam, a student at the Oberlin, Ohio, Conservatory of Music, and a daughter of the late Lauren Merriam, of Michigan. Their children are: Otis and Persis, twins, born in 1880; L. C. and Nonee, twins, born in 1884; Louise Roller, 1890; Miriam and a boy, twins, 1892, the boy lived but one day; and Almon W., 1894. Persis died in 1882.



JOHN ARTHUR IRWIN.

IRWIN, John Arthur, New York city, born June 17, 1853, in Ireland, is the youngest son of John Irwin, who was high-sheriff of Sligo, Ireland, in 1852. He is a direct descendant of Sir William de Irwin, the armour-bearer of King Robert Bruce, who received from the king a grant of the royal forest of Drum in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and the right to use Bruce's own device or arms when Earl of Carrick. The document conveying this right, bearing date October 4, 1324, is still preserved at Drum Castle. Dr. Irwin is a descendant on his mother's side of the Harkens, one of the ancient and prominent families of Ireland. The homestead property "Raheen" is still in the possession of his brother, and has been held by the family for generations immemorial.

Dr. Irwin entered Trinity College, Dublin University, in 1870, and received the degrees of B.A. and M.B. in 1875, and M.A. and M.D. in 1878. He also received the degree of M.A. from Cambridge University, England. He completed his medical studies at Charing Cross, London, and became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, and a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Ireland. He served his time and graduated at the Rotunda Hospital, Dublin; was elected an associate of the Dublin Obstetrical Society in 1872, (a very unusual honor to a student,) a member in 1875; and a fellow of the London Obstetrical Society in 1876. He was appointed house-surgeon at the Royal Free Hospital, London, and subsequently assistant physician at Salop and Montgomeryshire Counties Asylum. He established himself in Manchester, Eng., in 1877, and was appointed physician to the Southern Hospital; and to other important professional offices, including public lecturer to the Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association.

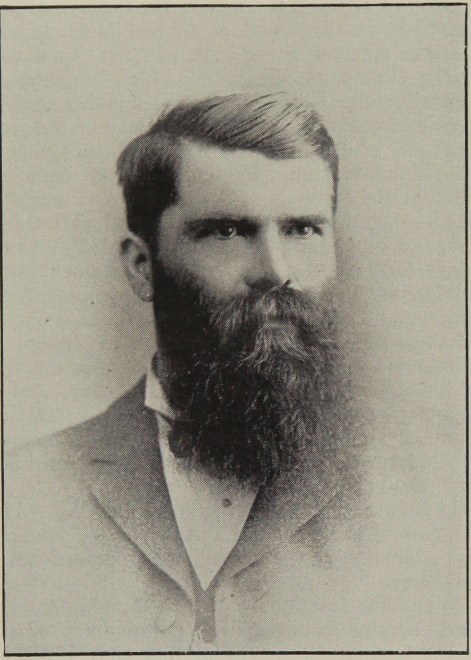
Dr. Irwin settled in New York in 1883. He is a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and a member of the various other professional associations.

When his intention to leave Manchester, England, became known to the profession over sixty of the leading physicians of that city, headed by the famous Sir William Roberts, presented him a handsome testimonial, expressing regret at his departure, and saying: "During his residence in Manchester Dr. Irwin held a high position both socially and professionally. As honorary physician to the Southern Hospital he devoted much time to the study of the diseases peculiar to women and children, in which branches he achieved considerable success. Dr. Irwin was prominently connected with our various medical societies; and as one of the officers of the Sanitary Association rendered good services in diffusing a knowledge of hygiene and public health. When in 1877 the British Medical Association held its annual meeting in this city Dr. Irwin as one of the officers contributed much to its success."

Dr. Irwin has been a frequent contributor to the periodical literature of medicine; and an editorial writer for the leading medical journals both of this country and in England. In 1885 he read a paper before the New York County Medical Society entitled, "The Influence of Sea-Voyaging upon the Genito-Uterine Functions," which attracted widespread attention in professional circles; and of which the late Dr. Fordyce Barker wrote to the president of the society, "I have read the paper in proof, and regard it as the most valuable paper in its contribution of positive facts that has ever been written, or at least that I have ever read."

Dr. Irwin is a believer in the health possibilities of Saratoga Springs and practices at that resort during the months of July and August each year. He has recently published a book entitled "Hydrotherapy at Saratoga."

Dr. Irwin has been an extensive traveler, having visited at various times most of the countries of Europe, Egypt, Arabia, India, Brazil, Chili, Peru, Madiera, and other remote parts of the world.



MARCELLUS MARCUS PIETRZYCKI.

PIETRZYCKI, Marcellus Marcus, Dayton, Wash., born April 26, 1843, at Galicia, Austria, is the son of Ignatius and Julia (Olesnicka) Pietrzycki, grandson of Johannes Pietrzycki. He was educated at the Gymnasium of Tarnow, Galicia, and in his sixteenth year entered the Pharmacy at the same place, becoming *sodalis artis pharmaceuticæ* in 1862. He came to the United States in 1866 and commenced the study of medicine in 1867, at Hazelton, Pa., under Dr. Arnold, of that place; attended two regular and the intermediate courses of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of the Pacific, (now Cooper Medical College,) San Francisco, Cal., and was graduated from the same in 1872. Dr. Pietrzycki held the position of apothecary on the staff of the German Hospital, San Francisco, from 1868 to 1872, and was in the private practice of medicine in that city one year after graduating. He was them a practitioner in Stockton, Cal., six months; at Rio Vista, Cal., five years; at Portland, Oregon, four months; and at Dayton, Wash., since 1880. In the fall of 1881 Columbia county, Wash., was visited by an epidemic of small-pox, which, through ignorance and indolence, was allowed to increase to two hundred and forty-three cases, with one hundred and twenty infected houses; at this juncture Dr. Pietrzycki was appointed health officer for the county, and succeeded in controlling the epidemic within a short time. His report of the outbreak was published in the *Bulletin of the National Board of Health*, 1882.

Dr. Pietrzycki is a member of the Washington Medical Society of Spokane, Wash., vice president in 1893; of the Washington State Medical Society, vice president in 1890; of the American Medical Association; of the Eastern Washington Medical Society, president in 1884–'87; and was mayor of the city of Dayton in 1891–'92. Dr. Pietrzycki has a large agricultural interest in Washington, is liberal in his views, and has published several articles of a professional, political, and social nature.

Married, in 1876, Miss Mary Warren, of California.

BECK, Carl, New York city, born April 4, 1856, at Neckargemuend, Germany, is the son of Wilhelm and Sophia (Hoehler) Beck, and grandson of Carl Hoehler, a reputed surgeon in the army of Napoleon I, and descended from a long line of Lutheran ministers, one of whom was a celebrated professor of theology at the University of Halle.

Carl Beck received elementary instruction at the home of his grand-uncle, August Hoehler, a Lutheran minister at Freiburg, Germany; and was then a student for five years, 1868–'73, at the Gymnasium of Heidelberg, taking several prizes; commenced the study of medicine in 1873, at the University of Heidelberg, and later at Berlin and Jena. He attended nine courses of lectures, under the preceptorship of Gustav Simon, Arnold, Friedreich, Helmholtz, Frerichs, Bunsen, Langenbeck, Virchow, Schroeder, Bardeleben, Schultze, Nothnagel, and others; and received the degree of M.D. from the University of Jena, Germany, October 6, 1878.

Dr. Beck served his official term of one year as a medical officer in the German army (Gardecorps at Berlin,) 1876. He commenced the private practice of medicine October 15, 1878, at Ehrenfriedersdorf, Saxony; was for two years assistant at the private surgical institutions of Dr. Lehmann, Dresden, and Dr. Hassfurther at Eibenstork, Saxony. In 1880 he was "Knappschaftsarzt" at Bleialf, Rhenish Prussia, (lead mines;) and in 1882 came to the United States. Dr. Beck has been visiting surgeon to St. Mark's Hospital, New York city, since 1886, was president of the hospital association, 1890–'91, and has since been vice president of the same; has been visiting surgeon to the German Poliklinik since 1883; and lecturer on clinical surgery at the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital since 1890. He is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine; of the Medical Society of the County of New York; of the New York Society of Medical Jurisprudence and State Medicine; of the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association; of the American Medical Association; of the German Medical Society of the City of New York; also of the German Club; Arion Society; German Society; and Thirteen Club.

Dr. Beck gives his attention exclusively to surgery. He was the first surgeon (see Langenbeck's Archives, 1879) to make experiments on the lower animals with reference to resections, etc., of the intestine. He restricted the intestine by means of a silk thread, thus imitating gangrene of the intestine, and resected it a few days later. He performed the first successful resection of the pylorus (for cancer) in New York, 1886, at St. Mark's Hospital; was the first, in 1882, to advise resection of the rib for pyothorax in all cases, without regard to the origin; and was the first in this country to demonstrate the use of the new cystoscope, at St. Mark's Hospital, in August, 1887, showing in a case of pyelitis, from which ureter the pus dropped into the bladder. He advised the "prophylactic suture" in operations for hare-lip, by which hemorrhage can be reduced considerably.

In 1892 Dr. Beck established, at the German Poliklinik, a special department for the surgical treatment of diseases of the neck, being the first of its kind. Among the instruments and appliances devised by him are the following, all bearing his name and manufactured by Tiemann: Artery clamp (rectangular shape;) irrigation trocar (for treatment of cold abscesses;) a grooved mouth gag, tongue forceps, and elevatorium shears (for resection of ribs especially;) syringe for posterior urethritis; bladder porte remède (bladder pistol;) flexible wire splints (modification of Kramer's;) and absorptive moss-board splints. He has, furthermore, advised a number of aseptic appliances, as for instance, a foldable sterilizer, an aseptic metal box for silk and catgut, an aseptic pocket-case, an aseptic chloroform-mask, and aseptic jacket for patients, and several others.

CARL BECK.

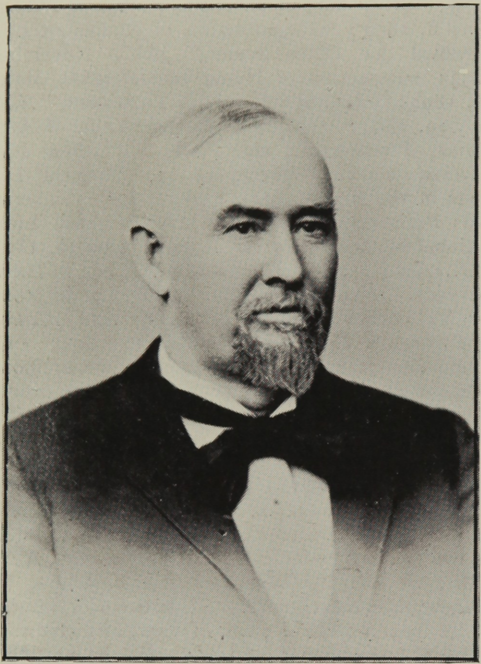
His writings include papers on: "Treatment of Gangrenous Hernias," *Langenbeck's Archives*, March, 1879: "Pilocarpine in Pleuritis," *Deutsche Medicinische Wochenschrift*, December, 1880; "On Same Actions of Apomorphinum Muriat," *Deutsche Medicinalzeitung*, January, 1881; "Surgical Treatment of Diphtheria," *New Yorker Medicinische Wochenschrift*, May, 1886; "Empyema," *ibid.*, December, 1886; "Iodoform," *ibid.*, March, 1887; "The Operation of Hare-Lip," *ibid.*, November, 1889; "Resection of Intestine," *Medical Record*, April 8, 1893; "Regeneration of Radius after Its Removal for Osteosarcoma," *ibid.*, November, 1893; "Resection of Hyoid Bone," *ibid.*, March 17, 1894; "Pyothorax and Its Treatment," *ibid.*, May 19, 1894; "On the Antiseptic Value of Antipyrine, Phenacetine, and Phenocoll," *New York Medical Journal*, March, 1893; "Surgical Diseases of the Neck," *ibid.*, May, 1893; "Tuberculosis Peritonei," read before the Eleventh International Medical Congress, Rome, March 30, 1894, *ibid.*, April 21, 1894; "Iodoform Ether in Hæmorrhoids," *ibid.*, July 21, 1894; "Laminectomy for Tubercular Spondylitis," *American Medical and Surgical Bulletin*, February 1, 1894; "On Removal of the Pectoralis Muscles for Carcinoma Mammae," *ibid.*, May 1, 1894; and many others. Dr. Beck is the author of a book entitled "The Modern Theory and Technique of Surgical Asepsis," Saunders, Philadelphia, December, 1894. Before coming to the United States, Dr. Beck did some editorial work on the *Deutsche Medicinalzeitung*, and was a regular contributor to the well-known German periodicals: *Die Gartenlaube*, *Neues Blatt*, *Schalk*, *Badische Landeszeitung*, and the *Cologne Musical Gazette*. His articles on musical topics from a medical point of view, attracted wide attention. Being a friend of music, he has done much for German opera in New York.

Married, in 1881, Miss Hedwig, youngest daughter of Heinrich Friedrich Loeser, president of the Supreme Court of Saxony, and a direct descendant of Käthchen Schönkopf, to whom so much honor was done by Goethe. They have two children: Erich, born in Germany, 1881, and Ellen, born in the city of New York, 1883.

GORRELL, Joseph Riddle, Newton, Iowa, son of Joseph and Esther (Glass) Gorrell, grandson of James Gorrell, was born May 6, 1837, in Trumbull county, Ohio. In 1847, his parents removed to Indiana, and he received a literary education in the Presbyterian College, Fort Wayne; began to read medicine May 1, 1856, under Dr. J. R. McCleery, of Bluffton, Ind.; attended two courses of lectures, one at the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine, and one at the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, receiving his degree from the latter institution March 6, 1859. He visits Chicago occasionally, to follow the clinics of Professor Senn.

Dr. Gorrell practised medicine at Newville, Ind., from August 9, 1859, to the autumn of 1863, when he was commissioned surgeon in the United States army, and served with the One Hundred Twenty-ninth Regiment, Indiana Infantry, to the close of the war. He has been a resident of Newton, Ia., since 1865.

Dr. Gorrell is a member of the American Medical Association; of the Iowa State Medical Society; of the International Medical Congress; of the National Association of Railway Surgeons; of the Jasper County (Ia.) Medical Society; has been local surgeon to the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway since 1876; and was president of the United States pension examining board under President Harrison.



JOSEPH RIDDLE GORRELL.

Dr. Gorrell has led an active political life. His first vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln, since which time he has been a firm advocate of Republican principles. He represented the Twenty-ninth District in the Iowa State senate, 1893–'96.

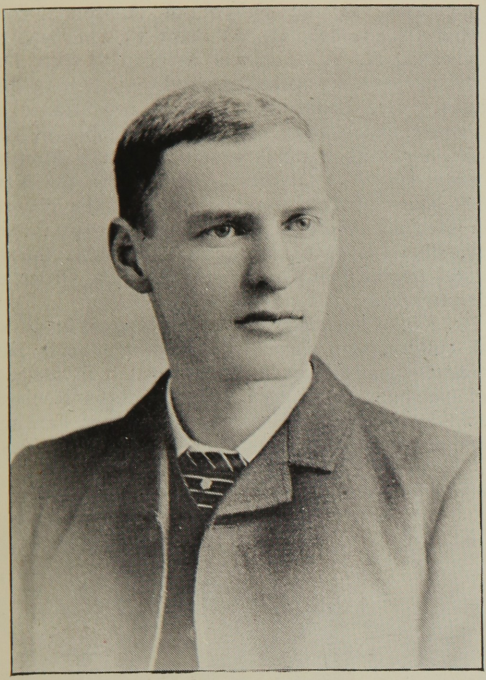
Married, December 20, 1860, Miss Frances S., daughter of Dr. Joel E. Hendricks, at Newville, Ind. Dr. Hendricks died June 9, 1893, at Des Moines, Ia. Dr. Gorrell has two children: Carrie, wife of J. W. Hunter, a merchant of Newton, Ia.; and Arthur R., attorney-at-law, in partnership with Judge H. S. Winslow, Newton, Ia.

ROBINSON, De Lorme Wilson, Pierre, South Dakota, son of William Miller and Adeline (Stuart) Robinson, grandson of George and Margaret (Law) Robinson, was born October 26, 1854, near Pulaski, Pa. He was a student at the One Study College, New Castle, Pa., in 1873, at the Normal Institute of Lawrence county, Pa., in 1874, and in 1875 entered Alleghany College, Meadville, Pa., remaining until 1879, with the exception of teaching a term or two. He worked on the farm, was an agent, and a surveyor, at intervals, during his college courses, and in 1879 commenced the study of medicine, at Meadville, Pa., under Dr. E. H. Dewey of that place, and Dr. Jno. W. Wallace of New Castle; attended one course of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Wooster, Cleveland, Ohio, 1879–'80, and at the Kentucky School of Medicine, Louisville, 1881–'82, graduating from the latter institution in July, 1882. In October of the same year Dr. Robinson entered upon the practice of medicine at Pierre, South Dakota. He was the first president of the Hughes County (S. Dak.) Medical Society, 1883; is a member of Dakota Central Medical Society; National Association of Railway Surgeons; American Public Health Association; American Climatological Association; has been vice-president, secretary, and president of the South Dakota State Board of Health, and April 3, 1894, was appointed vice-president for the second time; was superintendent of Hughes county board of health, 1885–'88; is surgeon for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway; a member of the South Dakota Historical Society; was a member of the city council of Pierre, 1888–'91; and member of the legislative convention, 1877, and state convention, 1894. Dr. Robinson took a post-graduate course of study at the Chicago Post-Graduate Medical School, taking special courses in general and abdominal surgery at the same institution in 1894. A climatic sketch on "Dakota for Health Seekers," prepared by Dr. Robinson for the annual meeting of the American Climatological Association in 1893, has been published in pamphlet form. He has also contributed "Meteorological Conditions and Public Health," *Omaha Clinic*, April, 1894; "Mineral Waters of South Dakota," and articles to medical journals. Dr. Robinson has been instructor in chemistry, physiology, and hygiene in Presbyterian University, South Dakota, since 1892.

DE LORME WILSON ROBINSON.

Married, December 29, 1886, Miss Kate M., daughter of William M. Blackburn, D. D., LL. D.; she died in May, 1892, leaving two children: Katherine Marion and De Lorme Blackburn Robinson.

MCPHERSON, Charles Walter, Hazelhurst, Ill., son of Mason C. and Mary L. (Shoemaker) McPherson, grandson of Charles McPherson, was born October 19, 1861, at Eagle Point, Ill. After receiving a common school education in his native town he attended the High school and Baylies College at Dubuque, Iowa, and then commenced the study of medicine with his father, M. C. McPherson, M. D. He attended three winter and two spring courses of lectures at Rush Medical College, practising at home, with his father, between sessions, and was graduated February 22, 1882. He assisted his father one year after graduating and then went to the neighboring village of Penrose and practised until the fall of 1886, when he entered the University of the City of New York, Medical Department, and was graduated March 8, 1887. Returning home to Eagle Point where his father, then ill of malarial fever, died in the following June, he took his father's practice, moving to Hazelhurst, about one mile from Eagle Point.


CHARLES WALTER MCPHERSON.

Dr. McPherson is a member of the Illinois State Medical Society; of Whiteside County Medical Society, having represented both as a delegate; and of the American Medical Association.

Married, September 15, 1886, Miss Lyda Zendt, of Sterling.

LA RUE, James Alexander, Academy, W. Va., son of Cyrus Scott and Julia Sarah (Alexander) LaRue, grandson of Jacob LaRue, a soldier in the War of 1812, was born August 27, 1850, near Lewisburg, Va. His paternal ancestors were of French Huguenot descent, while his mother was of a Scottish race who came to America from Ireland, and settled in Pennsylvania in 1740; a branch of the family migrating to the valley of Virginia. The Civil War interfered with his early education, his only advantages being at the old Lewisburg Academy for two sessions, under the instruction of A. F. Mathews, A. M. He commenced the study of medicine in 1870, under Drs. Samuel C. Beard and Charles N. Austin, both of Lewisburg; attended two full courses, 1873–'74, 1875-'76, of medical lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, and was graduated at the close of the latter term, having paid his way through college by performing the duties of assessor of Greenbrier county, West Virginia, to which office he was elected, and by teaching school. He began to practice medicine in 1876, at Lewisburg, continued there eighteen months, and then located permanently at Academy. Dr. LaRue is a member of the Medical Society of West Virginia; a Mason; and a member of the Presbyterian church, "a Calvinist of the strictist order." Although not a specialist, he gives special attention to operative surgery, and some of his reported cases have been published in the *New York Medical Record*, and in the *Southern Clinic*, (Va.).

JAMES ALEXANDER LARUE.

Married, June 20, 1883, Miss Lillian E. Livesay, of Frankford, W. Va. Their two children are: Herbert Livesay and Nellie Alexander LaRue.

CAMPBELL, William Armstead, Colorado Springs, Col., son of Jehu B. and Alzina (Huffman) Campbell, grandson of William Campbell, was born on a farm near Eaton, Ohio, December 1, 1856. He received a district school education and was graduated from Eaton Union High school in 1875, then taught school two terms;

commenced the study of medicine in the fall of 1875, under Drs. W. M. Campbell and A. H. Stephens, of Eaton, Ohio; attended two courses of lectures at the Medical College of Ohio, and was graduated March 2, 1880; also attended post-graduate lectures in the Chicago Policlinic in the spring of 1890.

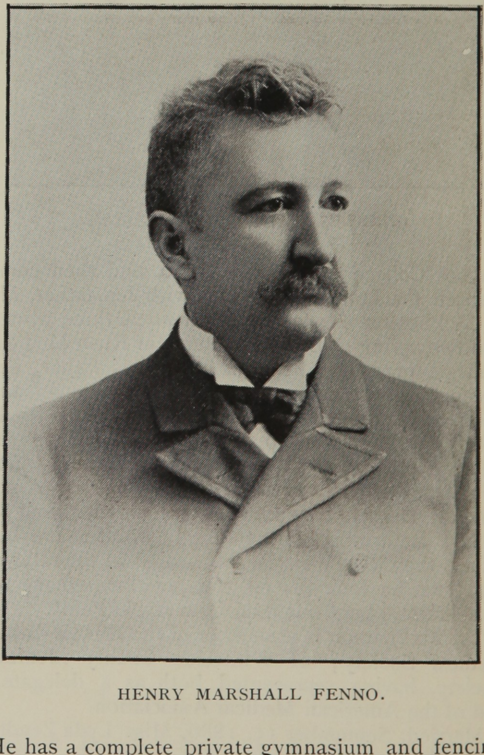
WILLIAM ARMSTEAD CAMPBELL.

Dr. Campbell practised medicine at Eaton, Ohio, from May 14, 1880, to May 20, 1890, and since May 25, of the latter year, has been a practitioner in Colorado Springs. He is a member of the American Medical Association; of the Colorado State Medical Society; of El Paso County Medical Society, president in 1893; ex-member of the Ohio State Medical Society; of the South Western Ohio Medical Society; of Preble County (Ohio) Medical Society; and member from Colorado in the Pan-American Medical Congress. Dr. Campbell has been health officer of Colorado Springs, 1893–'94, and has contributed papers to the various medical societies.

Married, April 22, 1880, Miss Minnie Adelaide Surface, of Eaton, Ohio. They have two children: Grace and Nellie.

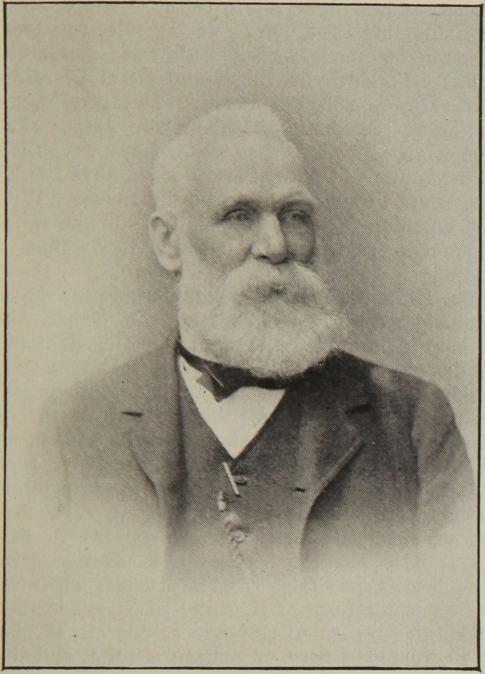
FENNO, Henry Marshall, Rochester, N. Y., son of Stephen and Elizabeth (Sanborn) Fenno, was born March 5, 1851, at Cambridge, Mass. He was educated in the Grammar and High schools of Somerville, Mass., and at A. D. Bill's Commercial College, Boston, Mass.; commenced the study of medicine in 1870, at Somerville, under Walter M. Wilson, M. D.; attended two courses of lectures at the Medical School of Harvard University, Boston, Oliver Wendell Holmes, M. D., professor of anatomy, but was not able to complete the course, on account of financial reverses. He then went west and after a short course of study at the Physio-Electro Medical College of Ohio at Cincinnati, Ohio, was graduated in 1877. He also took a course in anatomy, 1878–'79, with special reference to the action of the muscles in fractures and dislocations, at the School of Anatomy, conducted by the late Dr. William F. Sheehan, of Rochester, N. Y. He was associated with Dr. Sheehan in office practice, and assisted in his clinics. Dr. Fenno has been a practitioner at Rochester since 1877. He is a member of the Rochester Pathological Society; of the Monroe County (N. Y.) Medical Society; of the New York State Medical Association; of the American Medical Association; of the Masonic fraternity, Blue lodge, chapter and consistory, thirty-second degree; and of the Independent Order of Foresters.

Dr. Fenno has always taken an interest in physical culture, and since the age of ten years has attended gymnasiums, with instruction in fencing and sparring. In 1878, he organized the Rochester Athletic Club, and later the Rochester Fencing Club, and has many private pupils of both sexes. He has a complete private gymnasium and fencing room in his residence, equipped with single sticks, rapiers, foils, broad-swords, and sabres. To medical literature he has contributed papers on "Spina Bifida;" "Endometritis: New Method of Treatment;" "Importance of Physical Culture;" and has in preparation a work on "Diseases of Women and Children." Dr. Fenno was city physician of Rochester, 1879–'81. Unmarried.



HENRY MARSHALL FENNO.

CAMERON, Allan, Owen Sound, County of Grey, Ont., born Dec. 19, 1830, in Glasgow, Scotland, is the son of Daniel Allan Cameron, surgeon and dentist, Glasgow, and Margaret Fisher (Buchan) Cameron, grandson of Allan Cameron, lieutenant and adjutant, First Regiment of Foot, Glasgow.



ALLAN CAMERON.

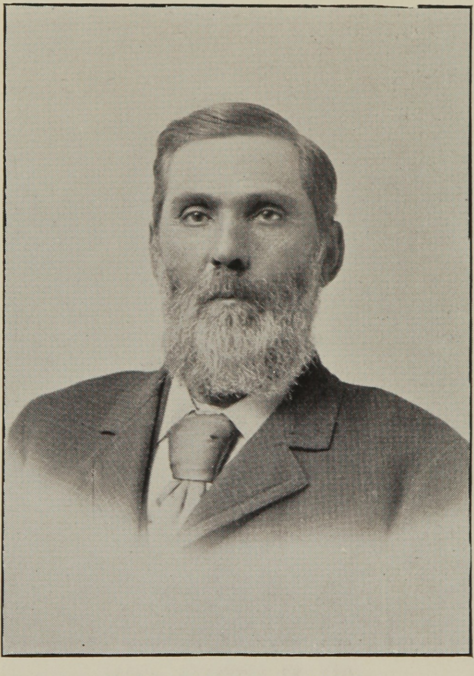
Dr. Allan Cameron was educated at the Collegiate Institute, high school, and at the Andersonian University, Glasgow; began to read medicine in 1844, in Glasgow, under the preceptorship of Dr. Wm. McKenzie, oculist and lecturer on the eye, and Dr. Lindsay, both of Glasgow; attended six courses of lectures at Glasgow University, and received the degree of M. D., in 1853; became a licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow, 1854; provincial licentiate in 1855; member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, Canada, 1856; member of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Ontario, 1880; and member of the Ontario College of Pharmacy in 1883.

Dr. Cameron came to Canada in 1854, and the next year commenced the practice of medicine at Owen Sound. He is a member of North Grey Medical Association; of the Executive Health Officers' Association of Ontario, was second vice-president in 1892, and elected president in June, 1893; and a member of the American Public Health Association. He has held the office of medical health officer of Owen Sound since 1885; was on the staff of the Owen Sound General and Marine Hospital, 1893; and has been coroner of the county of Grey since 1873.

Married, June 4, 1857, Miss Elizabeth Hartley, of Keighly, Yorkshire. They have had seven children: Daniel Allan, deceased, Margaret Fisher, Sarah Elizabeth, James Ewing, Walter Buchan, Humphrey Victor, and Hartley Cameron.

PERKINS, Mark Anthony, Hastings, Neb., son of Nathan and Penelope (Lewis) Perkins, grandson of Samuel Perkins, was born June 3, 1838, at Pikeville, N. C. He received an elementary education in the country schools, and at the New Garden (N. C.) boarding school; began to read medicine in 1860 with Samuel D. Coffin, M. D., of New Garden; attended lectures one year at Jefferson Medical College, and one year at the Kentucky School of Medicine, graduating from the latter June 23, 1887.

Dr. Perkins practised medicine in Pikeville, N. C., 1861–'63; at Dublin, Ind., until 1866; at Cartersville, S. C., until 1870, where he was also engaged in mercantile business and in turpentine distilation, failing in the panic that came on at that time. He then engaged in cotton planting in connection with medical practice, at Columbia, S. C., until 1881; removed to Nebraska that year, and practised at Glennville until 1887; at Clay Center during the year 1888; at Trumbull until 1892; and at Hastings since the latter year. He has been a member of the American Medical Association since 1889; of the Nebraska State Medical Society; and of the order of Masons since 1888. To medical literature Dr. Perkins has contributed a paper on "Maternal Impressions," Transactions of the Nebraska State Medical Society, 1891.

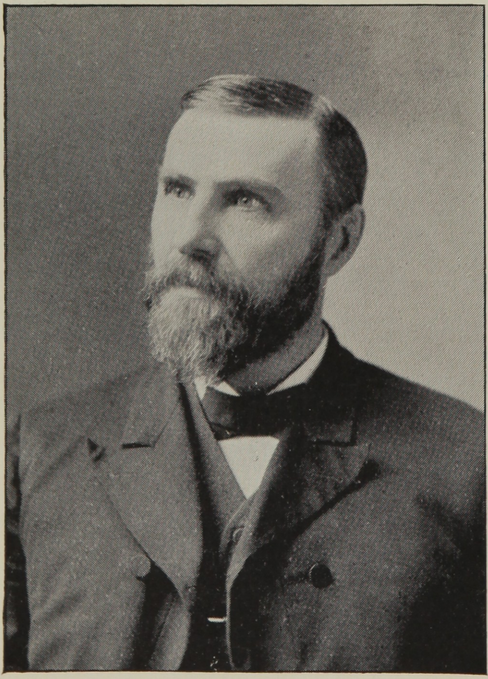


MARK ANTHONY PERKINS.

Married, December 18, 1865, Miss Eliza B. Cox, of Dublin, Ind., who became, September 21, 1893, the first ordained lady minister of the Congregational denomination in Nebraska. Their children are: Albert Byron, and Melissa C. Perkins.

UHLER, John Reese, Baltimore, Md., son of George W. and Anna Maria (Reese) Uhler, grandson of Philip Uhler, was born May 3, 1839, in Baltimore. He received a classical education in private schools of Baltimore, and a pharmaceutical one at Maryland College of Pharmacy; commenced the study of medicine in 1859, in Baltimore, under Profs. Samuel Chew, Christopher Johnston, and Edward Warren; attended two courses of lectures at the University of Maryland School of Medicine, and was graduated in March, 1861; also attended post-graduate lectures, and took a laboratory course in chemistry at King's College, London, in 1868, and at Johns Hopkins University and Hospital, Baltimore, subsequently.

Dr. Uhler began the practice of medicine in Baltimore in April, 1861. He was acting assistant surgeon, U. S. army, 1862, until commissioned surgeon of the Fifth Maryland Veteran Volunteer Infantry, in 1864, and served until the close of the war; resident physician to Bay View Asylum, 1867; professor of physics, Peabody Institute, 1870–'71; one of the founders of Baltimore Medical College; professor of surgery and physical medicine, including eye and ear, for two years; and for one term professor of chemistry in the same institution; physician to the Home of the Aged, M. E. church, since its foundation.



JOHN REESE UHLER.

Dr. Uhler is a member of the American Medical Association; Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland; one of the founders of Baltimore Medical Association, and its president in 1873; member of the Maryland Academy of Sciences, its secretary, 1870–'71; member of the Surgical Society of Baltimore; Pathological Society of Baltimore; Clinical Society of Baltimore, a founder, 1875. Dr. Uhler delivered forty lectures on "Physics," Peabody Institute, 1870–'71, and is the author of articles on the "Chemical Detection of Lead and Iron Bullets in Gunshot Wounds," before the Maryland Academy of Sciences, published, 1864; "Little People as Aids to Diagnosis and Treatment," Transactions of Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, April, 1874; "Simple Means of Estimating Urea," *ibid.*, 1878; "Restoratives," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1880; "Paraldehyde, Sugar and Germ Diseases," *ibid.*, May 3, 1884; "Positive Medicine," before Baltimore Academy of Medicine, June, 1888, *Maryland Medical Journal*, July 21, 1888; "Prevention of Yellow-Fever," *ibid.*, 1878; "Extraction of Foreign Bodies from the Stomach Without Opening It, and the Method of the Three Chambers for Urinary Analysis," *ibid.*, June 4, 1887.

Dr. Uhler has perfomed amputation near the hip joint, ligated the peroneal artery at its deepest site, without chloroform, at night, by the light of a candle, and has devised several surgical instruments. He has made original investigations with pepsin, on rendering medicines palatable, and on the red blood corpuscles. He suggested the excrementitial treatment of germ diseases, in May, 1884, and the intraperitoneal injection of large quantities of sterilized serum in cholera, August, 1884, making an artificial ascites for the system to draw upon; also suggested the use of Davy's safety lamp wire gauze to prevent explosions when testing for perforations of intestine by Senn's method, 1888, and the use of carbonic acid or air, in place of hydrogen to flare or put out a light, and thus demonstrate perforation of intestine. He was the first in America to use cocaine in general surgery, obstetrics, and for the extraction of teeth. See *Maryland Medical Journal* for November 1 and 8, 1884. More than twenty years ago he read an elaborate paper before the Maryland Academy of Sciences upon "Ballooning in the Arctic," in which he urged the use of captive balloons with photographic apparatus in them to photograph the pole and surrounding country from a great height, if not otherwise accessible, to show by enlarging the photographs what the country consisted of.

Married, April 19, 1864, Miss Eliza Ridgely Hamilton, of Baltimore. Their children are: Grace Elma, John Ridgely, Howard Irving, and Alan Hamilton.

THOMAS, Joseph Potts, Hopkinsville, Ky., was born September 9, 1830, at Clarksville, Tenn., and died at his home June 25, 1894. His father, Capt. Joseph Potts Thomas, of Welsh descent and named for their family physician, the distinguished Dr. Potts of Maryland, the discoverer of "Pott's Disease," emigrated from Winchester, Va., to Clarksville, Tenn., in 1822; raised a company of one hundred men, equipped them at his own expense, was elected their captain, and did valiant service during the War of 1812. His mother, Sarah Curran (Duvall) Thomas, was a descendant of Jno. Philpott Curran, the great Irish barrister and patriot. His grandfather, Daniel W. Thomas, was a major in the Revolutionary war and afterward a lawyer in Winchester, Va.

Dr. Thomas obtained a preparatory education in the Clarksville Male Academy, attended several so-called "Old Field" schools, and was placed in a prescription drug store at the age of twelve years, where he studied pharmacy and chemistry, and completed a course in Latin under an elder brother, by studying at night after the store was closed. He continued behind the prescription counter for twelve years, studying medicine when opportunity afforded under Dr. E. B. Haskins. He commenced the regular study of medicine in 1854, under Drs. Haskins and Jno. Frederick May, these two gentlemen being his special preceptors, and they together with Drs. Thomas L. Maddin and J. H. Callender organized Shelby Medical College, Nashville, Tenn., where he received his first degree of medicine in 1860. He attended five courses of medical lectures: two at Shelby Medical College; two at the Medical Department of the University of Nashville, (now the Medical Departments of the University of Nashville and Vanderbilt University;) and one at the University of Louisville, Medical Department, Louisville, Ky. He was graduated M.D., at Nashville in 1860, and took an *ad eundum* degree from the same institution in 1872. He also received an honorary diploma from the Kentucky School of Medicine in 1886. He located in the practice of medicine in 1861 in Christian county, Ky., near Pembroke, and for thirty years did there a large general practice. During the earlier years, not having the proper instruments, he was forced to improvise them on several urgent occasions, performing craniotomy three times with a pair of tailor's shears, a table-spoon, and an iron hook taken from a kitchen lamp, saving the mother in each case; Cæsarean section *post mortem* twice, saving both children; successful amputation below the knee, with a pocket case and common carpenter's saw; and successful amputation of forearm with a scalpel and pocket case saw. He was a volunteer surgeon in the Confederate army, in the Department of the Mississippi, with headquarters at Corinth, Miss., when, after the Battle of Shiloh, he performed many amputations, resections, etc., on both the United States and Confederate wounded.

Dr. Thomas had for the past twenty years given special attention to gynecology, and devised a medicated pessary for use in cases where a hand pessary is not of service. Referring to this instrument he read a paper entitled, "A Medicated Pessary combining both Support and Medication," before the Kentucky State Medical Society, and which was published in the *Richmond and Louisville Medical Journal*, 1872; he also invented and used a fac-simile of the same in hard rubber. Also invented the Thomas obstetrical harness. His other more prominent publications are, "The Cause of the Periodicity of Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, and the *modus operandi* of its Action," *idem.*, 1877; "Remarkable Case of Compound Comminuted Fracture of the Cranium through the Orbit, in a boy aged six years, by the horn of a maddened cow, recovery," *idem*, March, 1874; "The Etiology, Pathology, and Treatment of Croupous Pneumonia with Carbonate of Ammonia, with report of seventy-eight cases, only one death," *idem.*, April, 1876; "Opium *versus* Belladonna," the toxical, antidotal and antagonistic properties of opium and belladonna considered, *idem.*, 1874; "Fecal Impaction Simulating Typhoid Fever, with three cases," *idem.*, 1875, (read before the Kentucky State Medical Society;) "Puerperal Eclampsia," *idem.*, September, 1877, and read before the Christian County Medical Society; "Iodinized Chloral Phenol, a new uterine eschorotic," *American Practitioner*, 1877; "Acute Rheumatism," with special reference to the formula for a perfect solution of salycilic acid, *idem.*; "Antiquity of the Fulcrum in the Reduction of Dislocations," *Indiana Medical Reporter*; "Tetanus;" "Penetrating Wound of Brain by a Breech Pin from the bursting of a Gun," *American Medical Weekly*, 1875; "The Antiquity of Encysted Ovarian Dropsy," *idem.*, February, 1877; "Salicylic Acid as an Antiperiodic and Febrifuge," *Medical and Surgical Reporter*; "Placenta Prævia," *American Practitioner*; "Exophthalmic Goitre," *Richmond and Louisville Medical Journal*, November, 1876; "Uva Ursi, as Oxytocic and Prevention of Cantharidal Strangury," *Nashville Medical Record*, 1861; "Strangulated Hernia of forty-eight hours Duration," *South Western Medical Gazette*, 1889; "Ergot and Iodide of Potassa in Uterine Fibroids, with Cases," *Medical Progress*, 1884; "Cardiac Complications during Pregnancy and Parturition," *idem.*, June, 1889; "Therapeutic Value of Ergot," *idem.*, December, 1886; "A remarkable case of recovery of an infant only two days old, from the effects of one-third grain of morphia, administered by mistake, by continued artificial respiration for forty-eight hours," *Medical and Surgical Reporter*; "Carbonate of Ammonia

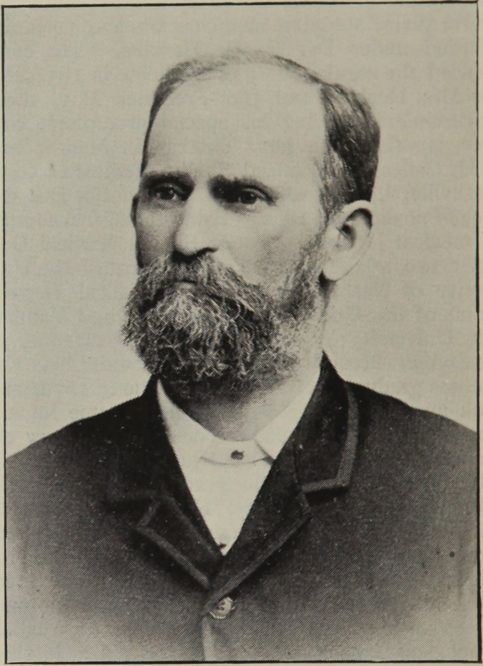
JOSEPH POTTS THOMAS.

in diseases of the Respiratory System, and as a Special Prophylactic and Probable Remedy in Heart Clot," *Virginia Medical Monthly*, April, 1880; "Two Cases of Laparotomy," *Journal of the American Medical Association*; "A Unique Case of Six Scrotal Tumors," *Medical Mirror*, September, 1893. He also had in preparation, "The Ups and Downs of a Country Doctor."

Dr. Thomas removed to Hopkinsville from Pembroke, Ky., in 1890. He became a member of the American Medical Association in 1875; Kentucky State Medical Society, its president in 1886; McDowell Medical Society, its president in 1884; in 1883 senior vice-president of the Tri-State Medical Society, (now the Mississippi Valley Medical Society;) and the American Public Health Association. In religion he was connected with the Baptist Church; a Democrat in politics; and a devoted Mason, having united with the fraternity in 1854.

Married, October 24, 1854, Miss Louise, only daughter of Joseph A. Radford, of Christian county, Ky., who died April 25, 1886. Nine children were born to them: Mary Curran, Blanche Bush, Loula May, Angie Addison, Sarah Haskins, Bettie, Edgar Joseph, J. Preston, and Edwin Gaillard Thomas. He was married, in 1888, to Miss Emma J., only daughter of Hon. E. M. Kellogg, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

SMITH, Quintius Cincinnatus, Austin, Texas, son of Rev. Moab Stephen and Sarah Elizabeth De Lahaunte (Thompson) Smith, was born March 1, 1842, in the western part of Humphreys county, Tenn. His grandfather Smith was killed by the Indians soon after his marriage, leaving a wife who lived a widow from seventeen to seventy odd years of age. His maternal grandfather, John Thompson, was the son of Robert Thompson who settled in what is now Nashville, Tenn., in 1754, where several of his children were massacred by the Indians. Dr. Smith's preliminary education was obtained by studying at home nights, after hard labor during day on the farm, and by very limited and interrupted attendance at the common country schools. He began to study medicine regularly in 1865, in Maury county, Tenn., under Dr. Nathan Perry. He had served in the infirmary corps, detailed service, in the Tenth Regiment Volunteers, Forest's Cavalry, C. S. A., during the Rebellion, and at the close of the war he was without a cent of money or other property. Being determined to have a medical education, he earned money by farm labor and bought some homespun jeans, got butternut bark from the forest and dyed them, and his mother and sister made therefrom his medical college suit of clothes. With these and his long-legged cavalry boots he went to Nashville, secured a position as janitor to the Medical Department of the University of Nashville in September, 1866, borrowed text-books for the first session, and by hard labor paid his tuition for the first year. Out of a small board-fund, paid by the faculty for janitor work, he saved money enough to buy a set of text-books, often taking only bread and water at meal time, in order to save book money. During the second session he paid tuition and graduating fees by preparing specimens and doing other work for the museum, and by assisting the professors in their preparatory and operative work. He was graduated in March, 1868, from the University of Nashville—the first and only janitor that ever graduated M. D. from that institution, and immediately entered upon the practice of medicine in Humphreys county, Tenn., remaining there seven months; was then five years in Stoddard county, Mo.; seven years at Cloverdale, Sonoma county, Cala.; and since 1880 at Austin, Texas. He took a private post-graduate course at the office of Prof. Joseph H. Wythe, San Francisco, in 1879; and a second post-graduate course at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and Manhattan Eye and Ear Infirmary at New York, in 1880. Dr. Smith is a member of the American Medical Association; Texas State Medical Association; life foundation fellow of the Society of Science, Letters and Art, of London; life member of the California Academy of Science; life fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; founder and fellow of Cloverdale (Cal.) Library Association; active member of the Medico-Legal Society of New York; and has been president and secretary of various local medical societies. He was appointed the delegate of the Texas State Medical Association, in 1890, to serve on the committee of physicians to revise the seventh decennial revision of the United States Pharmacopœia. He has also served as examiner for pensions, and for several life insurance companies, for many years. Dr. Smith has studied specialties under eminent teachers, but has always remained a general practitioner of medicine and surgery, and has performed nearly all the general surgical operations. Dr. Smith has devised a



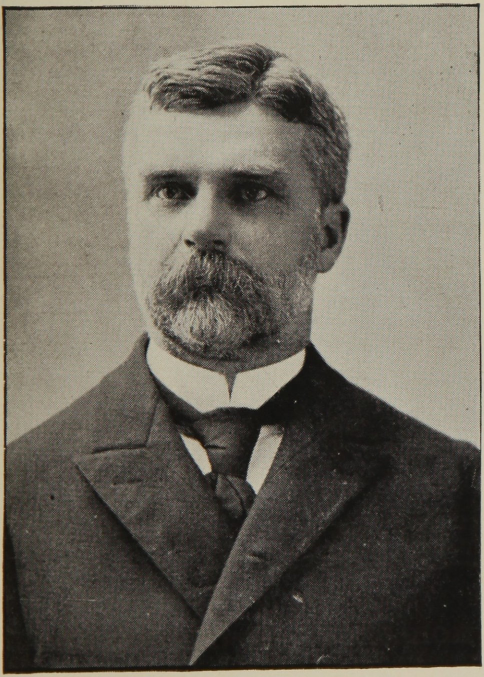
QUINTIUS CINCINNATUS SMITH.

number of improvements of surgical instruments and apparatus, is the inventor of the "Q. C. Smith embryotomy shears," and has published in various medical journals and in pamphlet form, many papers on subjects in several departments of clinical medicine.

Being obliged to seek a change of climate from time to time, on account of ill health—from pulmonary consumption—Dr. Smith has made meteorological and other observations, and was corresponding member and meteorological reporter for the Smithsonian Institution for many years, and is now doing the local *volunteer* meteorological work for the United States Department of Agriculture. He has introduced several medicinal plants into the regular practice of medicine.

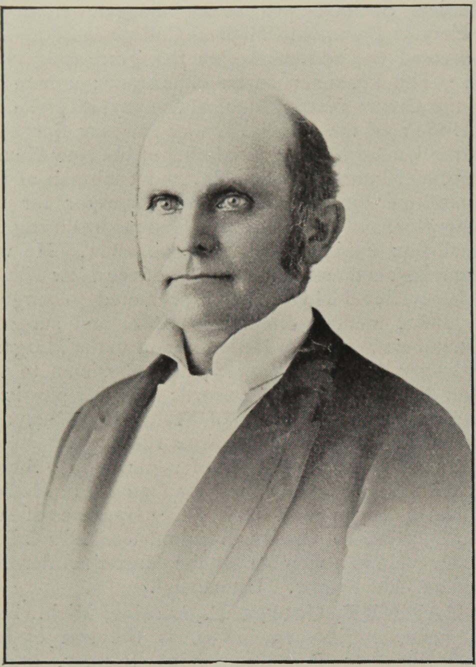
Married, in 1869, Miss Mary, daughter of Henry and Nancy Sykes, of Bloomfield, Mo. Of their seven children, all but two died in infancy, Henry Stephen and Ralph Waldo. The former is now, 1894, a student at Medical Department, University of Tennessee, Nashville.

COOK, George, Concord, N. H., son of Solomon and Susan Ann (Hayes) Cook, was born Nov. 16, 1848, at Dover, N. H. With a classical education at Franklin (N. H.) Academy and Concord high school, he began to read medicine in 1865, at Concord, under the preceptorship of Drs. Charles P. Gage and Granville P. Conn; attended two courses of lectures at Dartmouth Medical College, and one course at the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, graduating from the former institution in 1869. He commenced the practice of his profession immediately after graduation, in Henniker, N. H., remaining one year; was at Hillsborough, N. H., from 1870 to 1875, being superintendent of the schools of that town in 1874, and in 1872 had charge of an outbreak of small-pox, with seventeen cases. In May, 1875, Dr. Cook removed to Concord, his residence since that date. He is a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, was senior delegate from the society to Dartmouth Medical College in 1890, and delivered the address before the graduating class on "The Physician as an Educator"; a member of the Centre District Medical Society, its president in 1882; of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States; a member of the New Hampshire legislature in 1883–'84, and chairman of the committee on military affairs; inspector for the State Board of Health of New Hampshire during the small-pox epidemic in Montreal, 1885. He was commissioned assistant surgeon of the New Hampshire National Guard, 1879, promoted to surgeon in 1882, medical director in 1884, and surgeon-general since 1893. He is surgeon to the Margaret Pillsbury General Hospital, and physician to the Odd Fellows' Home, Concord; was city physician and member city board of health 1878–'84, and examining surgeon for pensions 1889–'93.


GEORGE COOK.

Dr. Cook is the author of a paper on "Small-Pox," Transactions of the New Hampshire Medical Society, 1873; and one on "Hygiene of the Camp," General Orders, Adjutant-General's Office, 1884. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and an Odd Fellow. Unmarried.

RANNEY, George E., Lansing, Mich., born in Batavia, June 13, 1839, is the son of Joel and Elizabeth P. (Champlain) Ranney, grandson of Daniel Ranney, and great grandson of Francis Ranney, of Ashfield, Mass. His mother was the daughter of Francis Champlain who died from injuries received in the War of 1812, and the direct lineal descendant of Samuel Champlain, the celebrated French naval officer. George E. Ranney went with his parents to Michigan when a child, and there his father died in 1851. He was offered work for wages on a farm, with the privilege of attending school in the winter. At the age of seventeen he was engaged as freight and ticket agent of the Buffalo, Corning & New York Railroad, at Stafford, N. Y., and later occupied a position in the superintendent's office. He obtained a preparatory education at Stafford Academy, Rushford Academy, and Cary Collegiate Seminary. In 1858 he went to Charlotte, Mich., and after spending some time in a drug store, began the study of medicine under Dr. Joseph P. Hall, and attended his first term of medical lectures in 1860–'61, at the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan. In September, 1861, he enlisted as a private under Capt. H. A. Shaw, and assisted in recruiting a company for the Second Michigan Cavalry, and was soon after appointed hospital steward. In the summer of 1862 he was temporarily assigned the duties of assistant surgeon at New Madrid, Mo., was made ill by overwork and exposure, and was mustered out of the service in June of that year. During his convalescence he attended a second course of lectures at Michigan University, and was graduated in March, 1863. On June 13, of that year, his twenty-sixth birthday, Dr. Ranney joined his old regiment at Triune, Tenn., was captured at the Battle of Chickamauga, and was a prisoner, between two and three months, forty-four days of which time he was confined in Libby prison. He served through the Atlanta campaign and was ordered to duty as brigade surgeon while on the battlefield; was commissioned a full surgeon in 1864, and placed in charge of the First Division Hospital department. The hospital departments of the three divisions constituting the cavalry corps of the military division of Mississippi, being consolidated in the spring of 1865, Dr. Ranney was placed in charge of the corps hospital. During the month of July, 1865, the Second Michigan Cavalry was mustered out of service, but Dr. Ranney received a commission as surgeon of the One Hundred and Thirty-Sixth Colored Infantry, which he retained until mustered out, in January, 1866. In February, 1866, Dr. Ranney established himself as physician and surgeon in Lansing, Mich., and the same year assisted in organizing the Michigan State Medical Society, and was its secretary until 1886, when he was made honorary member of the society, and its president in 1891; was member of Michigan Central Society, and its president in 1873, corresponding secretary of the Old Wayne County Medical Society in 1873; chairman of Lansing board of health in 1872; member of the American Medical Association, and a member of its committee on necrology for Michigan in 1879–80; honorary member of Pere Marquette Medical Society; corresponding member of Detroit Library Association; member of the British Medical Association; fellow of the British Gynecological Association; member of the Association of Railway Surgeons of Michigan. In 1886 Dr. Ranney was a delegate to the British Medical Association at its meeting in Brighton, Eng., and at that time spent six months under the special instruction of the masters in the profession in the hospitals of London, Paris, and Berlin. He is surgeon to several railway corporations, was president of the pension examining board of Lansing in 1892, and is a member of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Dr. Ranney is the author of papers on "The Treatment of Galactorrhœa and Mastitis by Pressure," "Bad Water a Cause of Typhoid Fever," "Progress of Medical Science, with Hints upon Vulgar Errors Impeding It," "Trichina," "The Health Service of a State," "Obstetrics and Gynecology," "Death a Universal Law," etc. By his paper on "Bad Water a Cause of Typhoid Fever," in 1874, Dr. Ranney claims to antedate all others in conclusively proving bad water to be the most prolific cause of that disease.


GEORGE E. RANNEY.

Dr. Ranney married, in September, 1869, Miss Isabella E., daughter of Bartholomew Sparrow, late of Kellebeg, Enniscorthy, Ireland. Their children were: Florence, who died June 4, 1891, aged ten years, and Ralph S., who died January 8, 1893, aged nineteen years and seven months.

HENRY BUCKINGHAM HORLBECK.

HORLBECK, Henry Buckingham, of Charleston, S. C., son of Dr. Elias and Harriett Porcher (Chisolm) Horlbeck, grandson of Henry Horlbeck and Margaret Buckingham, was born July 15, 1839, in Charleston. Educated at the classical school of Prof. A. Sachtleben, now professor of ancient languages, College of Charleston; he commenced the study of medicine in 1856, under the direction of his father, Elias Horlbeck, M. D., and F. T. Miles, M. D.; attended three courses of lectures at the Medical College of the

State of South Carolina, and was graduated March 15, 1859. He has practised medicine in Charleston since graduating. Dr. Horlbeck was house physician to the Roper Hospital, April, 1859, to April, 1860, then visited London and Paris, attending the lectures of Velpeau, Trousseau, Chassaignac, and Ricord. He was commissioned surgeon of the First Regiment, South Carolina Regulars, Colonel Wm. Butler, Confederate States Army, September, 1862, and was in active service during the bombardment of Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie, at Battery Wagner, James Island, and at the Battles of Averysboro and Bentonville. Mustered out of service April 9, 1865.

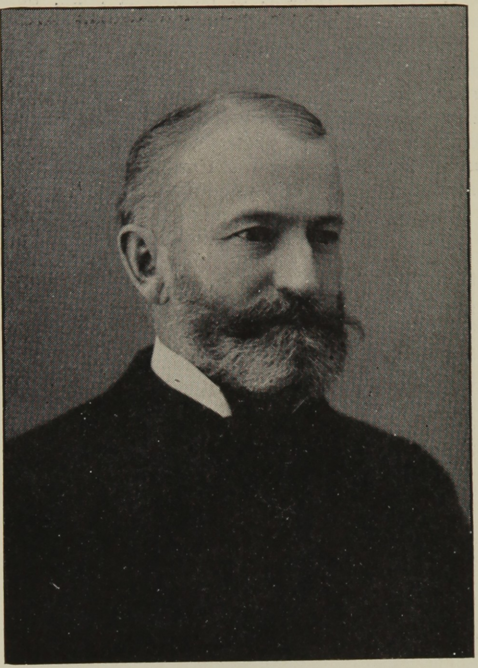
Dr. Horlbeck has been health officer of Charleston since 1881; secretary of the board of health of Charleston since 1880; has taken great interest in perfecting the quarantine service for the protection of Southern ports against yellow-fever, and succeeded in obtaining an appropriation from the legislature of South Carolina, which resulted in the very efficient plant in use in Charleston Harbor. He is a member of South Carolina Medical Association; American Public Health Association, vice-president 1890–'91; chairman of the board of commissioners of the City Hospital, 1886; member of Ancient Battalion Artillery; Charleston Club; Charleston Literary Society; and of the Agricultural Society of South Carolina, having been vice-president in 1880.

Dr. Horlbeck is the author of a paper on "Maritime Sanitation at Ports of Arrival," read at the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association, and published in Vol. XVI of its Transactions; "Avulsion of the Arm and Scapula," an inaugural dissertation and prize essay, published in the *Charleston Medical Journal and Review*, July, 1859. He has also issued annual reports from the health department since 1880. Unmarried.

LOWMAN, Webster Bodine, Johnstown, Pa., son of Dr. John and Margret Ann (Bodine) Lowman, grandson of Andrew Lowman, was born March 25, 1841, at Indiana, Pa. His preparatory education was obtained at Burlington College, N. J.; commenced the study of medicine in 1865, at Johnstown, under the direction of his father; attended two courses of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1867, and has practised medicine in Johnstown since that time.

In April, 1861, Dr. Lowman enlisted as a private in Company K, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; was promoted to be hospital steward; discharged on account of disability, June, 1861; reënlisted in 1862 as first sergeant, Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; promoted to be captain of the company in December, 1862; was mustered out at the expiration of his enlistment; re-entered the service September 10, 1864, as captain of Battery D, Fifth Pennsylvania Artillery, and remained to the close of the war.

Dr. Lowman is a member of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, vice-president in 1886; a member of Cambria County Medical Society, president in 1893; member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; trustee of Johnstown Saving Bank since 1886; a director in Johnstown Water and Gas Company since 1893; a trustee of Conemaugh Valley Memorial Hospital since 1891, and senior surgeon on the staff of the same institution 1891; a trustee of Toner Library Association, 1890; a member of the city park commission since 1893; surgeon to the Pennsylvania Railway since 1867; surgeon to Cambria Iron Company since 1876; surgeon to Johnson Steel Company since 1888; surgeon in charge of Cambria Hospital since 1884; and United States pension examining surgeon 1873 to 1883.


WEBSTER BODINE LOWMAN.

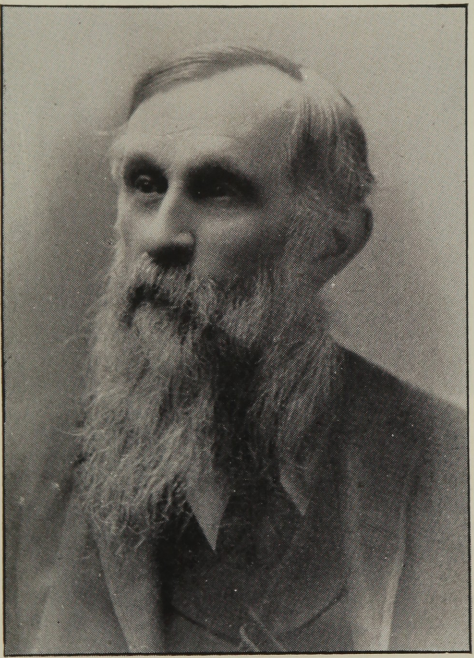
Married, in 1870, Miss Susan Morrell Stockhouse, of Edgemont, Delaware county, Pa. Their children are: John B., and Webster E. Stockhouse Lowman.

LINDSLEY, John Berrien, Nashville, Tenn., born October 24, 1822, at Princeton, N. J., is the son of Philip and Margaret Elizabeth (Lawrence) Lindsley, grandson of Isaac (6), of Philip (5), of John (4), of John (3), of Francis (2), of John (1), who was one of the earliest English settlers of the New Haven colony, who with his two sons, John and Francis, came from a place not far southwest of London, Eng., and settled at Branford, Conn., prior to 1640. Dr. Lindsley's mother was the only child of Nathaniel Lawrence, a gallant soldier in the American army, and attorney-general of the state of New York; he died July 5, 1797, aged thirty-six years.

J. Berrien Lindsley was educated at the University of Nashville, A. B., 1839, and A. M., 1841, under his eminent father, President Lindsley;

commenced the study of medicine in 1841, under Drs. Gerard Troost, William G. Dickinson, Thomas R. Jennings, and Samuel M. Edgar; attended one course of lectures at the University of Louisville (Ky.), Medical Department, 1841–'42, and was graduated M. D., from the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine, in 1843, William Walker, of Nicaragua fame, being one of his classmates and chum.

Dr. Lindsley devoted five years, 1845–'50, to the study of natural science, under Drs. Gerard Troost, Isaac Lea, John Jay, and others; travelled during eight months of the year 1848, in the Northern states, and in 1852, also in 1859, went abroad for instruction in European institutions. He commenced the teaching of medicine in 1850, at Nashville, Tenn., where his life has been passed as educator and practical sanitarian. He was professor of chemistry and pharmacy, Medical Department of the University of Nashville, from October, 1850, to April, 1873, and was dean of the faculty of that institution (of which he was one of the founders in 1850) until October, 1855, the school having reached classes numbering four hundred students. This institution is now affiliated with the Vanderbilt University. As chancellor of the University, Dr. Lindsley proposed and urged the union of its collegiate department with the Peabody Education Fund and with the state, in the creation of a great normal college, which has been in successful operation since 1875. He was secretary and executive officer of the State Board of Health of Tennessee, 1877–'79, and again since 1884, and president of the board from April 1 to July 1, 1884; professor of chemisty and state medicine, Medical Department, University of Tennessee, since 1889; health officer of Nashville, 1876–'80.



JOHN BERRIEN LINDSLEY.

Dr. Lindsley is a member of the Medical Society of the State of Tennessee, 1843; of the American Medical Association, 1851; of the American Academy of Medicine; of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of which he was one of the southern founders in 1848; of the American Historical Association; of the Royal Historical Society, England; of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia; a charter member of the Tennessee Historical Society; member of the National Prison Association; of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections; of the American Public Health Association, treasurer, 1879–'91; chancellor of the University of Nashville, 1855–'70; member of the Nashville board of education, 1856–'60; secretary of the State board of education, 1875–'87; superintendent of the Nashville public schools in 1866. He served through the cholera epidemics of 1849, 1854, 1866, and 1879, at Nashville, and was in charge of the yellow-fever refugees received in that city in 1878. By the special request of General A. S. Johnston, he was placed in charge of the numerous Confederate hospitals at Nashville, previous to the occupation of that city by the Union forces in 1862, and was highly commended by the Federal surgeons for the excellent condition in which they found these hospitals.

Dr. Lindsley has made a special study of sanitary science and medical education. The annual reports of the American Historical Association for the years 1889 and 1892, contain a bibliography embracing twenty-nine titles of papers, chiefly historical, educational, and sociological, from his pen. For the past thirty-four years he has been collecting data for a history of Tennessee; one splendid octavo of nearly one thousand pages, Confederate Military Annals, was published in 1886, and other volumes are nearly ready for the press. To Cumberland Presbyterian history he has made valuable contributions, and has been an associate editor of the National Cyclopædia of American Biography, 1891–'95. Dr. Lindsley edited the second and third reports of the Nashville Board of Health, 1877, 1879; the Second Quadriennial Report of the Tennessee State Board of Health, 1880–'84, and nine volumes of the State Board of Health Bulletin, 1885–'94. Several of his pamphlets have been widely circulated, especially the "Memoir of Prof. R. M. Porter, M. D.," 1856, seven thousand copies; "African Colonization and Christian Missions," 1873, thirteen hundred copies; "On Prison Discipline and Penal Legislation," 1874, thirty-five hundred copies; "On Medical Colleges," 1858, twenty-five hundred copies, being a plea for endowed and graded medical schools; "Our Ruin: Its Cause and Cure," 1868, two thousand copies; a "Reconstruction" brochure, which led to the ousting of the city government of Nashville in 1869; and "The History of the Law School of Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tenn.," 1876, three thousand copies.

Dr. Lindsley has devoted much time to gratuitous eccleciastical labors. He was ordained in October, 1846, by the Presbytery of Nashville;

was for several years minister to country churches, and to the slaves connected therewith; received the degree of S. T. D. from the College of New Jersey (Princeton University), in 1858, and has been lecturer on sociology in the Theological Department of Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., since 1894.

Married, in 1857, Miss Sarah McGavock, of Nashville, grand-daughter of Felix Grundy, the eminent jurist and statesman of Tennessee. Of their six children, five are living: Jacob McGavock Lindsley, M. D. (Nashville Medical College, 1882); Louise Grundy; Annie Dickinson; Margaret L., wife of Percy Warner, Nashville; and Mary M., wife of Robert C. Kent, Jr., Pulaski county, Va.

CAMPBELL, Alexander James, Syracuse, N. Y., born April 12, 1856, at Niagara, Canada, is the son of Daniel and Isabella (Robinson) Campbell, and grandson of Daniel Campbell. His father came from Glasgow, Scotland, in 1846, and was principal of the High school in Niagara county, Canada, and here the son received his primary education. He began to read medicine in 1881, at Syracuse, N. Y.; attended a three years' course of study at Syracuse University, College of Medicine, from which he was graduated M. D. in 1883. Dr. Campbell was interne at Rochester City Hospital, 1883–'84: practised medicine at Warner, N. Y., 1885–'90; and has been a resident of Syracuse, N. Y., since the latter year. He conducts a private hospital for the diseases of women and for general surgery, to which he devotes his entire attention.

ALEXANDER JAMES CAMPBELL.

Dr. Campbell is a member of the American Medical Association, and one of the delegates from that association to the Eleventh International Medical Congress, Rome, Italy, 1894, at which time he improved the opportunity for study in the hospitals of Vienna, Paris, and London. He is a member of the Syracuse Academy of Medicine, of the Onondaga County Medical Society, and of the New York State Medical Association. He has devised a modified Tait's flap-splitting operation for repair of perineum.

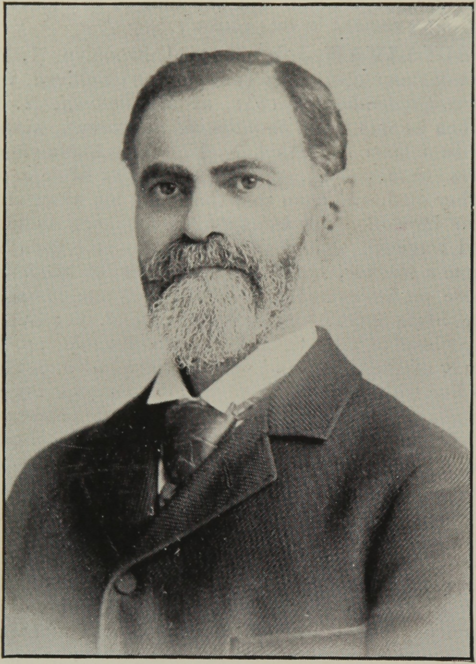
Married, in 1888, Miss Carrie, daughter of Thomas Millen, who was the first to manufacture Portland cement in this country.

SULLIVAN, John Daniel, Brooklyn, N. Y., son of Peter and Julia (Harrington) Sullivan, was born September 4, 1841, at Middletown, N. Y. When he was seven months old his parents moved on to a farm in Bethel, N. Y., where his boyhood days were passed. When ten years of age his father died, and from that time until his nineteenth year he worked on the farm during each summer and attended school in the winter. He then became a teacher, and for the purpose of becoming more proficient in that line attended one course at the State Normal School, Albany, N. Y.; but at the close of that term he decided to take up the study of medicine, and went to Springfield, Mass.. to live with an uncle, and entered the Springfield English and Classical Institute, pursuing a course of study designed to prepare him for a medical education. In 1864 he returned to Bethel, N. Y., and commenced the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. A. A. Gillispie, spending a portion of his time with Dr. William L. Appley, at that time the principal surgeon in that section of the country; attended one course of lectures at the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, and a special course in chemistry in the laboratory of that institution; the next year he matriculated at the University Medical College, City of New York, and was graduated M. D. therefrom in March, 1867.

After a competitive examination, Dr. Sullivan was appointed on the resident staff of Charity Hospital (now known as the New York City Hospital), serving as such from April, 1867, to April, 1868; was then resident physician to the Fever Hospital, New York, until April, 1869, and at the close of that service located in the private practice of medicine in Brooklyn. He has been attending physician to St. John's Home, an orphan asylum, Brooklyn, since 1870; surgeon to St. Mary's General Hospital since 1882; surgeon to the Department of Police since 1887; and medical examiner to the Catholic Benevolent Legion since 1881. In 1884, failing health and loss of sleep from overwork compelled Dr. Sullivan to take a vacation. After travelling in Europe for a period of four months, he returned home with health restored, and has since continued in active practice.

Dr. Sullivan is a member of Kings County Medical Association, president in 1892; of the Medical Society of the County of Kings; of the Brooklyn Pathological Society; of the New York State Medical Association; of the American Medical Association; of the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association; of the Bedford Literary Union, president in 1878; of the Holy Name Society, president in 1880; of the Catholic Benevolent Legion; and a trustee of the Brevoort Savings Bank, Brooklyn, since 1893.

Dr. Sullivan is a general practitioner of medicine, but since 1882 has devoted special attention to surgery. He has successfully performed many major surgical operations, including nephrectomy, appendicectomy, herniotomy, and lithotomy; also introduced the treatment of cancrum oris by the application of equal parts of liquor ferri subsulphatis, and glycerine, in 1889. He is the author of a paper on "Therapeutic Effects of Ammonium Salycylate, with Cases," *Gaillard's Medical Journal*, July, 1887; "Stomatitis Gangrenosa, with Special Reference to Its Treatment with Liq. Ferri Subsulphatis," *New York Medical Journal*, August 23, 1890; "Acute Purulent Pleurisy," *ibid.*, September 13, 1890; "Clinical Observations on Appendicitis, and Cases Illustrating Different Forms of the Disease," *ibid.*, April 15, 1893; "A Report of Two Cases of Nephrectomy, Sarcoma, and Pyonephrosis," Journal of the American Medical Association, January 9, 1892.



JOHN DANIEL SULLIVAN.

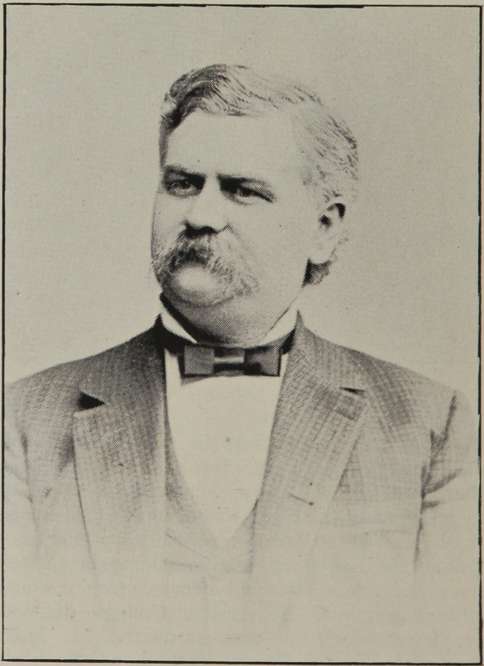
Married, April 21, 1875, Miss Ellie Sullivan, of New York city. Their living children are: Francis Joseph, Raymond Peter, Eugene Leo, Hester Ellenor, Julia Harrington, Grace Marie, and May Irene.

GROSS, Onan Bowman, Camden, N. J., born February 19, 1851, at Ephrata, Pa., is the son of Jacob Leber and Hannah (Bowman) Gross, grandson of John Gross, and great-great-grandson of George Gross, who emigrated from Germany to North Carolina about the year 1747, and a lineal descendant of Daniel Bowman, who came from Germany in 1738 and settled at Ephrata, Pa. A great-grandfather, John Wright, colonel in the War of the Revolution, came from Ireland just prior to that struggle.

Dr. Gross was educated in the common schools and at the Ephrata Academy; matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine, in March, 1875, having for preceptors Prof. Henry G. Chapman and Dr. Reynell Coates; attended three courses of lectures at this institution, and was graduated M. D. in March, 1878, being awarded the H. Lennox Hodge gold medal for proficiency in anatomy, and his thesis on "Interganglionic Nerves" won meritorious mention. Dr. Gross commenced the practice of medicine at Camden, N. J., immediately after graduation. He is a member of Camden City Medical Society; of Camden District Medical Society; of the Medical Society of the State of New Jersey; of the American Medical Association; and a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason.

Dr. Gross has been lecturer on anatomy in Camden Training School for Nurses since 1889; surgeon to Cooper Hospital ever since its opening; county physician, 1884–'87, serving through the epidemic of small-pox in 1881; sanitary inspector for the board of health in the counties of Camden, Gloucester, and Cumberland, 1883–'84; and U. S. pension examining surgeon, 1884–'89.

Dr. Goss has written several papers for the Camden District Medical Society, the more important being on "Atresia Vagina," "Extrauterine Pregnancies," and several reports of abdominal operations. He has operated for numerous hernias, and has performed laparotomies and rectal operations.



ONAN BOWMAN GROSS.

Married, in 1877, Miss Fannie C., daughter of John Coates, of Camden, N. J. Their living children are: Marian, aged ten years, and LeRoy, aged six years.

CHAPMAN, W. Carroll, Louisville, Ky., son of William C. and Martha Ann (Collins) Chapman, grandson of David Chapman, was born June 17, 1863, at Hartford, Ky. He received instruction in the private school under Prof. W. B. Hayward until thirteen years of age, then attended the Cecilian College, of Cecelian, Ky., till within a few months of graduation, when he was forced to leave on account of ill health. Later he took a special course in anatomy, physiology, and chemistry, at Hartford College, Hartford, Ky., under Dr. J. M. Pendleton. Commenced the study of medicine in 1879, at Hartford, under Dr. Samuel L. Berry, of that place; attended four courses, two winter and two spring, of medical lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, from which he was graduated in 1884. He was resident physician of the *Maternité*, at Baltimore, after graduation, in which capacity he commenced the practice of medicine. In the winter of 1884, he settled at Cecilian, Ky., and after one year there, removed to Louisville, Ky. He is a member and secretary of the Jefferson County Medical Society; member of the Kentucky State Medical Society; and of the Mississippi Valley Medical Society; also of the Mutual Science Association of America. He was for two years editor of the *New Albany Medical Herald*, and is now editor of *The Medical Progress*. He is the author of articles on "Resorcin as an Antipyretic;" "The Toxic Effect of Tobacco Vapor;" "Tobacco as a Cause of Hypertrophy and Dilatation of the Heart." Dr. Chapman devotes special study to diseases of the stomach. Dr. Chapman has been appointed by the National Quarantine Committee to represent them, in the Fifth Congressional District of Kentucky, in support of the "bill to establish a Bureau of Public Health within the treasury department."

W. CARROLL CHAPMAN.

Married, June 9, 1890, Miss Ida B. Kelly, of Louisville, Ky. They have one child, Martha Ann Chapman.

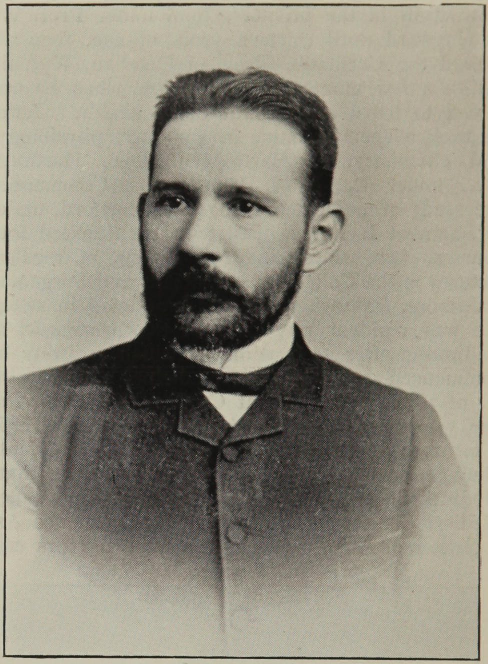
DAVID WALKER BASHAM.

BASHAM, David Walker, Neal, Kan., son of Nathan Clayborne and Helen Josephine (Haddock) Basham, grandson of David Basham, was born November 6, 1854, Breckenridge county, Ky. He attended the common schools and local private academy of his native town, receiving private instruction in French, German, and Spanish, and also had the benefit of an excellent, but small, family library. He read some medical works at home, at the age of eighteen, and after the beginning of the year 1882 devoted his entire time to the study of medicine, entering the medical office of a relative at Liberal, Mo. After a few months he left that place, and entered the office of Dr. D. P. Porter, Kansas City, Mo., as a student. He matriculated in the Kansas City Medical College in September, 1882, where he attended two full winter courses, missing but two lectures, and was graduated in March, 1884. In the autumn of 1890 he entered the University of the City of New York, Medical Department, and was graduated from the same in May, 1891. He also studied physical diagnosis with Dr. Charles Elihu Quimby, and operative surgery with Dr. Lewis A. Stimson, of New York city, and physical diagnosis under Dr. T. J. Mays, of Philadelphia. He took the general post-graduate course at the Philadelphia Polyclinic, in 1893, and was present at many operations performed by the distinguished surgeons of Philadelphia. He studied histological and pathological microscopy under Drs. Coakly and Stearns of the Loomis Laboratory, New York city, during the spring and summer of 1891. He first settled in practice in 1884, at Rich Hill, Mo., and while there assisted in the passage of the act to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery in Missouri. In 1885 he removed to Neal, Kan., where he has since remained in practice. He is a member of the Kansas State Medical Society; and of the Western Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists; he is also a Mason. He has written a number of medical papers for local societies, and has also given some attention to essay and poetry writing, none of which have yet been published. He is unmarried.

DE ROALDES, Arthur Washington, New Orleans, La., born in the town of Opelousas, parish of St. Landry, La., January 25, 1849, is the eldest son of Dr. Abel de Roaldès and Coralie Testas de Folmont, both representatives of two old families of the south of France. His grand-uncle, General Garrigues de Flaujac, an "émigré" during the French Revolution, and afterwards a state senator of Louisiana, was one of the heroes of the Battle of New Orleans in 1812, and his valuable assistance was commented upon by General Jackson, in his official report.

When ten years of age Arthur W. de Roaldes was sent to France for a classical education at the Jesuite College, and under private preceptors. In 1865 he received the diploma of "bachelier ès-lettres," after a public examination before a Jury of the University of France, and in 1866 the diploma of "bachelier ès-sciences" was granted to him in the same manner. The outbreak of cholera in Paris in 1866 having closed the preparatory schools, he returned to New Orleans, where he began to read medicine, and soon after entered the Charity Hospital of New Orleans as a resident student. He was graduated M.D. from the Medical Department of the University of Louisiana in 1869, and immediately returned to Europe in order to continue his medical studies. Dr. de Roaldes has just passed the last examination for the title of doctor in medicine of the Faculty of Paris, when the Franco-German war broke out. On the recommendation of Prof. Nélaton and his fellow-countryman and friend, Dr. Marion Sims, Dr. de Roaldes was commissioned assistant surgeon and sent to the front with the Sixth International Ambulance. On the eve of the Battle of Sédan, his name was mentioned in the order of the day (division of General Lebrun,) for act of bravery on the battle-field, when, during the retreat of the Fifth Army Corps, under a very heavy and close fire of the enemy, he saved his ambulance corps and a number of the wounded by flying the flag of the Red Cross over the roof of the building, which had already been set on fire by Prussian shells, directed against a pontoon bridge in the rear of it. The next day, in the streets of Bazeilles, during the battle, with three hospital stewards he rescued seventeen wounded from a burning house. Dr. de Roaldes served subsequently in the Armée de la Loire until the close of the war.

During the outbreak of the French Commune, Dr. de Roaldes was commissioned full surgeon by the Cte de Flavigny, president of the French Red Cross Society, acting under the government of Versailles, and organized and directed the ambulances of Chaville and Ville-d'Avray.


ARTHUR WASHINGTON DE ROALDES.

In 1872 he returned to Louisiana; was subsequently chief of clinic to Professors Richardson and Logan; and at different periods served as visiting surgeon to Charity Hospital. In 1876, compelled by illness to seek a more invigorating climate, he settled in Nice, France, where he became a member of the medical society and practised his profession during several winters, traveling through the continent during the summers.

Upon the restoration of his health, Dr. de Roaldes was called back to New Orleans by his friend, Governor A. L. Wiltz, to assume charge of Charity Hospital, to which position he was elected in 1880. In accord with the board of administrators, headed by the late Dr. Daniel C. Holliday, he made strenuous efforts to introduce in this institution a system of trained nurses; but with his fellow associates of the board, was retired by a subsequent state administration, the important and much needed reform having become a political issue. Their vindication, however, was obtained ten years later, when a more enlightened policy forced the management to accept this much needed improvement. He suggested then and prepared the plans of an ambulance corps, which was carried out by his successor.

From 1887 to 1889 Dr. de Roaldes spent the spring and summer months abroad, to familiarize himself with the special study of diseases of the ear, nose, throat, and chest, and finally abandoned general practice in 1889, when with the help of public spirited citizens of New Orleans, and under the presidency of W. B. Schmidt, Esq., he founded the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat Hospital, which he has since directed as surgeon-in-chief. In 1890 he was chosen to the chair of diseases of the ear, nose, and throat in the New Orleans Polyclinic School of Medicine, where he is still teaching. During that summer he visited Europe and took part in the International Congress of Berlin. In 1892, he was elected vice president of the Louisiana State Medical Society, and corresponding member of the Societe Francaise d'Otologie, de Rhinologie et de Laryngologie. In 1893, was made president of the Medical Society of the Parish of Orleans, and a fellow of the American Laryngological Association, by which he was elected a delegate to the International Congress of Rome. He has contributed to various medical journals at home and abroad, and is a collaborator of the French *Revue d'Otologie, de Laryngologie et de Rhinologie* and of the *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal.* Among his more important papers are, "Gunshot Wounds of the Femur," which received a "mention honorable" from the Faculty of Medicine of Paris; "A Dissertation on Post-Nasal Adenoid Growths and their Treatment;" "Atresia of the Larynx;" "Cases of Alarming Epistaxis of Grippal Origin, and Dangers of Post-Nasal Plugging;" "An Improved Motor-Dynamo and Electrical Cabinet;" "A Case of Odontoma Invading the Antrum of Highmore and Corresponding Nasal Fossa;" "A Case of Foreign Body (gold coin) engaged in the Ventricles of the Larynx;" "On the Use of Bromide of Ethyl in Otolaryngological Practice;" "On a New Electrolytic Needle Holder in Rhenological Practice;" etc.

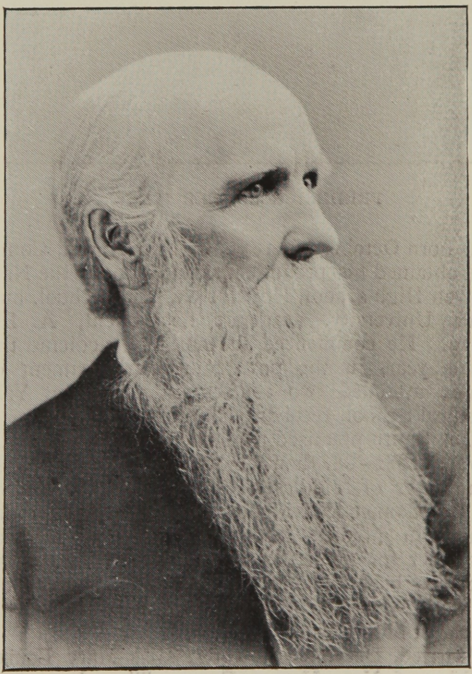
When in general practice, Dr. de Roaldes was for several years surgeon to Morgan's Lax Texas Railroad, and was surgeon of the First Brigade of the State Militia, 1883-'88.

Married, in 1873, Miss Laura, daughter of George Pandely, president of the Whitney Iron Works, of New Orleans; she died a few months after. He was married again, in 1885, to Miss Annie E., daughter of Hon. Henry C. Miller, a justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, and dean of the Law Department of the Tulane University of Louisiana.

BUCK, Erastus Junior, of Platteville, Wis., born September 5, 1828, at Heath, Mass., is the son of Erastus and Roxana (Baldwin) Buck, grandson of William Buck, and a lineal descendant of Sergeant Wm. Buck, of Heath, Mass., a patriot of the Revolution, and also of Elbridge Gerry, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He received a common school and an academic education; commenced the study of medicine in 1849 at Nunda, N. Y., under Drs. John Turner and Eben Warner; attended two courses of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1854; also attended a post-graduate course at the New York Polyclinic in 1889.

In April, 1861, Dr. Buck enlisted as a private in a company of Union soldiers which he had been instrumental in raising, in May following was commissioned lieutenant of the same company, and in November of the same year was commissioned first assistant surgeon of the Eighteenth Wisconsin Volunteers; in September, 1862, he was commissioned surgeon of this regiment, and held the position until the close of the war, July, 1865. He was in active service from and including the Battle of Shiloh to the surrender of Vicksburg, and during the time was appointed brigade surgeon, surgeon-in-chief of hospitals on the board of operators. A record of his army surgical operations is to be found in the Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion, while in civil practice he has done considerable rectal surgery, gynecological work, etc. He entered the private practice of medicine in 1855, at Towlesville, N. Y., where he remained two years; was then at Westfield, Wis., six years; served in the army four years, and has practised at Platteville, Wis., since 1868.

Dr. Buck is a member of the Wisconsin State Medical Society; American Medical Association; American Public Health Association; National Association of Railway Surgeons; Platteville Literary Club; member of the executive committee Platteville Lecture Association; and member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was a member of the Wisconsin legislature (Assembly), 1861, and was a member of the standing committee on medical societies and medical colleges. He has been health officer of Platteville since 1887. He is a Republican in politics.



ERASTUS JUNIOR BUCK.

Married, in 1866, Miss Sarah Elizabeth Trask, of Beaver Dam, Wis., a descendant, eighth generation, of Capt. Wm. Trask, who settled in Salem, Mass., in 1720. They have seven children: Gertrude Amelia, Clara Louise, Guerdon Condie, Winifred Kendrick, Florence Terry, Ethelwyn Bernie, and Lenys Mary Buck.

SMITH, Frederick Sumner, Chester, Conn., son of Joel Sumner and Mary Elizabeth (Davis) Smith, grandson of David Hume Smith, was born October 26, 1855, in New Haven, Conn. He obtained his preliminary education in the New Haven High school, Hopkins Grammar school, and Yale University, academic department, A. B., 1879. He commenced the study of medicine the same year, in the post-graduate department of Yale; attended two courses of lectures at Yale Medical School, receiving his degree in 1882.

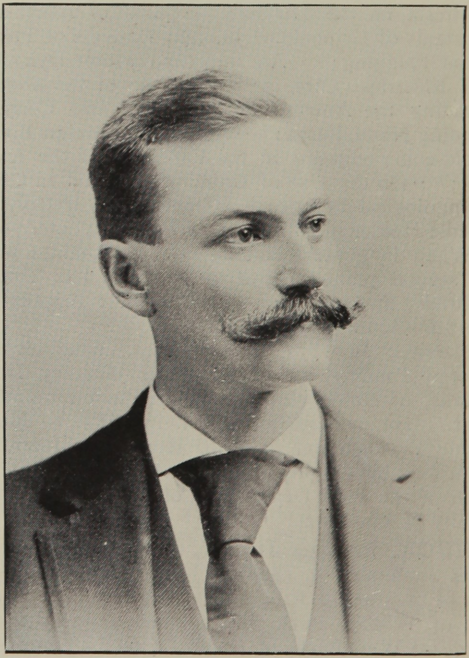
FREDERICK SUMNER SMITH.

Dr. Smith practised medicine in West Hartford, Conn., 1882–'88, then removed to Chester. He is a member of Middlesex County Medical Society; of the Connecticut Medical Society; and of the American Medical Association. He is medical examiner for numerous life insurance companies, and has been a member of the board of education in both West Hartford and Chester; also health officer in both towns.

Married, December 5, 1882, Miss Mary Louise Maltby, of New Haven, Conn. They have two children: Elizabeth Stanton, and Maltby Sumner Smith.

WELLS, Joseph Ezra, Mt. Olivet, Ky., son of Dr. Riley and Elizabeth (Brown) Wells, grandson of William W. Wells, was born October 25, 1860, at Mt. Olivet. At the age of six years he entered the public schools of his native town; fitted for college at the Mt. Olivet Academy, and finished his literary education at the Kentucky University, Lexington. He commenced the study of medicine in 1876, under the direction of his father; attended three full courses and one spring course of lectures at the Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati, graduating from the same in February, 1881. After graduating, Dr. Wells immediately entered upon the practice of medicine and surgery at Mt. Olivet. He is a member of the Kentucky State Medical Society; of the Alumni Association of the Medical College of Ohio, of which he was elected third vice-president April 5, 1894. He was one of the original founders of the Northeastern Kentucky Medical Association, and was chosen its vice-president in October, 1894; was a member of the Robertson County (Ky.) board of health, 1886–'88; is a member of the Cecropian Society of Kentucky University; and of the Philomathean Literary Society of Mt. Olivet. He is a director of Mt. Olivet Deposit Bank; a director of Mt. Olivet Trotting Association; director, secretary, and treasurer of Mt. Olivet Cemetery; and is medical examiner for five old-line life insurance companies.

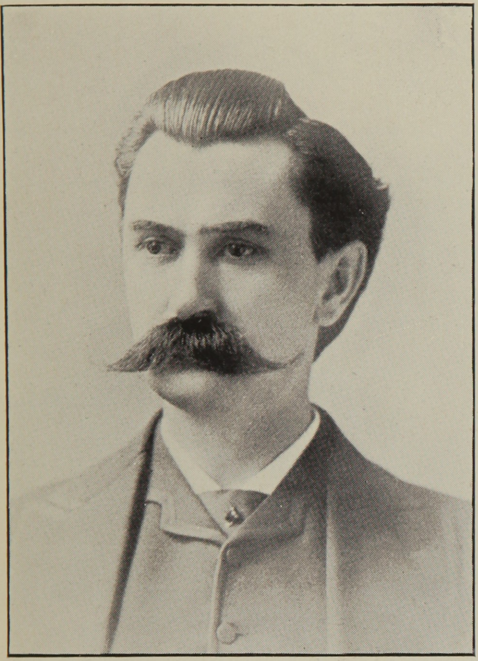
Dr. Wells has performed many surgical operations, including laparotomy, and is a strong advocate of the Bavarian plan of using plaster-of-Paris bandages in fractures and dislocations, having had great success in their use. In 1889 Dr. Wells was unanimously tendered the Republican nomination for the legislature, in the district composed of the counties of Nicholas and Robertson, and reduced the majority against his party by several hundred votes. Other than this, he has never been a candidate for political preferment. In addition to his professional duties, he assists his father in conducting a farm of 800 acres, forming a semi-circle



JOSEPH EZRA WELLS.

around the town of Mt. Olivet, and owned by the two. It is well stocked with fine strains of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs. As the surviving partner of Wells & Jett, he is the owner of a large and well appointed drug store in Mt. Olivet.

Married, in May, 1883, Miss Bessie, daughter of the late Dr. E. J. Peckover, of Cynthiana, Ky. They have one child, Miss Bird Martin Wells.



JANSEN BEEMER MATTISON.

MATTISON, Jansen Beemer, Brooklyn, N. Y., was born December 22, 1845, at Augusta, N. J. He was graduated M. D. from Bellevue Hospital Medical College in February, 1867. Dr. Mattison is a member of the American Medical Association; of the American Association for the Cure of Inebriety; of the New York Academy of Medicine; of the Medico-Legal Society of New York; of the Brooklyn Neurological Society; and of the Medical Society of the County of Kings.

Dr. Mattison's professional attention was early directed to the study and treatment of narcotic inebriety by a remarkable case of morphinism that came under his care a quarter century ago. For many years he has devoted himself exclusively to this subject, making it his life-work. He is the author of more than seventy papers on various phases of this disease, and is medical director of the Brooklyn Home for Habitués of Opium, Chloral, and Cocaine.

MOSSMAN, Beriah Edwin, Greenville, Pa., born at Greenville, is the fifth and youngest son of Robert Gillis and Margaret (Christy) Mossman, grandson of William Herdman Mossman, and is descended from Scotch-Irish ancestors. His maternal grandfather, Andrew Christy, was a colonel in the War of 1812.

Dr. Mossman, after a clinical and scientific course at the Greenville Academy and under private tutors, entered the Cleveland Medical College, Medical Department of Western Reserve College, Cleveland, Ohio, from which he received the degree of M. D. March 1, 1864. He commenced the practice of medicine on the 9th of the same month, at Greenville, Pa. where he still resides. After several years of practice, Dr. Mossman became a regular matriculate at the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine, Philadelphia, and was graduated with first honors, in March, 1879, that being the first class under the advanced curriculum of the three years' course of that college. He received the honorary degree of M. D. from the Western Reserve University, Medical Department, in 1882.

Dr. Mossman is a member of the Mercer county (Pa.) Medical Society, president in 1877; of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; of the American Medical Association; and a Scottish Rite Mason, thirty-second degree. He is consulting surgeon to the Meadville City Hospital; surgeon to several railway systems; and United States pension examining surgeon under President Cleveland's first administration.

Dr. Mossman is a general practitioner, but gives special attention to obstetrics and gynecology, and also to the study of hygiene. He has performed nearly all the capital operations, for stone, laparotomy, pleurotomy, abscess of lung, etc., and has written upon "The Obstetrical Position for Forceps at or Above the Superior Strait," *The American Journal of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children*, Vol. 12, No. 1, 1874; "Prophylactic Dilatation of the Vaginal Orifice During Labor as a Preventive of Laceration of the Perineum,"

BERIAH EDWIN MOSSMAN.

ibid., Vol. 13, No. 3, 1880; "A Case of Atresia of the Vagina, and Operation," *ibid.*, Vol. 14, No. 3, 1881; "A New Intra-Uterine Stem Pessary," of which he was the originator, *ibid.*, Vol 15, No. 4, 1882; and "The Surgery of the Thoracic Cavity."

Married, September 5, 1872, Miss Emma E., daughter of Reuben V. Hilands, Greenville, Pa. They have had six children: Helen, deceased; Beriah Edwin, Jr.; Nana; Margaret; Hazel; and Robert Gillis Mossman.

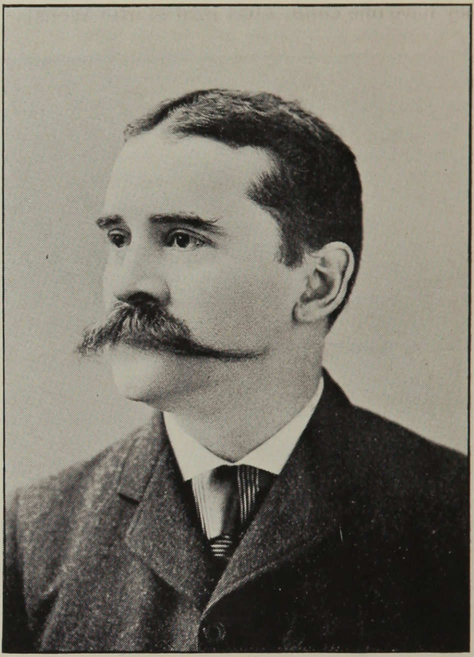
KOSSAKOWSKI, Matthew Pancracy, Chicago, Ill., son of Raphael and Mary (Janczewski) Kossakowski, grandson of Casimir Kossakowski, was born September 18, 1853, in Janowo, government of Kowno, Russia. He received an elementary and classic education in Janowo, Kowno, Wilno, and St. Petersburg, Russia, commencing the study of medicine in the latter place in the year 1874. He came to the United States in 1876, took a three years' course of study at the Michigan College of Medicine and Surgery, Detroit, and was graduated M. D. therefrom, March 5, 1884. He has practised medicine in Chicago since graduating, giving special attention to diseases of women and children.

Dr. Kossakowski published a medical journal in the Polish language, in Chicago, known as the "Lekarz Domowy," during the years 1885–'86. He is a member of the Chicago Medical Society; Improved Order of Red Men; Catholic Order of Foresters, and D. O. Harugari; is medical director in several Polish and Lithuanian societies; and is an ex-president of the Polish Society of Chicago.

MATTHEW PANCRACY KOSSAKOWSKI.

Married, in 1879, Miss Frances Olski, of Chicago. Their children are: William, deceased; Eufrozyna; Emilia, deceased; Clara; Helen, deceased; and Harry.

JOHNSON, Frederick William, Boston, Mass., son of George and Emma Eldredge (Hodgkins) Johnson, grandson of Frederick Johnson, was born October 24, 1853, at Bradford, Mass. He was educated at St. Mark's school, Southboro, Mass.; fitted for college at Dummer Academy, Byfield, Mass.; was graduated from Amherst College, A.B., in 1875, and received from the same institution the degree of A.M., in 1878. He matriculated at the Medical School of Harvard University in 1876, and was graduated in July, 1881.


FREDERICK WILLIAM JOHNSON.

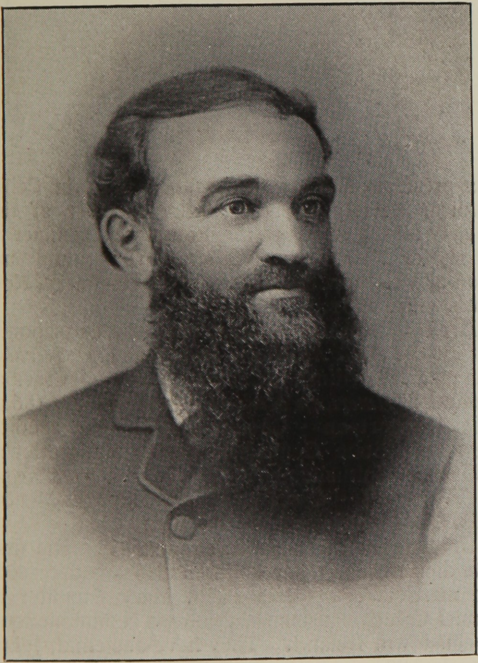
Dr. Johnson was physician to the Boston Lying-In Hospital for four months, May 1, 1878, to September 1, 1878; physician to Boston City Hospital, January 1, 1880, to July 1, 1881; physician to the Free Hospital for Women, Boston, January 1, 1879, to July 1, 1879; has been surgeon in the department of diseases of women, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Boston, since 1886; has held the same position in Carney Hospital, since 1887; and has been chief of the department in gynecology, in the *Boston Polyclinic*, since 1891.

Dr. Johnson is a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society; of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement; and of the Boston Society for Medical Observation. He is the author of the article on "Inversion of the Uterus," Wood's Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences, and on "The Alexander-Adams Operation for Shortening the Round Ligaments," in the supplement to the same work, 1893.

Married, July 2, 1879, Miss Ella Frances Kimball, of Bradford, Mass. Their children are: Joanna Eames, Frederick, and Allen Macfarlan.

FISHER, Philip S., Zion, Pa., son of Rev. Peter S. and Verona (Heckert) Fisher, grandson of William Fisher, was born December 6, 1845, at Boalsburg, Pa. After a preparatory education at Boalsburg Academy, Allentown Military and Collegiate Seminary, Pa., and at Frederick Institute, Montgomery county, Pa., he taught school for several years; commenced the study of medicine in 1865, at Sellersville, Pa., under the direction of his brother-in-law, Dr. Isaiah J. Wireback, and Dr. Jno. N. Faust; attended two courses of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine, and was graduated in March, 1868; commenced the practice of medicine at Zion, June 1, following.

Dr. Fisher was the chief organizer of the Zion Normal and Classical Institute, in 1889; was a charter member of Centre County Medical Society, 1876, president in 1888; member of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, 1882; elected coroner of Centre county in 1872, having thirteen hundred Democratic majority, over his brother, Dr. C. P. W. Fisher, the Republican nominee; was medical examiner on Bellefonte, Pa., pension board, 1885–'89, reappointed in 1893; school director, 1882–'84, 1888–'94; secretary of the school board, 1891–'94; a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; of the Knights of the Golden Eagle; Improved Order of Heptasophs; and of the Patrons of Husbandry.


PHILIP S. FISHER.

Dr. Fisher delivered lectures on "Air and Its Relation to Life," before the Centre county teachers' institute, 1870; is also the author of papers on "Whooping Cough," and "Cancer."

Married, in 1872, Miss Eliza B., daughter of John Fryberger, Esq., of Milesburg, Pa. Their children are: Sarah Verona; Annie Lilae, deceased; Charles Nevin; and Arthur Bruce.

ILL, Edward Joseph, Newark, N. J., born May 23, 1854, at Newark, is the son of Dr. Fridolin and Julia (Rehman) Ill, grandson of Louis Ill. He was graduated from the Newark High school in 1872; commenced the study of medicine the same year, under the preceptorship of his father; attended three courses of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, and received his degree from the same in 1875; spent nearly twenty months in 1875–'76 as a student of Professors Weldsyer and Recklinghausen of Strasburg: in Vienna under Prof. Carl Braun; and at Freiburg with Prof. A. Hegar.

EDWARD JOSEPH ILL.

Dr. Ill has practised medicine at Newark since 1876. He is a fellow of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists; of the American Medical Association; of the Pan-American Medical Congress, 1893, vice president from New Jersey; of the Essex County Medical Society; of the Medical and Surgical Society; and of the Practitioners' Club, Newark. Dr. Ill gives his chief attention to gynecology. He is surgeon to the Newark Woman's Hospital since 1879; gynecologist to St. Barnabas Hospital since 1881; consulting gynecologist to the German Hospital since 1890, and to All Souls Hospital, Morristown, since 1892; and trustee of the Newark City Home since 1880.

Dr. Ill's contributions to medical literature include papers on, "A Shawl Pin Lodged in the Left Bronchus for Thirty-three Days: Successful Removal by Operation," *Medical Record*, February 16, 1872; "Circular Resection of Intestine and

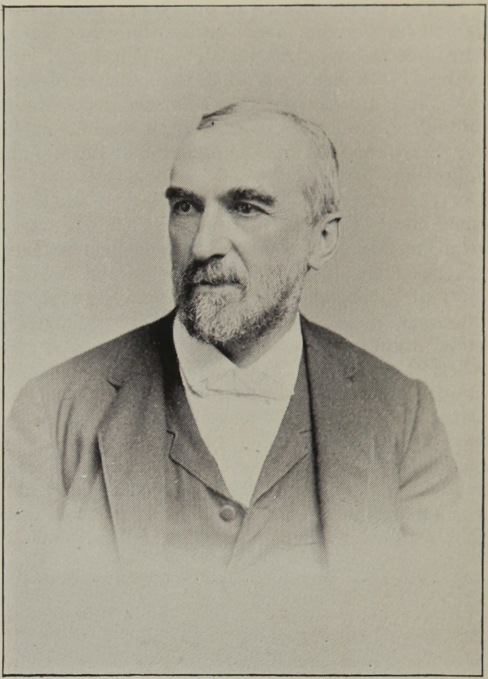
Consequent Uniting by Suture," *ibid.*, 1883; "An Analysis of Forty-four Cases of Laceration of the Cervix Uteri," Transactions of the Medical Society of the State of New Jersey, 1882; "An Attempt to Show what New Jersey Surgeons have done in Abdominal Surgery," *ibid.*, 1891; "A Successful Case of Vaginal Total Extirpation of the Uterus," *New York Medical Journal*, 1886: "Acute Psychoses following Gynecological Operations," *Pittsburgh Medical Review*, 1888; "Dermoid Tumors of Abdominal Walls," Transactions of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, 1888; "The Forceps as a Means of Rotating the Head in Labor," *ibid.*, 1889; "Tumors of the Abdominal Walls," *ibid.*, 1892; "Foreign Bodies in the Peritoneal Cavity," *New York Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics*, 1892.

Dr. Ill married, in 1878, Miss Clothilde Dieffenbach, of Newark, N. J. Their children are: Clothilde, Edgar, Edna, and Florence.

DWYER, John, of New York city, born in Cork, Ireland, in 1831, is the son of William and Ellen (Wall) Dwyer, grandson of Patrick Dwyer, a farmer of Cloghroe, Ireland, a family resident there for the past one hundred and fifty years. He was educated in private schools in Cork, passed a classical examination, and obtained a certificate in arts at Apothecary's Hall, Dublin, 1845. That year he was apprenticed to his uncle, Dr. Thomas Wall, surgeon to the Cork Dispensary, under whose guidance he pursued the study of medicine; attended medical lectures at Queen's College, Cork, obtaining the first honor in surgery, 1850, first honor in anatomy and physiology, 1850, and first honor in materia medica, 1851.

Dr. Dwyer was registered as surgeon in 1856, by the Medical Council, London, and was surgeon in charge of emigrant ships, Merchant Marine, 1854–'57. Attended medical lectures at the New York Medical College, from which he was graduated M. D., in 1861. He was appointed, after an examination, on the resident medical staff of New York State Emigrants' Hospital, Ward's Island, 1858; this institution had an accommodation for 1,500 patients. He passed the examination of the Army Medical Board, Albany, 1862, and was appointed surgeon to the Sixty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteers, the representative Irish-American regiment of New York; served with the regiment in the field, Seventh Army Corps and Second Army Corps, Army of the Potomac; resigned in 1863 in consequence of malaria, and was honorably discharged in August, 1863. He received honorable mention in General Corcoran's report of engagement near Suffolk, Va., January, 1863, for services to the wounded, and was appointed on the field brigade surgeon to Corcoran's Irish Legion. At the close of the war he resumed the office of resident surgeon to Emigrants' Hospital, and retained it until 1873, and then resigned to enter on private practice in New York city, as at present. He was appointed health inspector of the New York board of health in 1870; resigned in July, 1870. Dr. Dwyer was actively engaged in an epidemic of cholera on shipboard in 1854, at Emigrants' Hospital in 1866, and in an epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis in 1871.

Dr. Dwyer is a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York; New York County Medical Association; Medico-Legal Society of New York; New York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men; delegate and member of the American Medical Association, 1864; vice-president and one of the founders of the Celtic Medical Society of New York; member of the Society of the Army of the Potomac; examiner in lunacy for New York state since 1875; and surgeon of Veteran Corps, Sixty-ninth Regiment, New York, since 1882.



JOHN DWYER.

Dr. Dwyer has been occasional war correspondent for the *Irish American* and *New York Herald.* His medical writings include a report of "Cases of Tetanus," *American Medical Times*, N. Y., 1864; official report on "Cholera Epidemic of 1866 to New York State Commissioners of Emigration;" "Case of Epithelioma," *Journal of Dermatology*, N. Y., 1872; "Cases of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis." *Medical Record*, N. Y., 1872.

Dr. Dwyer has been twice married. His first wife died in 1878; her children also are deceased. He married, second, in 1880, Mary, daughter of Daniel Cahill, chairman of the town commissioners, Queenstown, Ireland. They have one child, John, born in 1881.

WILTROUT, Irving David, Eau Claire, Wis., born October 25, 1855, at Schuylkill Haven, Pa., is the son of Charles and Elizabeth (Wildermuth) Wiltrout, grandson of David Wiltrout. He was educated in the graded public schools of his native town; took an academic course at Paschel Institute, Pottsville, Pa.; an academic course at the Union Seminary, New Berlin, Pa.; began to read medicine in 1875, at Schuylkill Haven, under Dr. James P. Palm; took a full three years' course at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and was graduated March 10, 1878; was also graduated M. D. from the Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates in Medicine, in 1889.

Dr. Wiltrout followed the general practice of medicine, at Schuylkill Haven, from the fall of 1879, until the winter of 1883. He then located at Hudson, Wis., and in 1886, conceived the idea of erecting a private sanitarium at that place, for the treatment of curable nervous diseases and the lighter types of mental diseases. The building was completed in 1887, and the institution, known as the "Holmes Sanitarium," was dedicated June 10, of that year. Dr. Wiltrout is superintendent, physician, and surgeon in charge. The sanitarium was named in honor of the late Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, who presented it a library of all his writings, and contributed an original poem for the dedicatory exercises.

Dr. Wiltrout is a member of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; of the Wisconsin State Medical Society; of the Minnesota State Medical Society; of the Inter-County Medical Society of Wisconsin; of the American Medical Association; of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was elected mayor of Hudson in 1890, and again in 1891; was a member of the school board of Hudson, 1886–'87; was physician and surgeon to the Schuylkill County Hospital, Schuylkill Haven, 1881–'82; physician to Schuylkill County Insane Asylum, 1881–'82; and health officer of Hudson, 1884–'85. He is the author of a small treatise on "Melancholia," "Multiple Nuritis," and "Brain Surgery," published in 1890, and has in preparation an "American Reference Hand Book on Nursing," to include a special section on the nursing and care of the nervous and insane.

IRVING DAVID WILTROUT.

In May, 1894, Dr. Wiltrout sold the Holmes Sanitarum, being unable to continue as its active head in consequence of ill health, and removed to Eau Claire, Wis., where he is located as a specialist on nervous and mental diseases.

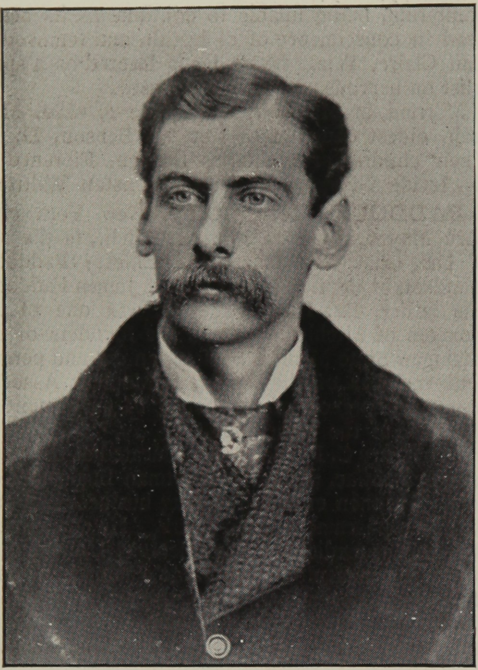
Married, at Madison, Wis., June 1, 1880, Miss Irah, oldest daughter of Rev. M. Benson, D. D. Their children are: Charles Benson, Florence S. E., Irving George, and James Johnston Wiltrout.

PADDOCK, Henry Clay, New York city, born May 6, 1848, at Pontiac, Mich., is the son of Dr. Isaac and Elizabeth (Elliott) Paddock, grandson of Charles Elliott and of James Paddock. His father, Dr. Isaac Paddock, was one of the pioneers of Michigan, one of the founders of the Michigan State Medical Society, an old and permanent member of the American Medical Association, and surgeon of the board of enrollment in the War of the Rebellion.

Dr. Henry C. Paddock was educated at the High school, Pontiac, and at the Eastman Business College. He then entered the drug business and carried on a pharmacy for ten years. He commenced the study of medicine at the Michigan University in 1876; his preceptors were Isaac Paddock, Alonzo B. Palmer, Corydon L. Ford, Albert B. Prescott, Donald Maclean, Charles H. Stowell, E. S. Dunster, John W. Langley, E. C. Frothingham, W. J. Herdman, Victor C. Vaughan, Frank Hastings Hamilton; took the full course of the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, and was graduated in 1879; also attended lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1887. In 1878 he took a special course in the physiological laboratory, including the microscopic study of tumors, cancerous growths, and other pathological tissues.

After graduating in 1879, Dr. Paddock opened an office for general practice at Battle Creek, Mich., giving special attention, however, to diseases of the eye, ear, throat, and nose. In 1885, Dr. Paddock removed to New York city, and in 1887, was appointed upon the staff of Manhattan Hospital, for the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, throat, and nervous system, and has since continued this connection. He was on the private staff of Drs. Webster and C. R. Agnew in 1885. He is a member of the Calhoun County (Mich.) Medical Society; of the Medical Society of the County of New York; of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; of the International Medical Congress; of the American Medical Congress; surgeon of the Phil Sheridan Post, Sons of Veterans; and member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Dr. Paddock has devised an improved method for the treatment of nasal catarrh; was the first, in 1880, to discover the value of ergot of rye in ophthalmic practice and its use in the cure of episcleritis; and was also the first in 1879, to use early passive movements in fracture of the wrist joint, thereby preventing deformity and anchylosis. His medical writings include a paper on "Ergot of Rye in Ophthalmic Practice," read before the International Medical Congress, Washington, D. C., 1887; and one on "The Action of Alcohol on the Human System," based on a series of experiments showing its effects on all the organs and tissues of the body, read before the American Medical Congress in 1888.



HENRY CLAY PADDOCK.

Married, in 1867, Miss Mara Luda Post of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who died in 1893, leaving no children.

BAKER, Albert Rufus, Cleveland, Ohio, son of Benjamin Franklin and Sabrina (Pershing) Baker, grandson of Abraham Baker, comes of old New England and Pennsylvania stock, his great-grandfather, Jonathan Baker, having enlisted at the age of sixteen in the Continental army and served to the close of the war. His maternal great-grandfather, William Teitsworth, was with Washington's army at Valley Forge.

Dr. Baker was born in Salem, Pa., March 24, 1858. After receiving a liberal education he commenced the study of medicine, in 1876, under the preceptorship of Drs. William Clover and J. M. Fitzgerald, of Salem; attended lectures at the Western Reserve University, Medical Department, Cleveland, Ohio, and was graduated therefrom in 1879. After spending some time in the dispensaries and hospitals of New York, Dr. Baker engaged in general practice for two years at Duke Center, Pa., at that time a prosperous oil town. In 1881 he went to Europe, taking post-graduate work in London, Berlin, Vienna, and Paris. Returning to America in September, 1883, he located in Cleveland, limiting his practice to diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat. He has been professor of opthalmology, otology, and laryngology in the Medical Department of the University of Wooster, Cleveland, Ohio, since 1888; editor of the Cleveland *Medical Gazette* since 1885; and expert pension examiner since 1884.

Dr. Baker is a member of the Cuyahoga County (Ohio) Medical Society, president in 1892; of the American Medical Association, chairman of the section on ophthalmology, 1893. He has been an active worker in the cause of higher medical education, and is a member of the judicial council of the American Medical College Association. He is the author of papers on "Objective Noises in the Ear;" "Treatment of Purulent Inflammation of the Middle Ear;" "Mastoid Diseases;" "Sunstroke and Impaired Vision;" "Reflex Nervous Diseases;" "Infantile Cataracts;" "The Eyesight and Hearing of Railroad Men;" "Ear Disease and Life Insurance;" "Retinoscopy:" "Cocaine Poisoning," etc.

Dr. Baker is oculist and aurist to the Cleveland General Hospital, Cleveland City Hospital, St. Alexis Hospital, and to the Cleveland Hospital for Women and Children.

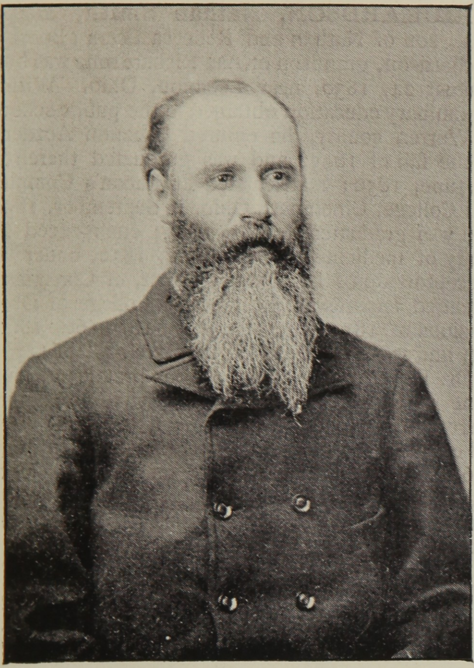
Dr. Baker is a member of the Oriental Commandery, No. 12, Knights Templar, and appendant orders.

ALBERT RUFUS BAKER.

Married, in 1885, Miss Emily L. Shackleton, of Pittsburgh, Pa. Their two children are: Lennox W. and Julian S. Baker.

GILDERSLEEVE, John Robinson, Tazewell, Va., was born in Charleston, S. C., June 12, 1843, the third son of Benjamin Gildersleeve, D. D., of Norwalk, Conn., and Emma Louisa Lanneau, of Charleston, S. C. His paternal grandfather was

Lieut. Finch Gildersleeve of the Continental Army. He received his classical education in the schools of Richmond, Va., and through private instructors; commenced the study of medicine in 1859, under Dr. Marion Howard, demonstrator of anatomy, Medical College of Virginia; matriculated in 1860, at the University of Virginia; attended a nine months' course, 1860–'61; graduated from the Medical College of Virginia, 1864. Commenced the practice of medicine at Charlottesville, Va., and University of Virginia in 1865; resided and practised his profession there for one year; removed in 1866 to Tazewell, Va., where he has practised twenty-seven years. A charter member of the Medical Society of Virginia, first vice-president 1891; and a member of the American Medical Association.



JOHN ROBINSON GILDERSLEEVE.

He entered the Confederate army as a private in the Richmond Howitzers the first year of the war; assistant surgeon in the Confederate States army; hospital service in Howard Grove, Chimborazo, and Receiving Hospital, Richmond, Va.; temporarily in charge of the Wayside Hospital, Bristol, Tenn., and in a hospital at Abingdon, Va.; field service with Twentieth South Carolina regiment, Kershaw's Brigade, Confederate States army; ex-member of town council; bank director; incorporator and secretary of various public enterprises.

Married, in 1868, Eliza M. Witten, of Tazewell, Va.

TAPPEY, Ernest Taylor, Detroit, Mich., born March 30, 1853, at Petersburg, Va., is the son of Leopold C. and Ann (Parrish) Tappey, grandson of Conrad Tappé, a native of Germany.

Dr. Tappey was a pupil in the public schools of New York city, 1864–'68; was graduated B. A. from the University of Michigan in 1873, and received the degree of M. A. from the same institution in 1876; commenced the study of medicine in 1873, at Detroit, Mich., under Dr. D. O. Farrand, of that city; attended one course of lectures at Detroit College of Medicine, and one course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, graduating M. D., from the latter institution in 1879; continued his medical studies in Berlin and Vienna, 1879–'80; was with Tait in Birmingham, Eng., two months of the year 1890, and with Schede in Hamburg the same year.

Dr. Tappey has practiced medicine in Detroit since 1880. He is a member of the Medical and Library Association of Detroit, vice-president in 1894; of the Detroit Gynecological Society; of the Michigan State Medical Society; of the American Medical Association; and of the American Association of Gynecolygists and Obstetricians. He has been clinical professor of surgery in Detroit College of Medicine since 1892, and surgeon to Harper Hospital, Detroit, since 1880.

Dr. Tappey is chiefly engaged in general surgery, including gynecic and abdominal work. He has performed many of the abdominal operations, such as removal of ovaries, opening gall bladder, successful end to end suturing of intestine after resection, and in 1894, removed, by lateral perineal section, a bullet from the bladder. He has devised a needle for repairing lacerated cervix uteri.

ERNEST TAYLOR TAPPEY.

Married, in 1880, Miss Pamela W. Waterman, of Detroit, Mich., who died in 1888, leaving two daughters: Ernestine D., and Pamela W. Tappey. He married, second, in 1891, Miss Sally H. Lightner, of Detroit, Mich.

NEWLON, Charles Sumner, Altamont, Kan., son of Dr. William Smithson and Maria (Wimp) Newlon, grandson of Hiram Newlon, was born April 28, 1858, at Newlon's Grove, Cass county, Iowa. His preliminary education was obtained in the common schools and at the Kansas State University; commenced the study of medicine in 1872, with his father, Dr. William S. Newlon; attended two courses medical lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa, and was graduated from the same March 1, 1881; in September of the same year he settled in the practice of medicine at Altamont, Kan., where he has since remained. He is a member of Labette County Medical Association; South Eastern Kansas Medical Society; Kansas State Medical Society; and the American Medical Association. He is United States examining surgeon for pensions; health officer for Altamont city; medical examiner for sixteen life and accident insurance companies; has served three terms as mayor of Altamont, and has held numerous minor offices; has been delegate to state, district, and county conventions numerous times; was elected secretary and trustee of the Labette County High school in 1894; is vice-president of the State Republican League; chairman of the Labette County Republican Central Committee; and central committeeman for Altamont and Mt. Pleasant township four years. Dr. Newlon studied pharmacy and holds a pharmacist's certificate in Kansas and Missouri. He has held the offices of D. D. G. M., P. G., medical examiner, trustee, and representative, Altamont Lodge, No. 244, I. O. O. F.; P. P., medical examiner, and trustee for Altamont Lodge, No. 66, O. S. F.; member of Masonic Lodge, Parsons Chapter, No. 39, and Oswego Commandery, No. 7, K. T.; P. G., Rebecca Lodge, No. 159, I. O. O. F.

CHARLES SUMNER NEWLON.

Dr. Newlon married, in 1883, Miss Lizzie Sullivan, of Nashua, N. H. Their children are: Jess and Olga.

RICHARDSON, Nathan Smith, Macon, Mo., son of Nathan and Rebecca Bears (Boosby) Richardson, grandson of Asa Richardson, was born August 24, 1830, near Lebanon, Ohio. With a preliminary education obtained in the public schools of Warren county, he entered Lebanon Academy in the fall of 1845, and was graduated therefrom in June, 1850; matriculated at Bacon's Commercial College, Cincinnati, Ohio, in September, 1850, and was graduated in May, 1851; commenced the study of medicine in September, 1852, under the preceptorship of Dr. Charles Grant, of Cincinnati; attended lectures at the Medical College of Ohio, sessions of 1853–'54, 1854–'55, 1859–'60, 1860–'61, and was graduated M. D. March 4, 1861.

Dr. Richardson commenced the practice of medicine at Omaha, Neb., in July, 1856, remaining there until October, 1859; passed the army medical examining board at Columbus, Ohio, in June, 1861, and entered the United States service as acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A., July 7, following; was commissioned assistant surgeon of the One Hundred Eighteenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, December 26, 1862, and served with the regiment in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Georgia, to the fall of Atlanta; was surgeon in charge of hospitals at Cynthiana, Paris, and Lexington, Ky., and at Loudon, Tenn.; was chief operator in charge of field hospital Second Division, Twenty-

NATHAN SMITH RICHARDSON.

third Army Corps; and November 11, 1864, was promoted to be surgeon of the Thirteenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Second Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac, where he served until the close of the war; was present and distinguished himself for bravery on the morning of General Lee's surrender, and is so recorded in Whitelaw Reid's history of "Ohio in the War."

After the close of the war, Dr. Richardson located in Macon, Mo., where he has been engaged in the active practice of medicine since that date. He is a member of Macon County Medical and Surgical Society; of the Missouri State Medical Association; of the American Medical Association; of the National Association of Railway Surgeons; of the Wabash Railway Surgeons' Association; was president of the board of United States examining surgeons, 1880–'84, 1886–'92; has been a continuous member of the Independent Order of Good Templars since 1856, and was grand worthy chief templar of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, 1879–'81, 1883–'84; was medical director of the Department of Missouri, Grand Army of the Republic, 1885–'91, and commander of F. A. Jones Post, in the same department, 1882–'86; mayor of Macon, 1883–'84, 1891; a member of the board of education, Macon, 1872–'74, 1883–'86, 1894, and president of the board since 1872, when a member.

Married, July 1, 1856, Miss Rebecca Frances McFadden, of Council Bluffs, Ia. They have one child, Kate, wife of Garret Vliet.

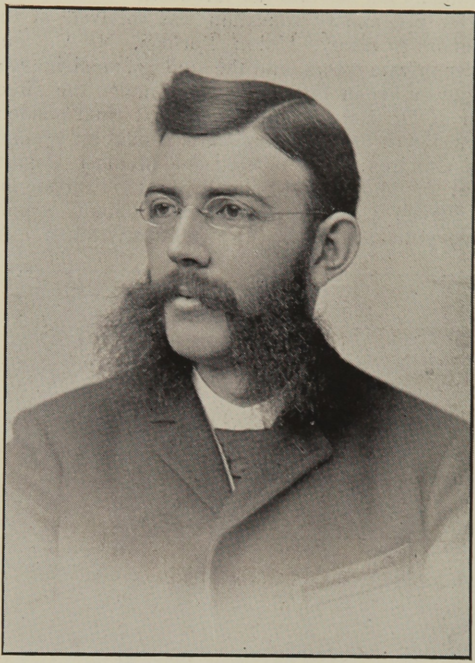
RHOADS, John Neely, Philadelphia, Pa., born August 26, 1859, in Hunting Valley, Pa., is the son of Issachar Morris and Anne Carver (Hobensack) Rhoads, grandson of Issachar Morris Rhoads.

He was educated at Wheat Sheaf Grammar school, Philadelphia, at Milford (Del.) High school, and took a special course at the New Jersey State Normal school, Trenton; commenced the study of medicine in January, 1883, at Milford, Del., his preceptor being George H. Rhoads, M. D., of Tobyhanna, Pa.; attended two courses of lectures, the full course at that time, at Jefferson Medical College, and was graduated April 2, 1885.

Dr. Rhoads has practised his profession in Philadelphia since graduation. He is a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, and of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. He was resident physician to Jefferson Medical College Hospital, 1885–'86, assistant physician in the gynecological department of the same, 1886–'88, and chief of children's department, 1888–'90; assistant gynecologist to St. Agnes Hospital, since 1891; and obstetrician to Lying-in-Charity Hospital, since 1890.

Dr. Rhoads is the author of articles on "Metallic Strips with Adhesive Plaster for Hare-Lip Dressing," *Medical Times*, March 20, 1886; "Interchangeable Bougies," *Medical News*, 1889; "Pathology of Urethræ," read before the Ninth International Medical Congress, Washington; "An Easy Way to Memorize the Carpal Bones," (To Stop Slight Lung Congestion Prescribe Usually Medicated Troches—Trapezium, Scaphoid, Semi-Lunar, Cuneiform, Pisiform, Unciform, Magnum, Trapezoid,) published in the *College and Clinical Record*, Philadelphia, March, 1885, (before graduation.)

Dr. Rhoads has devised a pocket bougie, described in the *Medical News*, July 10, 1886; an interchangeble bougie; a grooved bougie for applying ointment to the urethra and to the interior of the uterus, described in the *Medical News*, June 22, 1889, and a method of lengthening tendons, nerve-trunks, and bones, described in the same journal, November 28, 1891.



JOHN NEELY RHOADS.

Dr. Rhoads is a deacon in the South Broad-street Baptist church.

Married, October 10, 1888, Miss Anna D. Day, of Philadelphia. They have three children: Anne C., Elizabeth, and John Neely, Jr.

MOSHER, Eliza M., Brooklyn, N. Y., youngest daughter of Augustus and Maria (Sutton) Mosher, was born near Cayuga Lake, New York, October 2, 1846. Both her parents were members of the Society of Friends, and she was brought up under the influences of that religious denomination. Her paternal grandfather settled in Cayuga county, and her maternal in Madison county, N. Y., when that portion of the state was yet a wilderness, and both became large land owners, and throughout their lives were men of influence in the localities in which they lived. Her mother was a woman notable for Christian character, for self-possession, and for ability to act in emergencies, and the daughter remembers more than once in her childhood having seen her mother sew up gaping wounds and apply bandages to injured parts without waiting for the doctor (who lived several miles away) to be brought. It is not strange that the daughter of such a woman should at an early age have manifested qualities which indicated her fitness to be a physician. Between the ages of twelve and twenty-two, eight deaths occurred in her immediate family, some of them preceded by long illnesses. It was these events, without doubt, that awakened the interest in the subject of pathology which eventually led her into her life-work.

Her preliminary education was received at the Friends Academy, Union Springs, N. Y., and under private tutors, and the study of medicine was begun by her in Boston, in 1869, under the direction of Dr. Lucy E. Sewall, at that time resident physician at the New England Hospital for Women and Children. She entered the Medical Department of Michigan University in 1871, arranging for herself a graded course which should require three years instead of the two usually taken. At the beginning of her second year she was asked to serve as assistant to the demonstrator of anatomy and to conduct a quiz for the women's class, which she did, giving up the year mainly to that work, and allowing herself a fourth year of study before graduation. The third year of her course was spent in New York city in clinical study and attendance upon lectures at the Woman's College of the New York Infirmary. She also worked two summers in the wards of the New England Hospital for Women and Children, Boston, Mass., serving as an undergraduate interne. She graduated at the University of Michigan in 1875, located at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where she became a member of the city and county medical societies. Upon the opening of the Massachusetts Reformatory Prison for Women in 1877 she was called to the position of resident physician, receiving her appointment from the governor of the state. There she fitted up and successfully conducted a hospital of ninety beds, with an additional nursery department of sixty beds.

ELIZA M. MOSHER.

In 1879 she went to London, and later to Paris, to pursue the study of special subjects. Upon her return to this country a year later, the Massachusetts Reformatory Prison was without a superintendent, and Governor Long induced her to take the position, "at least until another woman should be found who was fitted for the difficult place." Reluctantly turning aside from the work of her choice, she devoted herself to the reorganization of the prison, which at that time had about 375 inmates, with a corps of about 40 employés. Her success as an organizer here was very marked, and her work left a lasting impress upon the discipline of the prison. She became so much interested in the development of its possibilities that she remained at its head nearly three years. In 1884 she was appointed professor of physiology and resident physician to Vassar College. At present she is engaged in the active practice of medicine in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dr. Mosher is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings; of the Brooklyn Pathological Society; the American Electro-Therapeutic Association; the American Public Health Association; the American Association for the Advancement of Physical Education, etc. She was one of the incorporators of the Chatauqua School of Physical Education of which she is at present first vice-president and lecturer on anatomy. She is the inventor of a "Posture Model," made by Messrs. Tieman & Co., and a "Pelvic Obliquimetre" made by the same firm. She has written the following papers: "The Health of Criminal Women," American Social Science Association, Saratoga, 1882; "Prison Discipline," American Association of Charities and Corrections, 1883; "A Critical Study of the Biceps Cruris Muscle and Its Relation to Diseases in and around the Knee Joint," *Annals of Surgery*, November, 1891; "The Influence of Habits of Posture upon the Symmetry and Health of the Body," *Brooklyn Medical Journal*, July, 1892; "Habitual Postures of School Children," *Educational Review*, N. Y., October, 1892: "Habits of Posture a Cause of Deformity and Displacement of the Uterus," Transactions of the Pan-American Medical Congress, September, 1893; "The Importance of Maintaining the Pelvis in Normal Obliquity," Transactions of the American Association for the Advancement of Physical Education, 1894.

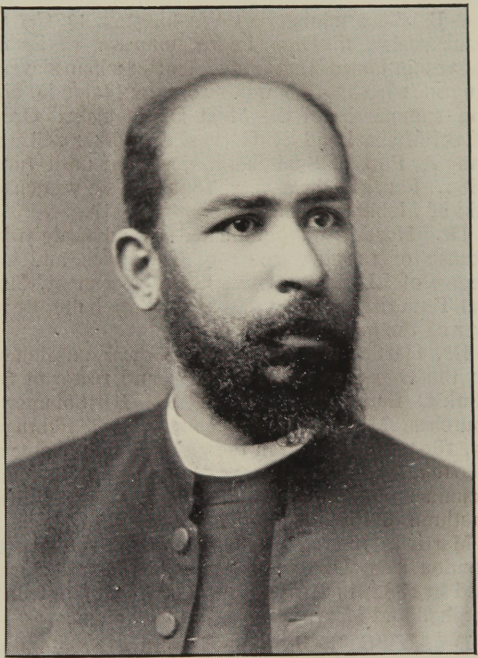
HARTLEY, Henry Alexander Saturnin, chevalier, Keokuk, Ia., born December 18, 1861, at Port of Spain, Trinidad, is the eldest child of Stephen and Eleanor (Jones) Hartley, his father being of English and Hova descent, while his mother was of Caucasian blood. His paternal grandmother, Charlotte (Aanariva) Hartley, a native of the province of Imanangora, was a member of the Hova dynasty now reigning in Madagascar. His grandfather, Captain Henry Hartley, San Fernando militia, Trinidad, born in Philadelphia, a brother of Samuel Hartley, who died at the Battle of Gettysburg, and of Alex Hartley, killed in the Battle of the Wilderness, both of whom fought for the Union, was the son of Stephen Hartley, a patriot who fought under the American flag in 1812.

Dr. Hartley's father died December 18, 1861, at Port of Spain and having received early instruction from his mother, he was sent, May 17, 1870, to a private school, in reality a Wesleyan Methodist high school. From this institution he was taken by his mother on October 18, 1872, and on November 17 of the same year was entered as a pupil at the Queen's Royal College at Port of Spain, but affiliated to the Cambridge University. In 1873 he suffered severely from typhoid fever, and went to Margerita, a Venezuelan island some miles from the main land, for a change of air. In 1874 and 1875 he pursued his studies vigorously, but in 1876 was hindered by several attacks of fever, small-pox, and measles. In 1877 and 1878 he continued his studies, and in December of the last named year went up for the Cambridge University examination. In 1879 he obtained the scholarship of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, for the diocese of Trinidad, and was about entering Codrington College, Durham University, when he suddenly determined not to enter the Anglican ministry. He then travelled for a little, and during the year read law under the chevalier Charles Hobson D'Aubert, of France, ex-stipendary magistrate of Port of Spain, ex-registrar of the supreme court, etc. In 1880 Dr. Hartley was appointed by Sir Henry Turner Irving (Grand Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George), a clerk in the general post-office, which position he resigned July 17 of the same year, but continued to read law until March, 1882, when he entered the service of the Trinidad Government Railway, as assistant station master at Couva. In April, 1883, his health being poor, he obtained a leave of absence and travelled in Europe. He resigned the position on the railway in 1884, and began the study of pharmacy. On November 1, 1884, was appointed acting dispenser at the Frederick (Government) Hospital, Caroni, and January 2, 1885, was permanently appointed, having, since September of the previous year, also engaged in evangelical work, preaching on Sunday and at other spare moments, under the license of the British Methodist Episcopal church, the establishment of which in Trinidad had been attempted, as also the African Methodist Episcopal church. He finally resigned his position as pharmaceutical chemist of Frederick Hospital, and also, informally, his membership in the Anglican church in May, 1885, and from that month until December gave his attention solely to theology.

In December, 1885, Dr. Hartley left Port of Spain for the United States via St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, and other islands, arriving in New Haven, Conn., in May, 1886; was received into full communion and ordained to the diaconate in Bethel church, New York, by Rt. Rev. Richard H. Cain, D. D., June 10, 1886, and from that time until 1890 held pastorates successively in Bridgeport, Conn., Guelph, Ont., and St. John, N. B.

In August, 1890, on the merit of his work "Classical Translations," and by examination, Dr. Hartley was made Ph. D. by the National University, Chicago, Ill., simultaneously receiving the degree of M. A. In the same year, at the rise of the Nova Scotia conference, he was appointed to Amherst, but vacated the pastorate October 18 of the same year, and immediately matriculated at the Meharry Medical Department of Central Tennessee College, Nashville. June 16, 1891, he received the degree of D. D., *honoris causa*, from Wilberforce University, Xenia, Ohio, of which institution he had been for years a trustee.

Dr. Hartley met the Nova Scotia Conference, of which he was secretary, at Halifax, August 2, 1891, and asked for a transfer. He was formally received into the Protestant Episcopal church by the Bishop of Tennessee, September 29, 1891; entered Hoffman Hall, Nashville, to become a candidate for priests' orders, and was its delegate to the American Inter-Seminary Alliance, Nashville, October, 1891. While a theological student he continued his second year's studies at Meharry, and also matriculated at the Law School of the Central Tennessee College, Nashville. March 13, 1892, he was ordained deacon by Rt. Rev. Charles Todd Quintard, Bishop of Tennessee, M. D., D. D., LL. D. Cantab, and October 7, 1892, was ordained priest in St. James church, Baltimore, by the same prelate.



HENRY ALEXANDER SATURNIN HARTLEY.

March 27, 1892, Dr. Hartley was made a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science; was one of the founders of the Prohibition party, Maritime Provinces, vice-president in 1890 and 1891; was the delegate of the A. M. E. church to the third general conference of the Methodist church, held in Canada in 1890, was secretary of the conference, 1889–1890, and chairman of the committee on holy orders and admissions; is a Freemason, Orangeman, Knight of

Labor, Knight of Pythias, Templar of Honour, and I. O. O. F. (Man. Unity). He was elected to membership in the Tri-State Medical Society (Illinois, Missouri, and Iowa), April 14, 1894, in the Eastern Iowa District Medical Society, November 16, 1894; Gate City Medical Society, Keokuk, May 12, 1894; in the Hancock County Medical Society, December 4, 1894; and in the Pan-American Medical Congress, 1893.

In 1889 Dr. Hartley published his work, "Classical Translations," dedicated to the Hon. Sir Sam L. Tilley, lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick, and in the autumn of 1890, "Concerns of my Life," dedicated to his mother, who died July 15, 1888. He was a member of the advisory council of the World's Parliament of Religion, Chicago, Ill., 1893.

At the New York conference of 1886, he was appointed to translate into French and forward to the Brazilian minister at Washington, D. C., for transmission to Dom Pedro, emperor of Brazil, the resolutions of that body anent Brazilian slavery. August 16, 1879, he was sworn by Major D. Nilson, commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, a member of Company A, Port of Spain militia, serving until June, 1882. For the college year, 1892–'93, he was chaplain of Meharry Medico-Literary Society.

Dr. Hartley was graduated as advocate with license of the law court of Tennessee, and the degree of LL. B. from the Law Department, Central Tennessee College, May 23, 1893, being treasurer of the graduating class.

Dr. Hartley was appointed medical missionary on the Ogeechee river, Georgia, and rector of St. Mark's, Burroughs, and of St. Bartholomew's churches, Miller, Chatham county, Ga., February 15, 1893. He located in the practice of medicine at Keokuk, Iowa, April 15, 1894. He is medical examiner of the Knights of Labor and United Brethren of Friendship of Lee county, Ia.

Married, June 25, 1883, upon his return to London from Utrecht, Miss Naomi Locke, who died in 1884, in Paris, France, leaving infant twins, Stephen and Mary, who died shortly after.

BRAYTON, Charles Erskine, Stonington, Conn., son of Atwood Randall and Sally Maria (Davis) Brayton, grandson of George Brayton, was born February 11, 1851, at Stonington, Conn.; he is the tenth child in a family of eleven, six of whom are now living. He was educated in a private school until ten years of age, was then for three years in the public schools, and for five years later in the private school of Dr. David S. Hart, all in Stonington. In 1868, while still at school, he commenced the study of medicine, with Dr. William Hyde, and Dr. James Wentworth; attended two full courses medical lectures at the Medical Department, Columbia College, New York city, and was graduated from the same March 23, 1873. Commenced the practice of medicine at Stonington, April 1, 1873, as assistant to Dr. William Hyde, and succeeded to his practice upon his death, September 25, 1873, and has remained there since that date. He is a member of the American Medical Association; Connecticut State Medical Society; New London County Medical Society, of which he was vice-president in 1893, and president in 1894; New London City Medical Club; and American Association of Railway Surgeons; also a member of the Connecticut Society Sons of the American Revolution, his grandfather, Samuel Davis, being a Revolutionary soldier. He was for fifteen years chief surgeon of the New York, Poughkeepsie & Boston Railroad company, until it was merged in the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad company, in 1892; was health officer of Stonington borough from 1884–'90. Among his published medical papers is one on the "Stricture of the Male Urethra," Connecticut Medical Society, 1893. He is unmarried.

CHARLES ERSKINE BRAYTON.

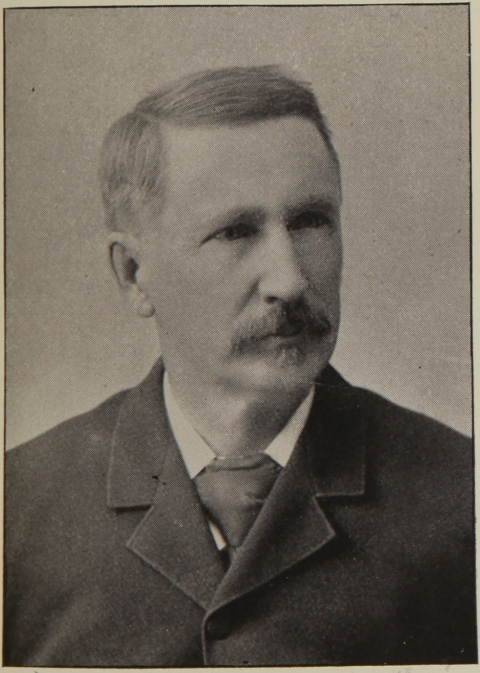
JENKINS, John F., Tecumseh, Mich., son of Edward and Eliza (Embury) Jenkins, grandson of John Jenkins, who fought under Wellington at the Battle of Waterloo, was born September 10, 1834, at Napanee, Canada. His mother was a descendant from Phillip Embury, the first Methodist minister in America.

Dr. Jenkins obtained a preparatory education at Newburgh Academy, Napanee Grammar school, and was graduated from the Normal school, Toronto, Ontario. He commenced the study of medicine in 1863, in St. Thomas, Canada, under Dr. John Wilson; attended two courses of medical lectures at the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, and was graduated from the same in 1866. Commenced the practice of medicine the same year in Orland, Ind., but has been a resident of Tecumseh, Mich., since 1872. In 1869 and 1870 he took post-graduate courses in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York and at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

Dr. Jenkins is a permanent member of the American Medical Association; menber of the Michigan State Medical Society; Northern Tri-State Medical Association; ex-vice-president of the Southern Michigan Medical Association; member of the American Public Health Association; and of the Ninth and Tenth International Medical Congress. He was health officer of Tecumseh in 1889. During the past ten years he has been a contributor to the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, in 1891 presenting a paper on "The Treatment of Spasmodic Asthma," and to the Michigan state society a paper entitled "A Case of Perityphlitic Abscess."

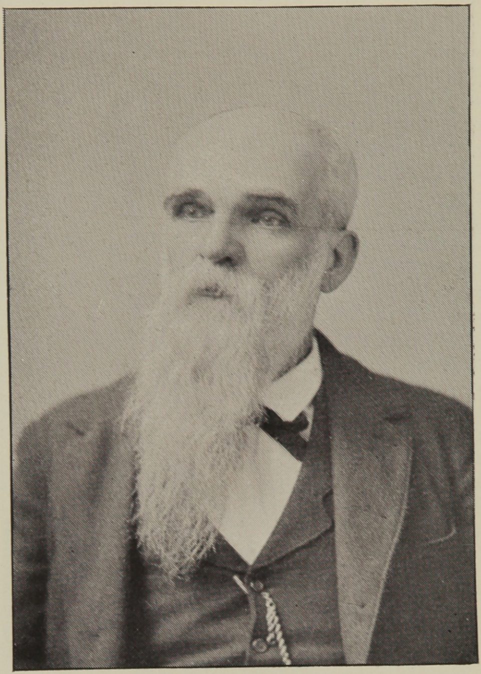
In 1890 Dr. Jenkins was delegated from the American Medical Association to attend the meetings of the British Medical Association, held in the city of Birmingham; also to the Tenth International Medical Congress, commencing August 4, 1890, in the city of Berlin. While abroad he made a tour through Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, and France, visiting the principal hospitals of Dublin, Belfast, Edinburgh, London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna; also the universities of Glasgow, Edinburgh, Oxford, and Vienna. He also visited the "House of the Surgeon," in Pompeii, the only residence of a first century physician in existence.

Married, in 1866, Miss Susan, daughter of Col. James McQueen, of St. Thomas, Canada. Their children are: Mabel, Florence, and Milton Jenkins.


JOHN F. JENKINS.

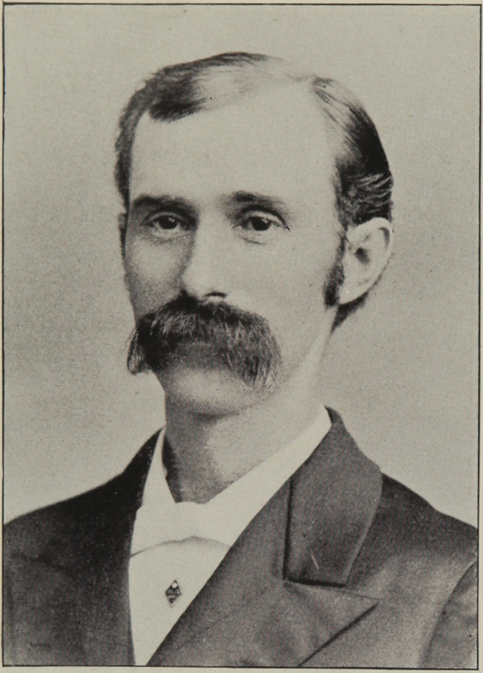
MCKOWN, John Alexander, Jonesboro, Ga., son of James and Sophie (Baxley) McKown, grandson of John McKown, was born November 3, 1837, in Henry county, Ga. He received a common school education at Philadelphia Academy, Ga., and commenced the study of medicine in 1856, at Jonesboro, Ga., under Dr. W. A. Gillispie; attended two courses of lectures at Atlanta Medical College, and was graduated in 1859.

Dr. McKown commenced the practice of medicine at Snapping Shoals, Ga., in 1859, remaining there three years, then serving as acting assistant surgeon in the Confederate army, and finally, in 1864, settling at Jonesboro. He is a member of the Medical Association of Georgia; Railway Surgeons' Society of Georgia; National Association of Railway Surgeons; surgeon for Central Railway of Georgia; member of the Masonic fraternity. While Dr. McKown is a general practitioner, he has given his chief attention to gynecology and surgery, and has contrived an appliance for the better management of injuries to the ankle joint, on which subject he has also written a paper.


JOHN ALEXANDER MCKOWN.

Married, March 23, 1858, Miss Madorah Ann, daughter of Dr. T. W. Sims, of Snapping Shoals, Ga. They have six children: Willis W., Thomas Dean, Sarah Jane, Nancy Pauline, John Sims, and Lillie Bell.

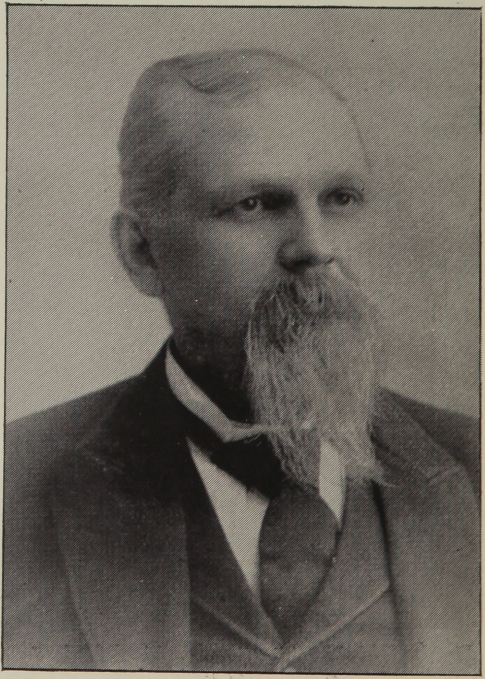
ALDERSON, Madison Elden, Russellville, Ky., son of Benjamin and Mary Ann (McCarty) Alderson, grandson of Ben Alderson, was born January 27, 1852, at Russellville, Ky. He received the degree of A. B., 1871, and A. M., 1874, from Bethel College, in his native town; commenced the study of medicine in September, 1871, at Russellville, under Drs. W. J. Byrne and Roland H. Keene; attended two courses of medical lectures at Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, taking a prize, in a competition open to all students of the first and second courses, for the best thesis, and was graduated from the same with first honors, in March, 1878; he also took a course of lectures in the St. Francis Hospital, at Columbus, Ohio. He first settled in practice in 1878, at Russellville, Ky., and remains there at the present time. He is a member of the American Academy of Medicine; National Association of Railway Surgeons; and of the Kentucky State Medical Society; he is a surgeon of the Louisville & Nashville, and Owensboro & Nashville railroads; member of the board of censors for Sterling Medical College since 1884; and physician and surgeon to Bethel Male College and to Logan Female College. His only writings have been clinical reports to medical journals.



MADISON ELDEN ALDERSON.

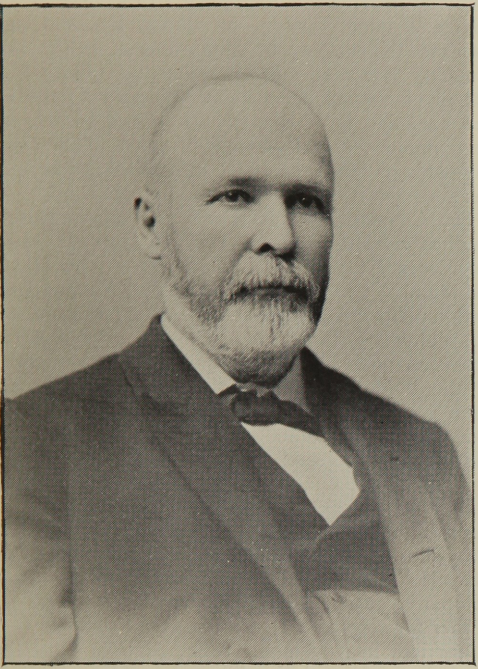
Married, January 27, 1886, Miss Rebecca Chappelle, of St. Louis, Mo. They have one son, Starling Loving Alderson.

BEALL, Elias James, Forth Worth, Texas, son of Dr. Jeremiah and Susan Varner (Neal) Beall, grandson of Gen. Elias Beall, was born February 5, 1835, Macon, Ga. His preliminary education was obtained at the High School, Macon, Ga.; Peter F. Brown Academy, Hamilton, Ga.; and Collinsworth Institute, Talbotton, Ga. Commenced the study of medicine in 1853, at Shreveport, La., with his father, Dr. Jeremiah Beall; attended two courses medical lectures at the University of Louisiana, and was graduated from same in 1856; commenced the practice of medicine the same year at Marshall, Texas; and in 1870 located at Forth Worth, Texas, where he is at the present time. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and ex-vice president Texas State Medical Association, from both of which he was a delegate to the International Medical Congress at Berlin; honorary member Waco Medical Society; ex-chairman section on surgery Texas State Medical Association; president North Texas Medical Association, 1890; ex-president Tarrant County Medical and Surgical Association; ex-consulting surgeon for several railroads; and examining surgeon for several life insurance companies. He attended several post-graduate courses at the New York Polyclinic, University of the City of New York, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons; and pursued special study in hospitals of London, Paris, Berlin, etc. Adeundum and honorary degrees from Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, Mo. He was chief surgeon Walker's Division, and acting medical director with Lt. Gen. Dick Taylor, late Confederate service. Among his more important medical writings are the following: "Sacro-Coccygeal Cysts," read before the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association; "Fibro-Cystic Tumour," uterous, unusual treatment, *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, January, 1889; paper on "Contagious Impetigo," (illustrated,) Daniels, Tex., *Medical Journal*; "Large Fibroid, Complicating Labor," enucleation, recovery of mother and child; "Cerebral Hernia," original treatment, cut in Wyeth's Surgery. Last two papers read before Texas State Medical Association and included in report on section on surgery. "The Aurora Epidemic," Transactions Texas State Medical Association; "Texas as a Climate for Abdominal Surgery;" "Original Treatment Erysipelas," *New York Medical Record*; "Endocymian Monster," successful operation, read before Waco Medical Society; medical letters from Europe published in *Texas Medical Journal*, 1890; etc.



ELIAS JAMES BEALL.

Married, Miss Fanny Van Zandt, daughter of Isaac Van Zandt, minister of Republic of Texas, in 1860. They have six sons and three daughters: Elias J., Jr.; Ida V., Loulie B. (wife of Dr. E. D. Capps), Jere. V., Heberden, Frank C., Varner, Jarvis, and VanZandt.



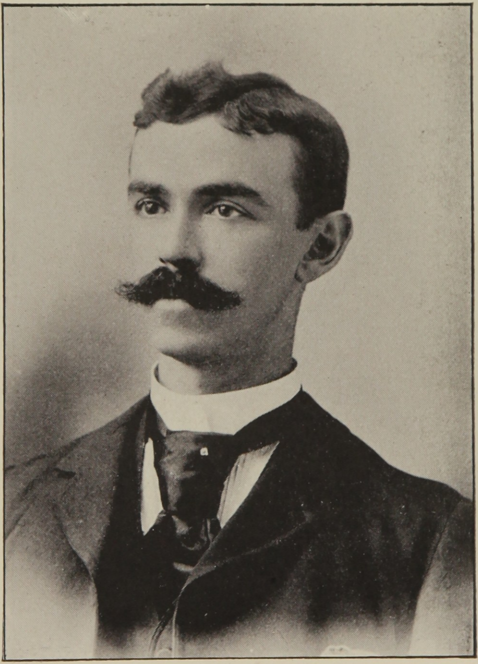
CHARLES HIGGS FRANKLIN.

FRANKLIN, Charles Higgs, of Union Springs, Ala., son of Talbert H. and Mary (Adams) Franklin, grandson of Esom Franklin, was born May 4, 1838, at Albany, Ga. He received a common school education, chiefly at Elba, Ala., which was largely supplemented by home study; commenced the study of medicine in 1860, at Elba, under Dr. John G. Moore, of that place; attended lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Nashville, and had nearly completed the course when his studies were interrupted by the events of the war, and he practised for a time in the Confederate army, as detailed surgeon; he also practised at Haw Ridge, Ala., under authority of the county board, during the greater part of the stormy period of the war. Later he attended lectures at the Medical Department, University of Louisiana, was graduated in 1866, and located at Union Springs the same year.

Dr. Franklin is a member of the American Medical Association; Medical Association of the State of Alabama, of which body he is a councillor, and of which he was president in 1890–'91; member of Bullock County Medical Society; a member of the state board of health of Alabama almost continuously for the past ten years, and the author of articles on the climatology, topography, and geology of Bullock county, Ala., published in its reports. He is also president of the cotton mills of Union Springs; and president of the Southern Cotton Spinners' Association.

Dr. Franklin married, first, in 1870, Miss Sallie Banks, of Hurtsboro, Ala., who died in 1878, leaving two children, Charles M., and Lula; married, second time, in 1879, Miss Lula Banks, sister of his first wife. They have six children: John K., Jerome C., James J., Janie B., Higgs B., and William O.

BARBOT, Louis Decimus, of Charleston, S. C., born February 22, 1868, at Charleston, is the son of Augustus Octavus and Elizabeth Anne Paten (Mullins) Barbot, and grandson of Anthony Barbot, of Bordeaux, France. He was educated in the Bennet public school, High school and Charleston College, all of Charleston, S. C.; and at St. Charles College, Md., from which he was graduated in 1887, receiving the degree of A. B., "*cum magna laude*." He spent the following two years at St. Mary's University, Baltimore, Md., in the study of metaphysics and natural sciences. Began to study medicine in 1889, at Charleston, under Dr. Manning Simons; attended three courses of lectures at the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, and was graduated with distinction March 11, 1892. On that date he accepted the position of assistant to Dr. Manning Simons, his ex-preceptor, who is the professor of clinical surgery at the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, and is chief surgeon to the City Hospital, and to St. Francis Xavier's Infirmary. Dr. Barbot still holds this position. In September, 1894, he was elected to the position of assistant demonstrator of anatomy in the Medical College of the State of South Carolina.



LOUIS DECIMUS BARBOT.

Dr. Barbot is a member of the South Carolina

Medical Association, and of the Medical Society of South Carolina. He is medical examiner at Charleston for the Catholic Knights of America, of which he is a member. Dr. Barbot is also a member of the Knights of Pythias; of the Order Chosen Friends; of the Order of the Golden Chain; and of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. He is a member of the Alumni Association of the College of Charleston; and of the Medical College of the State of South Carolina. Unmarried.

CLEMENT, George Colburn, Haverhill, Mass., son of James Hazen and Clara (Erskine) Clement, grandson of Jesse Clement, was born August 15, 1855, at Milford, Mass. He is a lineal descendant of Job Clement, one of the founders of Haverhill, Mass., and his mother was the author of "Handbook of Mythological Art," etc. He was educated in the family of Mrs. James Means, Andover, Mass., and later at Dr. Hixon's private school, Lowell, Mass. At the age of fourteen, having a great desire to become a sailor, he shipped as cabin boy, for a voyage to the Mediterranean, during the close of the Franco-Prussian war, and was absent nearly a year. Upon his return he fitted for and entered Dartmouth College, Chandler Scientific Department. In the spring of 1874 he left Dartmouth and went to New York, beginning the study of medicine under Dr. A. B. Crosby, professor of anatomy, at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, where he remained one term, and then had to abandon his studies on account of lung trouble, and went to Georgia. Returning home no better, he sailed, December, 1874, for Valparaiso, Chili, and was away nearly a year, spending the time in Chili and Peru; returned home in September, 1875, and in October sailed again for San Francisco, going around Cape Horn three times within one year. He spent the winter and spring in California and Mexico, returning to Boston in the summer of 1876, when he resumed his medical studies, at Harvard University, Medical School, from which he was graduated in 1880. He received supplementary instruction, as interne in the Free Hospital for Women, Boston, for six months, and eighteen months service, by appointment, in the Boston City Hospital. He is a general practitioner, but gives special attention to diseases of the eye and ear, and is particularly interested in surgery. He commenced the private practice of medicine August 23, 1880, at Haverhill, Mass., where he has since practiced.

GEORGE COLBURN CLEMENT.

Dr. Clement is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and has been a councillor from the Essex North Branch; member of the Haverhill Medical Club; Harvard Medical Alumni Association; Boston City Hospital Club; Association of Massachusetts Boards of Health. He was city physician of Haverhill, 1885–'91, and a member of the board of health of Haverhill during the same period; surgeon to the Haverhill City Hospital during the first two years of its existence, and was reappointed, but declined to serve. He is a member of the Pentucket and Wachusetts clubs of Haverhill; University Club, of Boston; Corinthian Yacht Club, of Marblehead; Knights of Pythias, of Haverhill; Haverhill Lodge of Elks; etc. He is a director in the Haverhill Gas Light Company; justice of the peace; and medical examiner for several life insurance companies.

Married, in November, 1885, Matilda Haseltine Kimball, of Haverhill. They have two children: George Kimball, and Clara Erskine Clement.

CALDWELL, George Walter, New York city, son of James and Mary Jane (Burnham) Caldwell, was born September 12, 1866, at Lincoln, Vt. He received a preparatory education in the collegiate department of the University of Denver, Col., and in 1888 matriculated at the Medical Department University of Denver; attended three courses of lectures at that institution, and was graduated M. D. in 1891. Immediately after graduation he was appointed attending physician to the dispensary of the university. He went abroad the same year, for post-graduate studies in London and Paris. Upon returning to the United States he served on the resident staff of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled of New York, and was house surgeon to the New Amsterdam Eye and Ear Hospital in 1893.

Dr. Caldwell has been instructor in ophthalmology, and assistant in laryngology at the New York Polyclinic since 1893, and lecturer on surgery in the same school since 1894; surgeon to the Dominican Convent and School since 1893, and to various charities in New York city.

Dr. Caldwell gives special attention to general and special surgery. He was the first, in 1893, to describe the transillumination of the mastoid cells for diagnostic purposes, and was the originator of the lachrymal probe that bears his name. He read a paper on "Diseases of the Pneumatic

Sinuses of the Nose and their Relation to Certain Affections of the Eyes" before the New York Academy of Medicine October 17, 1892, published in the *New York Medical Record*, April 8, 1893. He is also the author of a paper on "Two New Operations for Obstruction of the Nasal Duct with Preservation of the Canaliculi," *ibid.*, May 27, 1893; "Transillumination of the Mastoid Cells as a Means of Diagnosis of Mastoiditis Interna Suppurativa," *ibid.*, July 15, 1893; "A New Operation for the Radical Cure of Obstruction of the Nasal Duct," *ibid.*, October 21, 1893; "Transillumination of the Accessory Sinuses of the Nose," *ibid.*, November 4, 1893; "Diseases of the Accessory Sinuses of the Nose and a New Operation for Drainage of the Maxillary Antrum," *ibid.*, November 4, 1893; "A New Lachrymal Probe," *New York Polyclinic*, April, 1893; and of various articles on the ear and respiratory tract in the *Canadian Lancet*, *La Revista Médico-Quirúrgica*, the *New York Medical Journal*, and the *Medical Record*. He is the founder of the Caldwell Sanitarium of New York city and of the Open Air Sanitarium for Consumptives near Palm Springs in southern California. Unmarried.

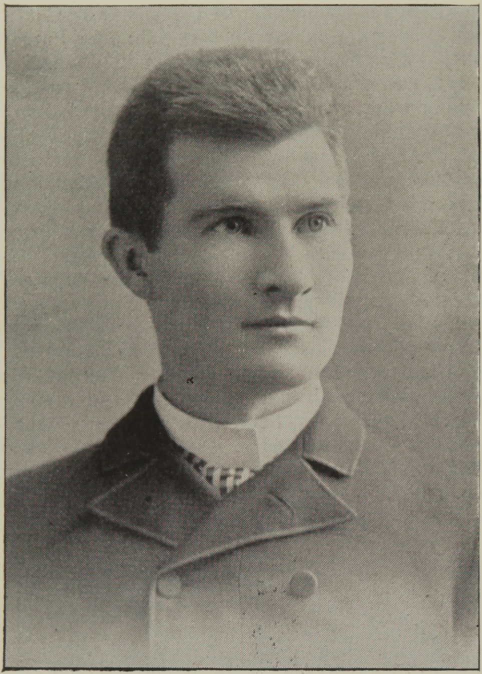
GEORGE WALTER CALDWELL.

FRAVEL, Edward Heuston, Poca, W. Va., son of Philip James and Emma Ellen Jane (Koontz) Fravel, grandson of James Fravel, was born March 30, 1855, at Woodstock, Va. He was educated at the Woodstock (Va.) Academy, and at the Woodstock High school; commenced the study of medicine in the autumn of 1872, under the preceptorship of Dr. George W. Magruder of Woodstock; attended two courses of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and was graduated in 1879. Dr. Fravel commenced the practice of medicine immediately after graduation, at Point Pleasant, W. Va., and in 1882 removed to Poca. He is a member of the Ohio Valley Medical Society, lecturer on ophthalmology, 1882–'86, and president of the society in 1886; member of the Medical Society of the State of West Virginia, essayist in 1888, and vice-president, for the fourth district, in 1893; member of the Kanawha County Medical Association; and notary public for Putnam county. Dr. Fravel is a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, and throat, and his medical writings include papers on "The Ophthalmoscope," *Southern Clinic*, May, 1890; "A Case of Cerebral Embolus," *ibid.*, July, 1885; "Three Cases of Intestinal Obstruction with Recovery," *ibid.*, June, 1886; "A Case of Ascites with Ovarian Dropsy," *ibid.*, February, 1880; "Diphtheria," *ibid.*, June, 1884; "Glaucoma," *ibid.*, July, 1887; "A Case of Amyloid Degeneration of the Cornea," *ibid.*, April, 1889; "Remittent Fever," *ibid.*, April, 1888; "Fifty Cases of Keratitis," *ibid.*, July, 1888; "Three Cases of Retrobulbar Neuritis," *ibid.*, January, 1889; "Five Cases of Pneumonitis in one Family, with Recovery, *ibid.*, May, 1890; "Scarlet-Fever," *ibid.*, September, 1890; "Achromatopsia, *ibid.*, February, 1886; "Anomalies of Refraction," *Lancet-Clinic*, August 14, 1886, and June, 1888; "A Report of One Hundred Cases of Ulceration of the Cornea," *ibid.*, August 24, 1889; "Glaucoma," Transactions of the Medical Society of the state of West Virginia, 1887; "Cholera Infectiosa," *ibid.*, 1893; "Report of Chemical Test in Amyloid Degeneration of the Cornea," *Sajous Annual*, 1890; "Diphtheria," West Virginia Medical Society Reports, 1891.

EDWARD HEUSTON FRAVEL.

Married, May 4, 1882, Miss Bettie W. Stewart, of Spring Grove, W. Va. Their children are: Mary Stewart, James Stewart, and Philip Kroontz Fravel.

COLLINS, Daniel Bernardino, Madison, Wis., son of Daniel Henry and Mary (McKeon) Collins, grandson of Michael Henry Collins, was born August 15, 1863, at Madison, Wis. He obtained his preliminary education in the common and High schools of Madison, and in the Wisconsin State University. Commenced the study of medicine in 1884, under Francis Hermann Bodenius, of Madison; attended four courses, two winter and two spring, of medical lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, and was graduated February 15, 1887. He settled in the practice of medicine the same year, at Muscoda, Wis., and after remaining there three years, removed to his present location, Madison.



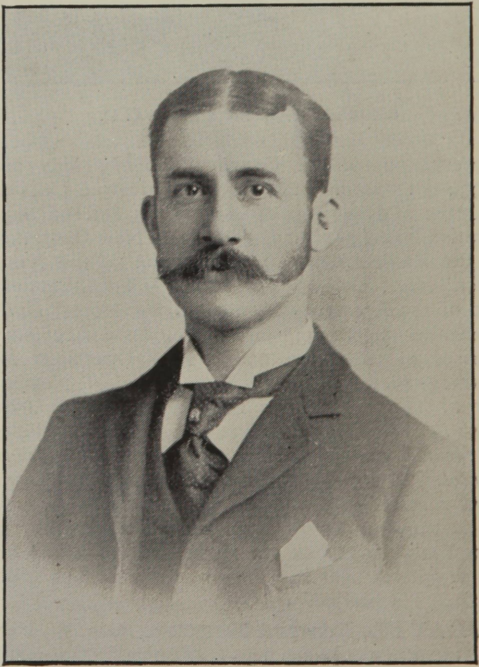
DANIEL BERNARDINO COLLINS.

He is a member of the American Medical Association; Wisconsin State Medical Society; and of the Central Wisconsin Medical Society. Unmarried.

LIELL, Edward Nicholas, New York city, son of Nicholas and Helene (Kiefer) Liell, was born January 11, 1859, in New York city. He was graduated from the public schools of Hudson county, N. J., and from the New York College of Pharmacy in 1878, receiving honorable mention; commenced the study of medicine in 1882, in New York city, under the preceptorship of James R. Wood, M. D., and H. Marion-Sims, M. D.; attended two courses of lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and was graduated M. D. in 1884. He spent six months of the year 1883 in the larger city hospitals of England.

Dr. Liell has practised medicine in New York city since graduation, having been associated with Dr. H. Marion-Sims since 1884. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York, being secretary of its committee on hygiene and its delegate to the state medical society in 1893, '94, '95; member of the Medical Society of the State of New York; and of the Byron Literary Union, president in 1881–'82.

Dr. Liell has been lecturer on gynecology in the New York Polyclinic since 1890. His literary work includes papers on "Anæsthetics and General Anæsthesia," *New York Medical Journal*, November 13, 1886; "Observations in Diphtheria; Its Complications and Treatment," *ibid.*, May 21, 1887; "On the Application of Alcoholic Stimulants to Medicine, having Special Relation to the Therapeutics of Alcohol in Disease," *ibid.*, December 31, 1887; "Instruments Devised to Contend with the Immediate Danger Incident to the Administration of Anæsthetics," *ibid.*, November 5, 1887; "Cyst and Abscess of the Vulvo-Vaginal Gland," *New York Polyclinic*, March, 1893; "Urethral Carunculæ," *American Journal of Obstetrics*, April, 1894; "Nephritis of Pregnancy and Its Sequelæ," *New York Medical Record*, September 22, 1894; "On the Principal Constituents of Digitalis Purpurea," an essay, New York College of Pharmacy, 1878.

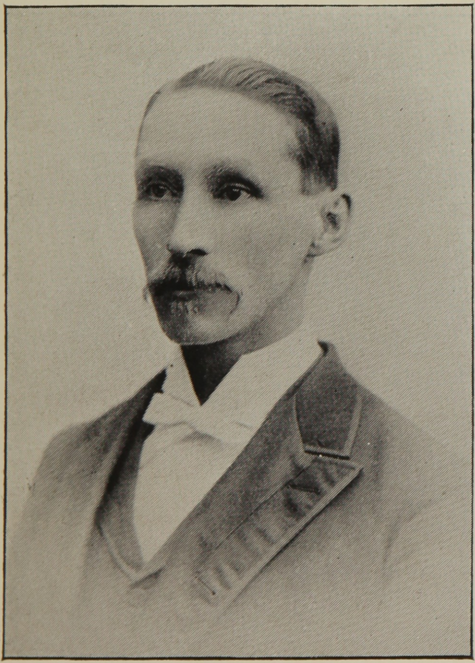


EDWARD NICHOLAS LIELL.

Married, May 21, 1889, Miss Annie Douglass, of New York city, granddaughter of George Douglass, of Richmond, Va., and a descendant of George Washington through his niece, Harriet Washington. Their one child, Marion-Sims Liell, is deceased.

BROWN, James Smith, Mecca, Ohio, son of Jonathan Smith, was born June 3, 1853, in the city of New York. When four years of age he was placed in the Home for the Friendless, New York, and when five years old was adopted by James M. and Rachel B. Brown, highly respectable and influential people of Mecca, O. He was educated at Denison University, Granville, O., and at Madison University, Hamilton, N. Y., but in the senior year at the latter institution was obliged to leave school on account of failing health. He commenced the study of medicine in 1879, under Drs. S. H. Smith, of Warren, Ohio, and A. Barber, of Hutchinson, Minn.; attended two courses of lectures at the Western Reserve University, Medical Department, from which he was graduated in March, 1882. He commenced the practice of medicine the same year at Mecca, and has since continued there.

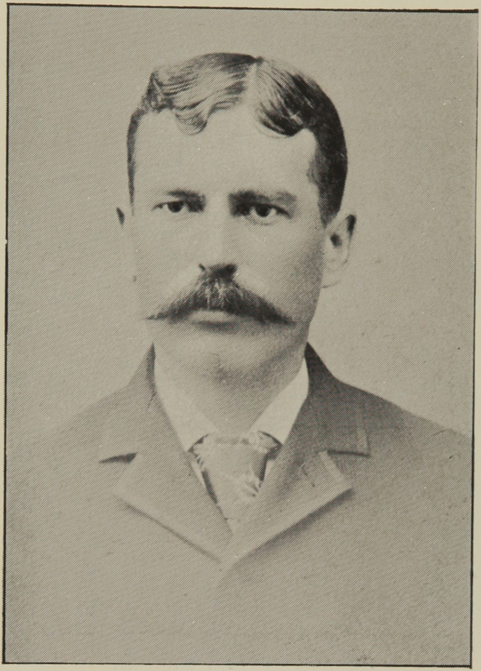
Dr. Brown is a member of Trumbull County Medical Society, and of the Ohio State Medical Society. He was township clerk, 1883–'84, and 1886; clerk of the board of education, 1883–'84, and 1886; is now health officer of Mecca, and is medical examiner for several life insurance companies. He has given considerable attention to music, having been organist at Denison University for three years; a member of the Mecca Glee Club, etc. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the I. O. H. G., State Police, Mecca; also a notary public. Dr. Brown is a Republican in politics.



JAMES SMITH BROWN.

Married, June 20, 1883, Miss Rosie J. Smith, of Mecca, Ohio, one of the leading teachers of the county. Their children are: Mary L., James Herbert, Edna F., Emily R., and Lawrence N. Brown.

GREENE, Olin Duane, Warren, Vt., son of Milton and Aurora (Goodno) Greene, grandson of Charles Greene, was born September 21, 1856, at Rochester, Vt. He was educated at the State Normal School, Randolph, Vt., and at the Rochester High school, Rochester, Vt.; commenced the study of medicine in 1876, at Rochester, with L. M. Greene, M. D.; attended two courses of medical lectures at the University of Vermont, receiving the degree of M. D. June 26, 1879, also a special diploma of examination honors; began the practice of medicine August 1 of the same year, at Hancock, Vt., where he remained eight months, then practised one year at Rochester, Vt., and for the past twelve years has been located at Warren, Vt. He is a member of the Vermont State Medical Society; was member of the Vermont legislature of 1888.



OLIN DUANE GREENE.

Married Emma L. Bee, of Rochester, Vt., March 4, 1879. They have one child, Mabelle S. Greene.

MARION, Horace Eugene, Brighton Station, Boston, Mass., son of Abner and Sarah (Prescott) Marion, grandson of John C. Marion, was born August 3, 1843, at Burlington Mass. His mother, Sarah Prescott was direct in descent from the Concord, Mass., Prescotts, who were so prominent in the early part of the American Revolution.

He was educated at Warren Academy, Woburn, Mass., Howe school, Billerica, Mass, Atkinson Academy, Atkinson, N. H. From the latter he graduated in May, 1862, and was at once admitted to Amherst College, class of 1866. But instead of joining the class at the beginning of the Academic year, on the 29th of August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company G, Fifth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, for nine months; discharged, July 2, 1863, on account of expiration of term of service. He reënlisted for one hundred days, July 21, 1864; was at once promoted to sergeant, and was discharged as such, December 16, 1864.

HORACE EUGENE MARION.

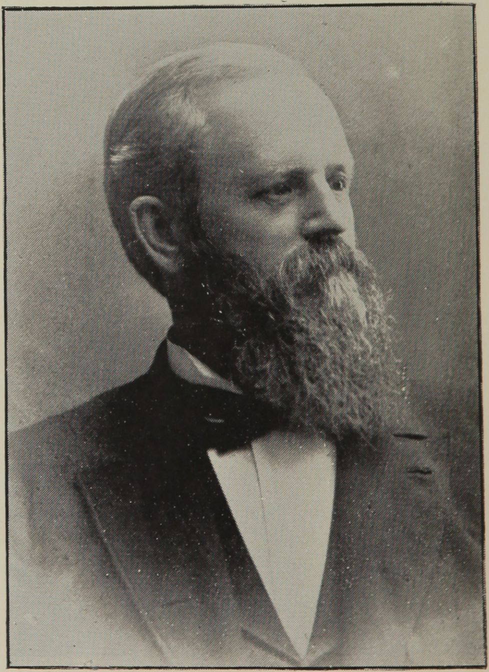
His first service was in North Carolina. His second, during his college career, was at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md. In the fall of 1863, he entered the Scientific Department of Dartmouth College, and was graduated B. S. in 1866; commenced the study of medicine, under the preceptorship of Drs. Dixi, Thomas R., and A. B. Crosby; took a full three years course at Dartmouth Medical College; served two years as demonstrator of anatomy, and was graduated M. D., 1869; also attended post-graduate courses at Harvard Medical School in 1872–'73.

Dr. Marion commenced the practice of medicine at Brighton, Mass. (then a town), in January, 1870, and has made no change in residence since that date. He is a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and at present (1894) is president of the Middlesex South District Medical Society, branch of the Massachusetts Medical Society; member of the Boston Society for Medical Observation; of the Cambridge Medical Improvement Society; of the Grand Army of the Republic, past commander, and past aide-de-camp on commander-in-chief's staff; and member of the Masonic fraternity, past master and past D. D. G. M.

Dr. Marion was commissioned second lieutenant of Company G, Fifth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, May 6, 1867. In July 26, 1876, he was commissioned assistant surgeon in the same regiment; was promoted to surgeon of the Fourth Battalion, September 4, 1876; and to medical director of the First Brigade, M. V. M., on the staff of Gen. Robart Moore, August 23, 1879. Dr. Marion was physician to the overseers of the poor, Boston, 1873–'94, and physician to the Home for Incurables, Boston, 1883–'87. Further than an occasional communication to medical journals and medical societies, he has given nothing to medical literature.

Married, January 14, 1880, Miss Catharine Louise Sparhawk, of Boston. Their children are: Eva Prescott, Gardner Sparhawk, and Benjamin Cobb.

LA FORCE, Daniel Alexander, Ottumwa, Iowa, son of Daniel G. and Margaret W. (Monroe) La Force, grandson of William La Force, was born May 17, 1837, at Lexington, Ind. With a preparatory education at the Iowa Wesleyan University, he began to read medicine in 1857, at Ashland, Iowa, under the preceptorship of Drs. James W. La Force and Samuel M. Evans; attended two courses of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa, and was graduated therefrom in 1863; also took a post-graduate course at the Chicago Medical College (now Northwestern University Medical School), in 1882.



DANIEL ALEXANDER LAFORCE.

Dr. La Force practised medicine at Keokuk, Iowa, one year, as assistant surgeon to the United States General Hospital, 1883; was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Fifty-sixth Regiment,

U. S. C. T., 1864, and was promoted to be surgeon of the same, May 8, 1864, serving until September 15, 1866; was surgeon in charge of the General Hospital, Helena, Ark., 1864–'66; and was medical director of the Eastern Department of Arkansas, 1865–'66. He was located in the private practice of medicine at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, 1866–'68; at Burlington, Iowa, 1868–'71; at Agency City, Iowa, 1871–'84; and at Ottumwa, Iowa, since 1884.

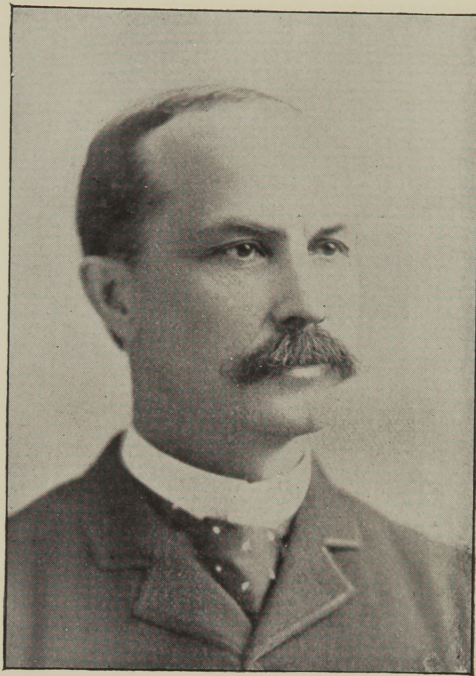
Dr. La Force is a member of the American Medical Association; of the Iowa State Medical Society; of the Des Moines Valley Medical Association; and of Walpello County (Ia.) Medical Society, president in 1890. He was surgeon in charge of quarantine at St. Louis, Mo., in 1866, during the epidemic of cholera, seven hundred cases being treated; was member of the school board of Agency, 1873–'83; member of the city council of Agency, 1876–'84; mayor of the city of Ottumwa in 1893–'94; and representative in the Twenty-first General Assembly of the State of Iowa, 1886. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Knights Templar, and Mystic Shrine.

Married, in 1866, Miss Mahala J., daughter of Rev. Edward Dudley, of Mt. Pleasant, Ia. Their children are: William Brooks, Ph. B. State University of Iowa, 1890, M. D., Chicago Medical College, 1891, Royal University of Vienna. Austria, 1893, now lecturer on pathology and director of microscopical laboratories in Keokuk Medical College; Burdette Dudley, Ph. G., Illinois College of Pharmacy, 1891, M. D., Rush Medical College, 1893, and in 1894, taking special courses in eye and ear at Moorfields Eye and Ear Hospital, London, Eng.; Frank, student at the Iowa Wesleyan University; and Charles Russell.

DURGIN, Samuel Holmes, Boston, Mass., son of Silas and Dorcas (Holmes) Durgin, grandson of John Durgin, was born July 26, 1839, at Parsonsfield, Maine. He was educated at Parsonsfield, Me., Effingham, and Pittsfield, N. H.; commenced the study of medicine in 1861, and continued under Dr. John Wheeler, of Pittsfield, and Dr. Lougee, of Alton, N. H.; attended two courses of lectures at Dartmouth Medical College, and Harvard University Medical School, graduating from the latter in July, 1864. He then received a commission as assistant surgeon of the First Regiment Massachusetts Cavalry, and joined his regiment in front of Richmond, Va., in August, 1864.

He saw active service with the regiment in the vicinity of Richmond and Petersburg until November, when he was detailed for duty in the Second Division Field Hospital. He was charged with the arrangement of the hospital for the winter and performed the principal part of the hospital work until the movement of the army in March, 1865; was then made a member of the operating board for the Second Division Cavalry Corps with which he served, moving with the advanced cavalry until the final engagement at Appomattox Court House, where he was present at the surrender of General Lee and his army. After the cessation of hostilities, Dr. Durgin resumed his duties in the Second Division Hospital, with which he remained until mustered out with his regiment the last of June, 1865.

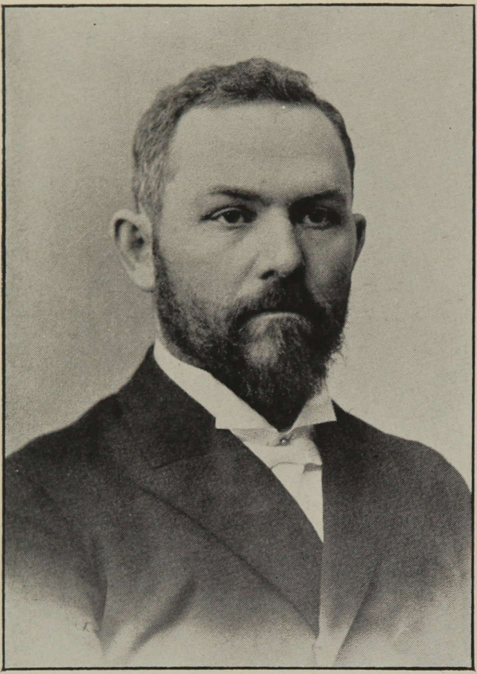
He commenced practice in Boston in the following September. In January, 1867, he was elected physician to the Deer Island Institutions, and port physician of Boston, and was reëlected to these positions six years in succession. He was appointed a member of the board of health commissioners of Boston in January, 1873, and has been chairman of the board continuously since 1876.


SAMUEL HOLMES DURGIN.

Dr. Durgin is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society; the Boston Society for Medical Improvement; the Boston Society for Medical Observation; the American Public Health Association, of which he was president in 1892–'93; a member of the Harvard Alumni Association; and lecturer on hygiene in Harvard Medical College since 1884.

Married, in November, 1875, Miss Mary Bradford Davis of New Bedford. Their children are: Lura Jeannette and Edmund Horace Durgin.

NEILL, William John, Chicago, Ill., son of William and Rose (Aiken) Neill, was born March 23, 1851, at Washington Harbor, Wis. He attended the public schools of his native town and in 1868 shipped as a sailor on the lakes. In the fall of the latter year he entered the public schools of Cleveland, Ohio, working his way through, carrying the *Cleveland Herald* to subscribers, etc. In 1874 he went to the Island of Cuba, West Indies, on the barque *C. C. Bearce.* On that voyage two of the sailors were sick and the captain ordered him to "doctor" them, which he did after studying the ship's medical book. This circumstance first directed his attention to the study of medicine. He worked his way through Bryant & Stratton Business College, Cleveland, and Baldwin's University, Berea, Ohio, by sailing, teaching school, and book canvassing. His preparatory medical studies were directed by Dr. E. H. Peck, of Cleveland, who gave him a list of books to read; he attended three winter and two spring courses of lectures at Rush Medical College, was graduated February 21, 1880, and has been in the continuous practice of medicine in Chicago since that time, serving through the small-pox epidemic of 1881, in that city. He is a member of the Chicago Medical Society; the Chicago Pathological Society; and of the orders of Masons, Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and other secret societies, being medical examiner for several of them.



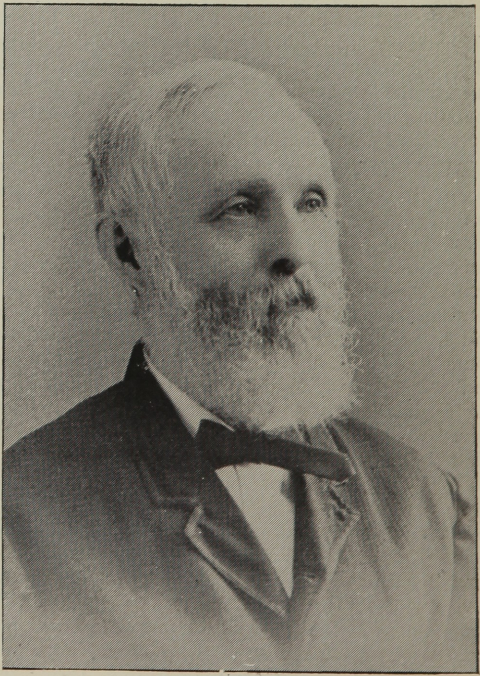
WILLIAM JOHN NEILL.

Dr. Neill married, in 1880, Miss Alice Cayton Dickson. Their children are: Newman, aged thirteen years; Charles W., aged ten; and Alice, aged five.

PARKS, Neal O'Donnel, Ashton, R. I., son of Richard and Mary (O'Donnel) Parks, grandson of Thomas Parks and of Neal O'Donnel, was born March 1, 1834, at Lismore, Ireland. He prepared for college in private schools, and was graduated from the University of Dublin (Trinity College) B. A. in 1853. After reading law two years he abandoned that profession and commenced the study of medicine, in 1855, at the Dublin School of Medicine, subsequently merged in Dr. Steevens's Hospital and Medical College, from which latter institution he received a certificate of honors at the examination held at the close of the session of 1859; also received clinical instruction at the bedside and in the lecture theatre for three terms of nine months each, at the above named hospital, and at the Meath Hospital and County Dublin Infirmary, and a course extending over a period of six months at the Coombe Lying-in Hospital, with certificate of attendance upon at least thirty cases of midwifery.

Dr. Parks was admitted a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, in 1859, and received therefrom a diploma in midwifery in 1862; became a licentiate in the King and Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland, in 1860; and received a diploma of membership in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, in 1891. His instructors in all branches of medicine, surgery, and obstetrics were: Sir Henry Marsh, Sir Philip Crampton, Edward Percival Wright, Josiah Smyly, Drs. William Stokes, Cathcart Lees, John Ringland, John Moore Neligan, George H. Kidd, James H. Sawyer, Dr. (now Sir) C. A. Cameron, Surgeons James Cusack, William Colles, S. G. Wilmot, Edward Hamilton, F. Rynd, Philip Bevan, Maurice Collis, Surgeon (now Sir) George Porter, Surgeons R. G. H. Butcher, Humphrey Minchin, and Iolliffe Tufnell.

Dr. Parks commenced the practice of medicine in 1860, in H. B. M. Navy, as assistant surgeon at the Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth, Eng.; was located at Lismore Ireland, 1861–'63; in New York city, 1866–'81; and has been a practitioner in Ashton since 1881, with the exception of one year, 1891–'92, spent at Tilbury Center, Ont., and one year, 1886, in Ireland. He is a member of the Rhode Island Medical Society; was appointed assistant surgeon to *Bacchante*, the flagship of Sir Thomas Maitland, K. C. B., afterward Earl of



NEAL O'DONNEL PARKS.

Lauderdale, which position he resigned at Valparaiso in 1861, to undertake dispensary practice in Ireland. He served a few months, in 1864–'65, as acting assistant surgeon United States army, under Major General Q. A. Gilmore, in South Carolina.

Dr. Parks has written upon "Medical Degrees in Great Britain, *New York Medical Record*, 1883; "Congenital Malformation of Sterno-Cleido-Mastoid Muscle," *ibid.*, 1884; "Malarial Gastralgia," *ibid.*, 1884; "Topical Cardiac Blistering in the Treatment of Acute Rheumatism," Transactions of the Rhode Island Medical Society, 1884; "Treatment of Erysipelas by White Lead Paint," *Lancet*, 1883; "A Midwifery Case," *ibid.*, 1884, and contributions from time to time in prose and verse to non-medical journals, chiefly in New York city.

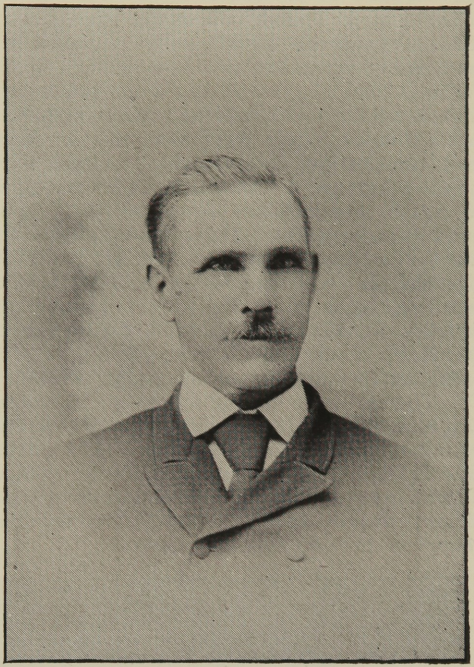
Married, April 3, 1888, Miss Kate, daughter of William and Eliza (Osborne) Kent, of Limerick, Ireland. They have no children.

KELSO, Robert Silvester, Joplin, Mo., son of Robert S. and Anna (Rose) Kelso, grandson of John Kelso, was born January 28, 1835, in Delaware county, Ohio. When he was six years old his father removed to Daviess county, Mo., and settled near Gallatin, where he received a common school education. At the age of sixteen years he began to teach, which occupation was continued, with occasional interruptions for collegiate studies, for ten years, having in the mean time been principal of several high schools, including the Lebanon Academy. He attended Missouri University one year, 1854–'55, and afterwards Pleasant Ridge College, where he received the degree of A. B., in 1858, delivering the valedictory for the class. He received the degree of Ph. B. from Illinois Wesleyan University, in 1889; and the degree of A. M. from Baker University, Baldwin City, Kansas, in 1890. The study of medicine was begun in 1860, at Springfield, Mo., under Dr. Beverly Barrett; he attended two courses of medical lectures at Rush Medical College, and was graduated in 1864. He commenced the practice of medicine in 1864, at Trading Post, Kansas, continuing there until 1883, and twice during that period was elected town treasurer, although two thirds of the voters belonged to the opposite political party. He spent the winter of 1882–'83 in St. Louis, attending post-graduate lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and received the degree of M. D., *ad eundem*.

Dr. Kelso removed to Joplin, Mo., in 1883. He is a member of Joplin Medical Society, its president in 1889; Jasper County Medical Society, president in 1890; Tri-City Academy of Medicine; South-west Missouri Medical Association; Missouri State Medical Association, from which he was appointed a delegate in 1893 to the American Medical Association; and president of Linn County (Kansas) Medical Society in 1872.

Dr. Kelso was assistant surgeon in the Sixth Regiment, Kansas State Militia, 1864–'65; professor of anatomy in Joplin Medical College, 1883–'84; health officer of the city of Joplin, 1888–'89, and resigned to accept the position of county physician for Jasper county, Mo., which he has held since 1889. He was city physician especially appointed to take charge of small-pox epidemic in 1891, and has performed several ovariotomies, Batty's operation, amputation at hip joint, etc.

Married, first, in 1856, Miss Elizabeth Davis, of New Market, Mo., who died in 1857, leaving a daughter, Eva, now the wife of Frank Collins, of Idaho Springs, Col. He married, second, in 1859, Miss Mary E. West, of Springfield, Mo. They have two children: Ida, wife of Rev. C. H. Bohn, Oskaloosa, Iowa, and Herbert, now a student in Joplin High school.



ROBERT SILVESTER KELSO.

THOMAS, Frederic Smith, Council Bluffs, Iowa, was born September 23, 1845, at Chatham, New York, the son of Caleb Jackson and Katharine (Smith) Thomas, grandson of Caleb Thomas, a soldier in the American Revolution. He was graduated from the High school, Warsaw, Ill., in 1863, and took special courses in Latin and German under private instructors. He began to read medicine in 1866, under Dr. Charles Hay, father of Col. John Hay, at Warsaw, Ill., and later was under the preceptorship of Dr. Collin G. Strong, San Francisco, Cal.; attended two courses of lectures at Medical Department, University of Iowa, now the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa, and was graduated February 21, 1870.

Dr. Thomas enlisted as a private in Company A, One Hundred Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry, in 1864; was commissioned second lieutenant, United States Colored Infantry, but was never mustered on account of ill health. He practised medicine at Bentonsport, Ia., for one year, 1870–'71; at Walnut and Carson, 1871–'85; and at Council Bluffs, in the same county, since the latter year.

Dr. Thomas is a member of the Council Bluffs Medical Society, president in 1889; member of the Medical Society of the Missouri Valley, secretary since 1891; member of the Iowa State Medical Society; of the American Medical Association. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, lodge, and chapter; of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; of the Grand Army of the Republic; and of the Presbyterian church. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Council Bluffs Medical College, since 1893, and has been professor of diseases of the mind and the nervous system, in that institution, since 1893; was professor of diseases of the mind, Omaha Medical College, 1890–'93; was coroner of Pottawattamie county, Iowa, 1873–'75; trustee of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane, at Independence, Ia., 1884–'88; examining surgeon for pensions, at Council Bluffs, Ia., 1886–'94; has been commissioner of insanity, for Pottawattamie county, Iowa, since 1890; and physician to St. Bernard's Hospital, department for the insane, Council Bluffs, since 1890.

Among the more important papers written by Dr. Thomas we note the following: "Sanitary Disposition of the Dead," *Illustrated West*, 1891; "Sanitation and Quarantine," *St. Joseph Medical Herald*, April, 1893; "Tabes Dorsalis," *Omaha Clinic*, August, 1893; "Idiocy-Craniectomy," *ibid.*, March, 1894; "General Paresis," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1892.

FREDERIC SMITH THOMAS.

Dr. Thomas married, October 15, 1873, Miss Mary E. Ferrier, Atlantic, Iowa. Their children are: Ethyl, Edyth, and Evelyn Thomas.

PEASLEE, Clarence Ardeen, Wiscasset, Me., son of John Thurston and Mary Elizabeth (Paine) Peaslee, grandson of Ruel Peaslee, was born August 16, 1855, at Alna, Me. After a course at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, he began to read medicine, in 1881, at Bath, Me., under Randal D. Bibber, M. D.; attended three courses of lectures at the Medical School of Maine at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., which conferred upon him the degree of M. D., in 1883; also took post-graduate courses at the New York Polyclinic, at St. Thomas Hospital, London, England, and at the University of Vienna, Austria, all in 1894.

CLARENCE ARDEEN PEASLEE.

Dr. Peaslee began to practise medicine in 1883, at Wiscasset. He is a member of the Maine Medical Association, a member of its board of censors, 1892; a member of the American Medical Association; of the Medical Alumni Association of Bowdoin College, vice-president in 1886; member of Maine Academy of Medicine; member of house of representatives of Maine legislature, 1895; president of Lincoln County Educational Association since 1889; and a member of the orders of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and Knights Templar. Dr. Peaslee was superintendent of schools, Wiscasset, 1888–'91; was president of the board of pension examiners at Bath, Me., 1891–'94; and health officer of Wiscasset, 1888 to 1894.

Married, March 2, 1876, Miss Augusta M. Hill, of Bath, Me.

BRAYTON, Sarah H., Evanston, Ill., daughter of John and Mary (Fleming) Brayton, granddaughter of Thomas Brayton, was born in Sebergham, near Carlisle, Cumberland, England, January 25, 1850. She was educated at Greystoke, Eng., and in Blencowe, Eng., Grammar school. Coming to this country in 1867, she took up the study of medicine in the office of Dr. S. S. Nivison, of Dryden, N. Y., in 1870; attended three courses of lectures at the New York Free Medical College for Women, and was graduated in April, 1875. She commenced the practice of medicine the same year, in New York city, remaining there until 1882, and since that time in Evanston, Ill. Dr. Brayton is a member of the Illinois State Medical Association; Chicago Medical Society; American Public Health Association; Association for the Advancement of Science; American Academy of Political and Social Science; Chicago Fortnightly Club; and of the Chicago Women's Club.

SARAH H. BRAYTON.

Dr. Brayton was resident physician in the Woman's College of the Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., 1883–'85; and professor of materia medica and therapeutics, New York Free Medical College for Women, 1876–'77. She was a delegate from the World's Congress Auxiliary of the Columbian Exposition to the Seventh International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, London, August, 1891. The World's Congress Auxiliary of the Columbian Exposition also appointed Dr. Brayton chairman of the Woman's Committee of the International Congress of Public Health, held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association, Chicago, October, 1893.

RICHARDSON, Tobias Gibson, son of William and Synia (Higgins) Richardson, grandson of Gideon Richardson, was born in Lexington, Ky., January 3, 1827; died at New Orleans, La., May 26, 1892. Dr. Richardson was educated in the public schools of Lexington, Ky., and was graduated M. D., from the Medical Department, University of Louisiana, in 1848, and was resident student of Louisville Marine Hospital, 1847–'48. He was demonstrator of anatomy, Medical Department, University of Louisville, 1848–'56; professor of anatomy, Medical Department, Tulane University, Louisiana, April 19, 1858, to May 18, 1872; surgeon of army of Confederate States, 1862–'65; assistant medical director army of Tennessee, 1862–'63; medical inspector, staff of General Bragg, July, 1863–'64; medical director staff of General Bragg, during a part of the year, 1865. He was dean of Medical Department, Tulane University, Louisiana, October 6, 1865, to June 1, 1885; professor of surgery, Medical Department, Tulane University, Louisiana, May 18, 1872, to May 20, 1889; *emeritus* professor of surgery at same institution from May 20, 1889, to the time of his death.

Dr. Richardson was a member of the American Medical Association, president 1877–'78; American Surgical Association; College of Physicians of Philadelphia; Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; Louisiana State Medical Society; New Orleans Auxiliary Sanitary Association; American Public Health Association; and was an honorary member of the Louisiana Pharmaceutical Association.

Dr. Richardson was co-editor, with Dr. Gross, of the *Louisville Review*, 1855–'56, and of the *North American Medico-Chirurgical Review*, 1856–'62. His contributions to medical literature may be found in *The Western Journal of Medicine*, Louisville, Ky., 1848–'55; *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1859–'85; Transactions American Medical Association, 1869–'78; Transactions American Surgical Association, 1887; *Philadelphia Medical News and Library*, 1878; official publications of the Medical Department, Tulane University of

TOBIAS GIBSON RICHARDSON.

Louisiana; Louisiana State Medical Society; and of the New Orleans Auxiliary Sanitary Association. He published eight interesting letters of travel in Cuba and Mexico, in the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, in 1874. He also published in 1853, Richardson's Elements of Human Anatomy, of which a second edition was issued in 1867, Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, *pp.* 671, octavo; and a "Life of Dr. Jno. D. Godman," *pp.* 247–266, in Gross' American Medical Biography, 1861.

On commencement day, April 5, 1893, a memorial address on the professional services of Professor Richardson, was delivered by Prof. Stanford E. Chaillé, A. M., M. D., dean of the Medical Department, Tulane University, published by the faculty, June, 1893.

Dr. Richardson married, in 1853, Miss Sarah E., daughter of Dr. Charles W. Short, a distinguished botanist and for many years professor of materia medica in the Medical Department of Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky, His wife and three children were on board the steamer *W. R. Carter*, descending the Mississippi river, on their way to join Dr. Richardson in New Orleans, when the boiler exploded, February 2, 1866, and all were lost.

Dr. Richardson married, second, in 1868, Miss Ida A., daughter of Samuel B. and Cora A. (Cox) Slocomb, of New Orleans, who survives him, without issue.

EDWARD WARREN SAWYER.

SAWYER, Edward Warren, Chicago, Ill., son of William Frederick and Sarah Smith (Tuck) Sawyer, grandson of Jeremiah Sawyer, was born July 18, 1848, at Newburyport, Mass. He was educated at Warren Academy, Woburn, Mass., at Norwich University, Norwich, Vt., and began to read medicine in 1869, at Woburn, under Drs. John M. Harlow and Samuel M. Abbott; took a three years' course of instruction, with two summer courses of lectures, at the Medical School of Harvard University, graduating in February, 1873. He was senior house surgeon to the Boston City Hospital one year, 1872; practised at Youngstown, Ohio, from February, 1872, to April, 1873; and since October, 1874, in Chicago. He was lecturer on obstetrics and diseases of children, 1874–'82, at Rush Medical College; is a member of the Chicago Medical Society; an original member of the Chicago Gynæcological Society, secretary and treasurer during the first seven years of its existence, 1885–'92; member of the Chicago Medico-Legal Society; of the American Gynecological Society; honorary fellow of the British Gynecological Society; was secretary of the Chicago Society of Physicians and Surgeons, 1875–'80, now merged in the Chicago Medical Society; and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Dr. Sawyer was medical inspector for the South Division of Chicago, 1874–'82, and served through the epidemic of small-pox, which prevailed almost exclusively in that division, for some ten months, during the years 1874–'75. He is the author of articles on "Affections of the Nipple and Breast, Incident to Early Lactation," and "Post-Partum Inversion of the Uterus," published in American and foreign journals in 1876; "Omne Vivum e Cellula," a thesis for the degree of Master of Arts, Chicago University, which degree was conferred upon him in June 17, 1879.

Dr. Sawyer's preference is for obstetrical and gynecological work, and is the originator of Sawyer's short, curved obstetric forceps, and of Sawyer's rounded paring scalpel, for use in lacerations of the cervix uteri and perineum, figured in Byford's work.

Married, February 26, 1873, Miss Mary Manney, of Chicago, Ill. Their children are: Edward Warren, Jr., and Philip Ayer Sawyer.

YOUNG, Charles Elisha, White Plains, N. Y., son of Elisha Scott and Sarah Johanna (Greenleaf) Young, grandson of Elisha W. Young, was born August 27, 1858, in Brooklyn, N. Y. His mother is a daughter of Rev. Jonathan Greenleaf, D. D., and niece of Hon. Simon Greenleaf, professor of law in Harvard University; she is also related to the poets Longfellow and Whittier. At the age of five years he was left fatherless, and the family in dependent circumstances, owing to the mismanagement of his father's valuable estate. A part of his early education was obtained in public school No. 12, Brooklyn, and at Nyack, N. Y., and at the age of fifteen he engaged as an errand boy in New York city, at a salary of three dollars a week. In September, 1877, he entered the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, with the determination to acquire a professional education. Early in 1879, he commenced the study of medicine, under the direction of Dr. Charles S. Cahoon, Lyndon, Vt., doing chores for his board, and in March, 1880, having been awarded a scholarship, commenced his first course of lectures in the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, Burlington. The following September he matriculated at the University of the City of New York, Medical Department, from which he was graduated March 7, 1882, and immediately entered upon the practice of medicine in that city. He was elected a resident fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, March 1, 1888; member of the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, March 13, 1888; and a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York, March 24, 1890. He was appointed to the staff of attending physicians to the North Eastern Dispensary, December 13, 1883; and also served on the staff of attending physicians to the New York Foundling Asylum during the summer of 1885.

CHARLES ELISHA YOUNG.

Dr. Young became expert in the field of obstetrics, gynecology, and pediatrics, and has written articles upon "Ante-Partum Hemorrhage," "Hydatiform Pregnancy," and various contributions to the subject of medical charity and other papers. He has been president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College Club since December, 1891. On December 13, 1885, he was ordained to the office of deacon in the Central Presbyterian church, New York city, and has served as secretary of the board since that time. On account of the health of his family he removed to White Plains, N. Y., in September, 1893.

Dr. Young has interested himself in the education of other young men, one of them by a curious turn of fortune's wheel, being a son of a former employer who had suffered financial reverses. He succeeded in obtaining for this young student the same medical scholarship he himself formerly enjoyed. As a result, that young man, after graduation, joined the ranks of medical missionaries to China under the direction of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

Dr. Young married Miss Carrie T. Dinnis, of New York city, September 13, 1888; they have one child, Florence Greenleaf Young.

VOLDENG, Mathew Nelson, Independence, Ia., son of Nelson Louis and Anna M. (Christian) Voldeng, grandson of Louis Voldeng, was born January 21, 1863, at Decorah, Iowa. He was graduated A. B. from Luther College, Decorah, in 1883; commenced the study of medicine in 1884, under the preceptorship of E. P. Murdock, M. D., Chicago, Ill.; attended three winter and two spring courses of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, and received his degree May 21, 1887; also took a post-graduate course at the Post-Graduate Medical School of Chicago, in 1889.

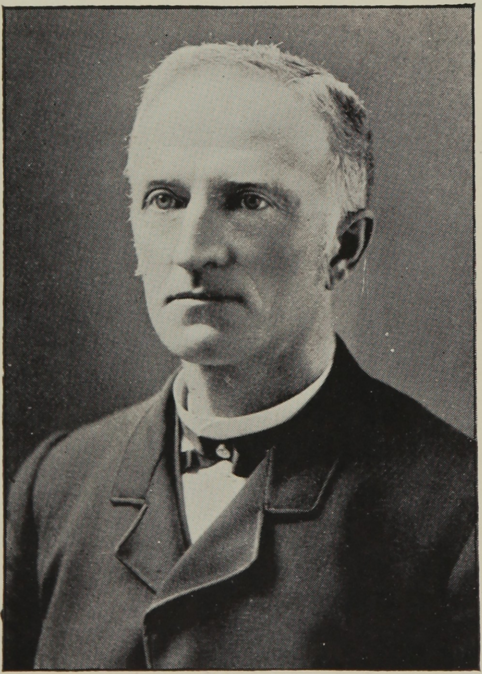
Dr. Voldeng practised medicine in Chicago from June 1, 1887, until July 22, following, when he accepted the position of third assistant physician of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane, Independence. In July, 1890, he was elected assistant superintendent, which office he still holds. He was offered the chair of anatomy, Keokuk Medical College, in 1893, and the chair of physiology, and mental and nervous diseases, in the same college, in 1894.

Dr. Voldeng is a member of the Iowa State Medical Society; of the American Medical Association; of the Medico-Legal Society of New York; of the American Academy of Medicine; of the American Medico-Psychological Association; of the New Sydenham Society, London, Eng.; of the Cedar Valley Medical Society; and of the Buchanan County (Ia.) Medical Society; medical examiner for life and accident insurance companies.

MATHEW NELSON VOLDENG.

Dr. Voldeng is a specialist in the department of mental and nervous diseases, and his contributions to medical literature include papers on "The Clinical History of Abscess of the Liver," *Western Medical Reporter*, 1889; "The Pathology and Bacteriology of Pulmonary Tuberculosis," *Vis Medicatrix*, 1892; "State Care of Epileptics," *The Omaha Clinic*, 1894; "Care of the Criminal Insane," and "Criminal Responsibility," not published. Unmarried.

STRONG, Orville Clark, Colden, N. Y., son of Nelson and Diana (Moon) Strong, grandson of Timothy Strong, was born July 1, 1834, at Machias, N. Y. Educated in the common district schools and Aurora Academy, he began to read medicine in 1856, at Aurora, under Jabez Allen, M. D., of that place, and Dr. James Ives of Strykersville, N. Y.; attended two courses of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, and was graduated in 1871. Dr. Strong commenced the practice of medicine in 1865 at West Falls, N. Y., remaining there from September 1, of that year, to January 1, 1868, and since the latter date has been a resident of Colden. He is a member of Company B, Tenth New York Cavalry, and was on detached service in the military postoffice at City Point, Va., from September, 1864, to the close of the war. Dr. Strong is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Erie, and was its president in 1887; health officer of Colden since 1875; medical examiner for several beneficiary societies; and member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.



ORVILLE CLARK STRONG.

Married, August 25, 1857, Miss Lydia A. Stevens, of Wales, N. Y. Their one child is Jennie Strong.

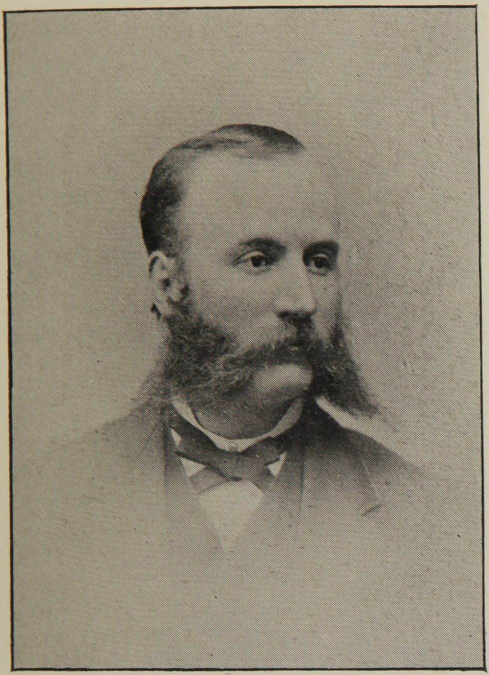
SUITS, Peter Landgrave, Tribes Hill, N. Y., son of Joseph N. and Lucinda (Van de Warker) Suits, grandson of Nicholas Suits, was born March 9, 1845, at Stone Arabia, N. Y. He received a common school education at home, and academic at Fairfield Seminary, Herkimer, N. Y., after which he taught common schools for a period of ten full years. He commenced the study of medicine in 1876 at Albany, N. Y., under Drs. Albert Van de Veer, Norman L. Snow, and Erastus Holmes, attending three full courses of lectures at Albany Medical College, and graduating in February, 1879. The following March he settled in the practice of his profession at Tribes Hill, N. Y., remaining there since that time. He is a member of the Medical Society of the State of New York; and Montgomery County Medical Society.

PETER LANDGRAVE SUITS.

Dr. Suits was physician to Montgomery County Asylum, 1887–'91; health officer of the township of Mohawk, 1889–'90; and is examining surgeon for pension claims, at Fonda, N. Y. Trustee of the school district since 1884,

Married, March 13, 1872, Miss Lydia A. Rogers, of St. Johnsville, N. Y., who died March 18, 1894.

BAUGHMAN, John Nathan, of Flat Lick, Ky., son of Abram Franklin and Thirza Ann (Campbell) Baughman, grandson of John Baughman, was born in Knox county, Ky., April 10, 1853. He was educated in the common schools of Knox county, and also attended one session of a select school in Barboursville, Ky. He began the study of medicine in 1872, under John H. Westerfield, M. D., in Knox county; attended two courses of medical lectures at the University of Louisville, Medical Department, and was graduated March 1, 1875, receiving honorable mention in surgery and obstetrics. He also took a post-graduate course of lectures at the National Medical College, Washington, D. C., during the winters of 1882–'83 and 1886–'87.



JOHN NATHAN BAUGHMAN.

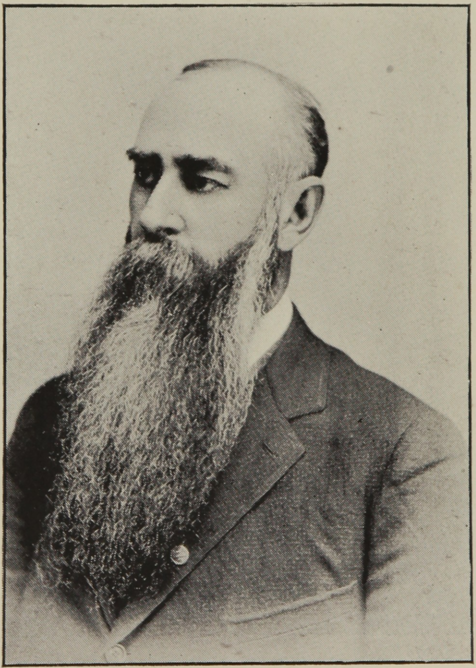
Dr. Baughman began the practice of medicine in 1873 in Knox county, where he continued until 1882, with the exception of the year of 1876, which was spent in Johnson county, Ark. He was a medical examiner U. S. pension office, Washington, D. C., 1886 and 1887, being especially detailed in the section on diseases of the eye and ear, and was one of the attending surgeons to Washington City Eye and Ear Infirmary during the winter of 1886–'87; was secretary of the pension examining board of Harper, Kan., and Barboursville, Ky., and was chairman of the board of medical examiners of the fifteenth judicial district, Ky., 1877–'82. He was a special U. S. pension examiner, 1883–'86, being detailed in Indiana and Michigan. During the years 1887–'88, Dr. Baughman practised medicine in Harper, Kan.; was in Farwell, Texas, in 1889, and since then has been a resident of Flat Lick, Ky.

Dr. Baughman is a member of Knox County Medical Society, Southeastern Kentucky Medical Society, Central Kentucky Medical Society, Kentucky State Medical Society, vice-president in 1894, and of the American Medical Association. He is a Thirty-second Degree Mason and a Knight Templar; was a delegate from Kentucky to the national Republican convention, Chicago, 1884, and was an enthusiastic supporter of James G. Blaine.

He is the author of a paper on "Uses and Abuses of Ergot," read before the Southeastern Kentucky Medical Society, Barboursville, August, 1893, and published in its transactions; also an essay on "Fistula in Ano," read before the Kentucky State Medical Society, 1893, also published in its transactions, besides various other papers.

Married, December 7, 1886, Miss Lelia, daughter of Col. Aden G. and Matilda Livingston Cavins, Bloomfield, Ind.

CHAPIN, Andrew Bliss, of Mount Clemens, Mich., son of Elam and Sarah Lavancha (Davis) Chapin, grandson of Jonathan Chapin, was born April 5, 1839, at Shelby, Mich. After receiving a common school education he attended the academy of Colonel Keeler, Disco, Mich., and commenced the study of medicine in 1858 at Disco, with Dr. James N. Cole; attended two full courses of lectures at the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in March, 1861; also attended post-graduate lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College and College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, 1875 and 1876. He commenced the practice of medicine December 9, 1861, at Flint, Mich.; was appointed September 12, 1862, assistant surgeon U. S. Volunteers; had charge of St. John's College Hospital, Annapolis, Md., in 1863; went up the James River with General Butler, May, 1864, in charge of a brigade of batteries, and later was transferred to Kautz's division.



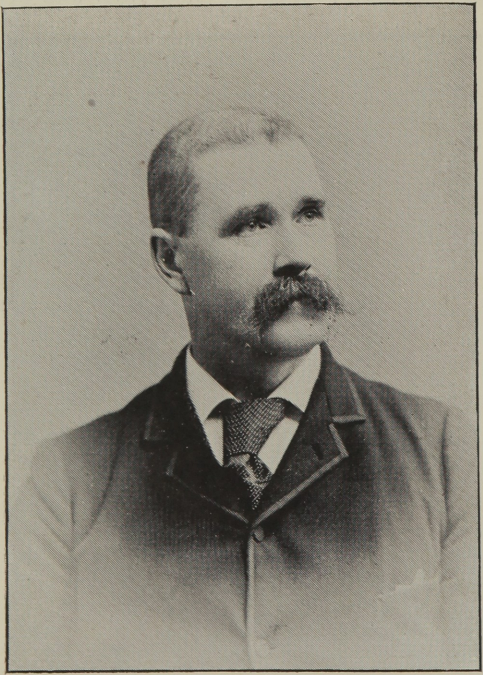
ANDREW BLISS CHAPIN.

Dr. Chapin was professor of materia medica at Michigan College of Medicine in 1885, and of general pathology in 1886. He is a member of Michigan

State Medical Society; American Medical Association; member of the school board, Flint, Mich., in 1874; mayor of Mount Clemens, 1891; county physician since 1890; and member of the pension board of the district. He had full charge of the small-pox hospital in Chesapeake bay, in 1863. Dr. Chapin wrote an article on the "Treatment of Epilepsy," which was published in the *Detroit Lancet* about the year 1882.

Married, in 1891, Mrs. N. Jane Hicks, of St. Johns. Their children are: Elam Porter, Lavancha M., and Andrew Bliss Chapin, Jr.

EDWARDS, Merton Oliver, Monmouth, Me., son of Oliver Stevens and Ellen M. (Marston) Edwards, grandson of Cyprian Johnson Edwards, was born March 8, 1852, at West Gardiner, Me. His preliminary education was obtained in the common schools and at Monmouth Academy. He began the study of medicine in 1878, at Monmouth, under Daniel E. Marston, M. D.; attended the three courses of lectures at the Medical School of Maine at Bowdoin College, and was graduated in 1881; also attended lectures at Dartmouth Medical College in 1891. Dr. Edwards has been a practitioner at Monmouth since his graduation in 1881, and is a member of the Maine Medical Association. He was postmaster at Monmouth, 1884–'88, and reappointed in April, 1893. He is also a Mason, Knight Templar, and an Odd Fellow.



MERTON OLIVER EDWARDS.

Married, December 3, 1873, Miss Clara Augusta, only daughter of Capt. M. DeFratus, of West Gardiner, Me. They have one child, Harold Merton Edwards.

ELA, Walter, Cambridge, Mass., son of Richard and Lucia (King) Ela, grandson of Joseph Ela, was born September 23, 1848, in Washington, D. C. After attending school there, he was a student at Phillips (Exeter) Academy, graduating therefrom in 1867, and from Harvard University, A. B., in 1871; matriculated at the Medical School of Harvard University the same year, and was graduated M. D., in 1875. He was for nearly two years medical and surgical interne at the Massachusetts General Hospital; and in 1875 settled in Boston in the practice of medicine, remaining one year. He then went abroad and for two years continued the study of medicine in the hospitals of London, Vienna, and Paris. In 1879 he began the active practice of medicine in Cambridge, Mass., continuing there since.

WALTER ELA.

Dr. Ela was surgeon to the Boston Dispensary, 1877–'80; of the First Battalion of Cavalry, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, 1876–'80; visiting physician to Cambridge Hospital since 1886; also is examiner for several life insurance companies.

Dr. Ela is a member of Harvard Medical Alumni Association, its treasurer since 1891; of Middlesex South District Medical Society, treasurer since 1888; of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and of its council; of the Cambridge Medical Improvement Society; of the Boston Medical Benevolent Society; of the Boston Medical Library Association; of the Colonial Club, Cambridge; of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston; of Hull Yacht Club; of the Megantic Fish and Game Club; of Friendship Lodge, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; of Mt. Olivet Lodge, F. & A. M., Cambridge; of Cambridge

Royal Arch Chapter; of Cambridge Commandery, Knights Templar; and of Aleppo Temple, Boston.

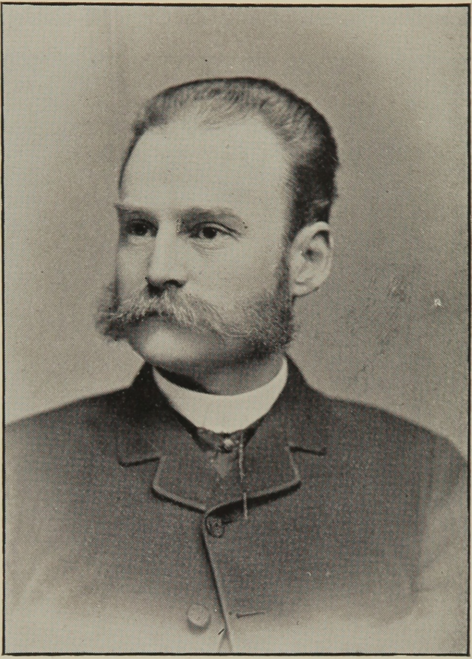
Dr. Ela has contributed several articles to medical literature: "Fractures of the Elbow Joint," Boylston Medical Society Prize, University Press, 1873; "The Use of the Elastic Ligature in Fistulous Tracks," *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1879; "Some Observations on the Surgical Treatment of Rectal Affections," *ibid.*, 1881; "A Case of Typhlo-enteritis: Intestinal Suture, Recovery," *ibid.*, 1890; and "Irreducible Hernia," Proceedings of the Massachusetts Medical Society, Vol. XV, No. 1, 1890; also prepared catalogues of the Harvard Medical Alumni Association in 1892–'94. Married, December 29, 1887, Miss Hannah Stiles Lyman, of Montreal.

DARLING, Cyrenus G., Ann Arbor, Mich., son of Walter and Eliza (Starr) Darling, grandson of Neil Darling, was born in 1856, at Bethel, N. Y. After a preparatory education at the Monticello (N. Y.) Academy, he studied medicine for one year and a half, commencing in 1878, in the office of Alfred Gillispie, Bethel, N. Y.; took two courses of lectures of nine months each at the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, which institution conferred upon him the degree of M. D. in June, 1881. He then practised four months at Homer, Mich., and at the end of that time removed to Ann Arbor, Mich.

CYRENUS G. DARLING.

Dr. Darling was assistant to the chair of surgery 1889–'92, and has been demonstrator of surgery since 1892 in the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, and lecturer in dental surgery since 1890 in the Dental Department of the university. In April, 1894, he was elected mayor of the city of Ann Arbor.

Dr. Darling is a member of the American Medical Association; of the Michigan State Medical Society; and of the Washtenaw County Medical Society. Married, in 1885, Miss Augusta M. Payne, of Port Clinton, Ohio. They have one child, Harold Darling, aged eight years.



EDWARD CONYERS GOODRICH.

GOODRICH, Edward Conyers, Augusta, Ga., born April 1, 1852, at Augusta, is the son of William Henry and Susan Caroline (Clark) Goodrich, grandson of Ichabod Goodrich, of Connecticut. He prepared for college at the Academy of Richmond county, Georgia, and matriculated at Emory College, Oxford, Ga., but was obliged to abandon the course at the close of the sophomore year, on account of financial embarrassment; matriculated at the Medical College of Georgia in 1869, under the preceptorship of Drs. Louis A. Dugas, L. D. Ford, and De Saussure Ford, attending four courses of lectures, and graduating M. D., March 1, 1873. He then spent two years in the hospitals and clinics of London, Berlin, Paris, and Vienna, giving his attention to general medicine. Upon returning to the United States in 1875, Dr. Goodrich settled in the practice of medicine at Augusta, Ga., his permanent residence. He is a permanent member of the American Medical Association, 1880; member of the Medical Association of Georgia since 1876, and its treasurer since 1883; member of the American Public Health Association; of the Augusta (Ga.) Academy of Medicine; of the board of health of Augusta; director of the Augusta Lyceum; and director of the Young Men's Library Association of Augusta. He has been United States examining surgeon for pensions since 1886; chief examiner and nominator for the Equitable Life Assurance company, as well as examiner for about twelve other life insurance companies. He is the author of a paper on "Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis," and minor papers read before the Augusta Academy of Medicine.

Married, November 7, 1877, Miss Lillie I., daughter of Capt. Charles A. Platt, formerly of Connecticut, latterly of Augusta, Ga. No children.

EPHRAIM JAMES BLAIR.

BLAIR, Ephraim James, Monmouth, Ill., son of Samuel and Martha (McDowell) Blair, was born April 25, 1854, on a farm near Cambridge, Ohio, where his grandfather, John Blair, settled in 1823, on his arrival from Scotland. He was educated in the High school, Cambridge, and at the National Normal University of Lebanon, Ohio., and was then superintendent of schools, Bloomfield, Ohio, for four years. He commenced the study of medicine in 1876, at Bloomfield, under R. Frailey Wark, M. D.; attended three courses of lectures at Columbus Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, and Kentucky School of Medicine, Louisville, Ky., and was graduated from the latter institution in 1882. He immediately commenced the practice of medicine at Cambridge, Ohio, remained there one year, and was then eight years at Garner, Iowa, and since April, 1892, at Monmouth, Ill.

Dr. Blair is a member of the Tri-State Medical Society; Military Tract Medical Society, and member of its board of censors; ex-president of North Central Iowa Medical Association; Austin Flint Medical Society; American Medical Association; Iowa State Medical Society. He was professor of physiology in Northern Iowa Normal College and Business University, 1889–'92; member of Warren County Scientific Association; and president of Hancock County Sabbath School Association for several years. He is also local surgeon for several railway corporations.

Dr. Blair is the author of a poem "The Doctor," read at Galesburg, Ill., October, 3, 1893, and published in the *Galesburg Daily.* He is a member of the firm of Blair & Harrington, owners and operators of the Monmouth City Hospital.

Married, in 1882, Miss Lissa McKitrick, of Cambridge, Ohio. They have one child, Clyde McKitrick Blair.

HERRMAN, Jefferson David, Eastman, Ga., son of Henry and Henrietta (Goodman) Herrman, grandson of Isaac Herrman, was born April 16, 1861, in Dublin, Ga. Educated in the public and private schools of New York city, he began to read medicine in 1877, in Cochran, Ga., under Drs. T. F. Walker and F. M. Jordan; attended two courses of medical lectures in the Medical Department, University of Georgia, and was graduated in 1882; also attended post-graduate lectures at the New York Polyclinic, in 1884 and 1888. He has practised his profession at Eastman, Ga., continuously since graduating, except the two years in the New York Polyclinic.

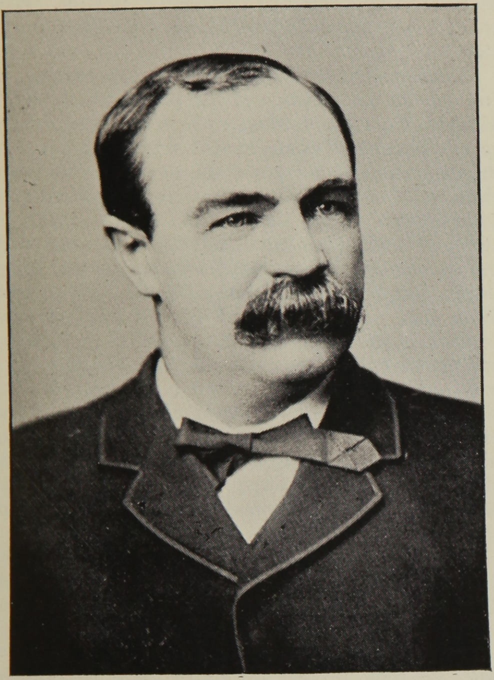
Dr. Herrman is an active member of the Medical Association of Georgia, delegate to American Medical Association, 1892; vice-president of the South Georgia Medical Society, 1894; president of the board of health of Eastman since 1888; member of the city council of Eastman, 1888–'95; surgeon to the Second Regiment, Georgia Volunteers, since 1892; a Royal Arch Mason; chancellor commander Knights of Pythias; and surgeon to the Southern Railway company. A paper from his pen entitled "The Vermiform Appendix, Its Dis-

JEFFERSON DAVID HERRMAN.

eases, Surgical Interference,—with Report of Cases, appeared in the *Atlantic Medical Journal* in 1892.

Married, November 5, 1889, Miss Nettie, daughter of Ferdinand and Mina Hirsh, of New York city. Their two children are: Ferdinand and Hortense.

RISTINE, Harley G., Fort Dodge, Ia., son of Ben T. and Florinda (Humphrey) Ristine, grandson of Maj. Henry Ristine, was born May 21, 1838, at Crawfordsville, Ind. Having obtained a preparatory education in the public schools of his native town and at Wabash College, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1861, and A. M. in 1866, he commenced the study of medicine, at Marion, Iowa, in 1866, under his uncle, the late Dr. Henry Ristine, of Cedar Rapids, Ia; attended two courses of lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he was graduated in February in 1869; and in 1886 attended a course of lectures at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. In 1862 he was for six months a member of Company K, Eighty-sixth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry; and afterwards for nearly two years in the Quartermaster's Department, United States army, in the field. He entered the practice of medicine in 1869, at Marion, Ia., and after two years there removed to Fort Dodge, Ia., which has since been his place of residence.



HARLEY G. RISTINE.

Dr. Ristine was one of the organizers and is an ex-president of the Fort Dodge District Medical Society; ex-president of Central District Medical Society; member of Iowa State Medical Society, American Medical Association, and of the National Association of Railway Surgeons; United States pension examining surgeon from 1882–'93; and local surgeon to the Illinois Central, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroads. He served through an epidemic of malignant diphtheria in Fort Dodge, during the winter and spring of 1875–'76; and in the summer of 1893 was one of those who rendered assistance to the victims of the terrible cyclone which nearly swept out of existence the little town of Pomeroy, Iowa.

Dr. Ristine's more important medical articles are: "Diabetes Mellitus," read before the Iowa State Medical Society, April 17, 1890, and published in the Transactions of that year; "The Practical in Medicine and Surgery," before the Central District Medical Society, December 15, 1879; "Laceration of the Perineum," read before the Northwestern District Medical Association; "Femoral Hernia, with illustrative cases," before the Fort Dodge District Medical Association; "Report of a Case of Obliteration of the Os Uteri in a Primipara aged Forty-eight Years," read before the Central District Medical Association; also papers on "Lobar Pneumonia," "Typhoid Fever," etc.

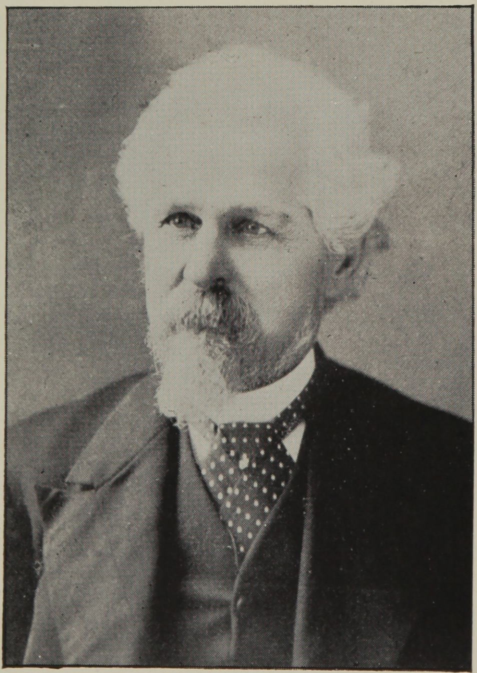
Married, first, May 29, 1877, Miss Carrie S., daughter of Hon. Woolsey Welles, of Fort Dodge, Ia., who died December 26, 1881, leaving two children, Albert W., and Woolsey W.; the former living. Married, second, May 10, 1887, Miss Eliza P. Lemmon, of New Preston, Conn. They have two children: Theodore and Carrie Ristine.

JOSEPH WARREN MCGILL.

MCGILL, Joseph Warren, Fairport, N. Y., son of Benjamin and Jane (Byers) McGill, grandson of John McGill, was born March 31, 1862, in the township of Manvers, Ontario, Canada. At the age of thirteen years he was thrown upon his own resources, and his life, until 1883, was spent either at school or at work on a farm. A large part of his preparatory education was by private lessons and self instruction. He attended Pittsford Union School and Academy. He commenced the study of medicine in September, 1883, at Pittsford, N. Y., under Dr. Paul D. Carpenter, of that place. He attended two courses of medical lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, from which he was graduated March 1, 1887. April 1, of the same year, he located at Fairport, N. Y., in the practice of his profession, and has remained there to the present time. He is a member of the Central New York Medical Association; Monroe County Medical Society; and of the Rochester Pathological Society. He is a member of the board of health of Fairport, and was its secretary in 1892–'93.

Dr. McGill married, September 11, 1889, Miss Sarah Helen McVean, of Scottsville, N. Y. They have one child, Donald Cammeron McGill, born May 11, 1891.

BARRETT, William Marshall, of Westborough, Mass., was born in West Townsend, the same state, on October 7, 1822. He came of a long line of old New England stock, the founder of the family in America having come from England among the earliest settlers. He is the grandson of Benjamin Barrett and the son of Benjamin and Nancy (Marshall) Barrett. His boyhood and youth were passed in his native village and his education was obtained in the common schools in the vicinity of his home.


WILLIAM MARSHALL BARRETT.

After having been graduated from the High school in Ashby, a neighboring town, the bent of his mind seemed to be toward the study of medicine. In this desire, the young man was encouraged by A. G. Stickney, M. D., of Townsend, Mass., and William Kilbourne, M. D., of Lewiston, Me., both well-known physicians in their localities, whose fame as skilled practitioners was recognized even beyond, and they became his first preceptors. His medical course was subsequently pursued in the medical departments of Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., and Harvard University, Boston, Mass. He received the degree of M. D. from Bowdoin in 1856.

Immediately upon his graduation in medicine, he entered on the practice of his profession in Baldwinville, Templeton, Mass., where he remained one year. Thence he removed to Fitchburg, Mass. At the expiration of six years, he went to San Francisco, Cal., continued to practise in that city for several years, when he returned to the East. In 1862, he enlisted in the United States army with the commission of assistant surgeon in the Fifty-third Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers. With that rank, he served for a period of nine months, after which he was appointed medical examiner of colored recruits, in New Orleans, La., and was still later appointed surgeon in the Eighty-seventh Corps d'Afrique, for three years. Having served a little more than two years of his term, he was compelled to resign his commission on account of impaired health. His entire army service was confined to the Department of the Gulf, under Generals Emery and Banks.

Upon the recovery of his health, he resumed the practice of his profession in the town of Ashland, Mass., and continued there for several years and then removed to Boston, where he remained for twenty-eight years in active practice. Two years ago, he took up his residence in Westborough, Worcester county. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Middlesex South District Medical Society, and the American Medical Association.

In 1846, he was married to Lurinda B. Forbush, daughter of the Rev. Jonathan E. Forbush, a woman who was for many years before her death, which occurred on May 24, 1884, closely identified with the cause of temperance, being for a long time the secretary of the Massachusetts Women's Christian Temperance Union. In July, 1885, he was married to Mrs. Sarah H. W. Jones, widow of the late I. Francis Jones, assistant registrar of probate and insolvency for Middlesex county, and one of the most prominent citizens of Cambridge, Mass. Four children were born to him: Llewellyn, Emma C., Alice M., and Bertha, two of whom survive.

EATON, Frank Blaney, Portland, Oregon, born September 21, 1852, at Chicago, Ill., is the son of Brig. Gen. Joseph Horace Eaton (U. S. A., retired, born October 12, 1815, served on the staff of Gen. Zachary Taylor in the Mexican war and in the War of the Rebellion), and his wife, Susan Cannon (Blaney) Eaton, of New Castle, Del.; grandson of Dr. Joseph Eaton, surgeon U. S. army (regular), a native of South Reading, now Wakefield, Mass., who served in the War of 1812.

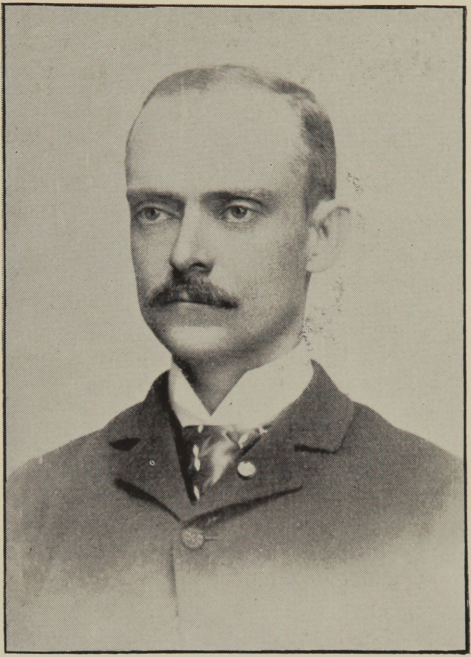
Dr. Frank B. Eaton received a literary education in the preparatory department of Columbian College, Washington, D. C., and at Cornell University, 1870–'73 inclusive, including special courses in chemistry and comparative anatomy; matriculated in the Medical Department of the Columbian University, Washington, D. C., in 1873, under the preceptorship of Dr. Basil Norris, U. S. A., and Dr. William Drinkard, deceased. After one course of lectures at Columbian University, Dr. Eaton went to California and entered Cooper Medical College, San Francisco, Dr. Edwin Bentley, U.S.A., now retired, Little Rock, Ark., preceptor; from this institution he received the degree of M. D. in November, 1875, after two courses of lectures. He also took post-graduate instruction in ophthalmology, otology, and rhinology in Vienna, Paris, and London in 1889, and in New York at the New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute in 1885, 1888, and 1889.

Dr. Eaton commenced the practice of medicine May 1, 1876, at Portland, Ore., remaining there until May 1, 1877. He was commissioned May 1, 1877, acting assistant surgeon U. S. army in the campaign against the hostile Nez Percé Indians, and was attached to the command of troops L and F, First Cavalry, which, by forced marches, intercepted and turned back the Nez Percé Indians under "Young Joseph," in May, 1877, thus saving the settlers in the Wallowa Valley; was in the field against hostile Nez Percé Indians in June, 1877, under Surgeon (now surgeon-general) George M. Sternberg; was acting assistant surgeon U. S. army, 1878, in charge of Fort Stevens, Oregon, and Fort Canby, Washington, in the Bannock war.

Returning to Portland, Oregon, in 1878, Dr. Eaton was professor of ophthalmology and otology, Medical Department of Willamette University, 1883–'87; has been professor of ophthalmology, otology, and rhinology, Medical Department, University of Oregon, since 1887; ophthalmic and aural surgeon to the Good Samaritan Hospital, Portland, since 1883; oculist and aurist to the Union Pacific Railway and Oregon Railway and Navigation Company since 1889.

Dr. Eaton was appointed signal officer of the First regiment, Oregon National Guard, 1887–'88. He is a member of the American Medical Association; of the Oregon State Medical Society, of which he was vice-president in 1884; a member of the Portland Medical Society, and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

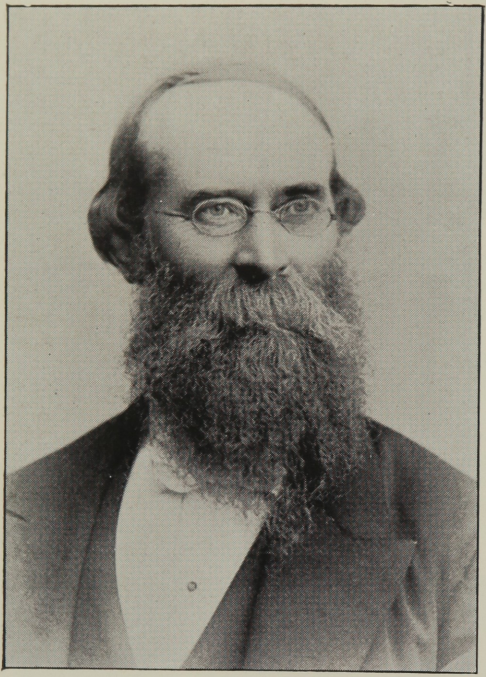
Dr. Eaton is the inventor of improved forms of nasal galvano-cautery electrodes, largely used by American and English surgeons, being the first electrodes in which the heavy insulation and bulky handles were done away with. He has operated successfully for cyst of frontal sinus, for removal of metallic bodies from the iris and from the anterior chamber by electro magnet, and in private and hospital work has performed all the major operations on the eye, ear, and nose. His writings include papers on "Some Improved Forms of Burners for the Electro-Caustic Treatment of Nasal and Post-Nasal Hypertrophies," *Medical Record*, August 28, 1886; "The Present Status of the Galvano-Cautery in the Treatment of the Upper Air-Passages, Illustrated by Improved Forms of Electrodes and a Description of Cases," Transactions of the Ninth International Medical Congress, 1887; "Fracture of Base of Skull, Causing Total Paralysis of Both Sixth Cranial Nerves and Partial Paralysis of the Sensory Root of both Fifth Cranial Nerves; Tenotomy: Advancement of Tenon Capsule," *Medical Record*, May 30, 1891; "Some Practical Uses of the Ophthalmometer of Javal-Schöltz," *ibid.*, 1892; "Researches on the Cylindrical and Concave, Refraction of 'Coquille' Glasses or Divergent Menisci," *American Journal of Ophthalmology*, March, 1891; "Observations on the Hibernation of Bats, in Accordance with Instructions from the Surgeon-General," 1878 (see "Mammals of North America, by Dr. Elliott Coues); "Reseaches on Physiology of the Ocular Muscles," read before the section of ophthalmology, American Medical Association, 1894.



FRANK BLANEY EATON.

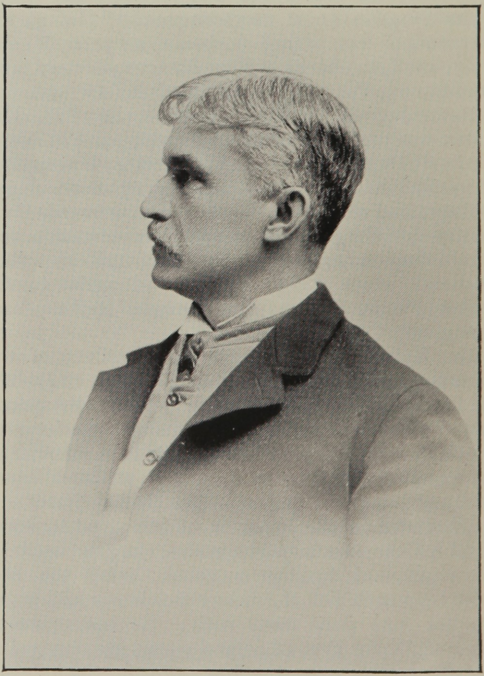
Married, August 2, 1892, Miss Lillian Cooper, of Independence, Oregon.

LUNDGREN, Carl Edwin, of Jamestown, N. Y., son of Architect Andr. Lundgren and Maria Christina (Edholm), was born May 1, 1837, at Westerwik, Sweden. He was educated in the High school of Westerwik, Sweden, and took private courses in instruction at Stockholm, Sweden; Hamburg, Germany; and London, England, in chemistry, languages, etc. He came to this country in 1866; became a citizen of the United States of America, 1871; and in 1873 commenced the study of medicine, in Chicago, Ill., preceptor, Prof. William E. Quine; attended three winter and two summer courses of medical lectures at the Chicago Medical College, the Medical Department of the Northwestern University, from which he was graduated March 21, 1876. He received private, or post-graduate, instruction in 1876, in the wards of Cook County Hospital, Chicago, Ill. In 1882 he was elected physician to the Swedish Hospital "Bethesda," St. Paul, Minn., which position he held until 1884, when he went to Europe, visiting hospitals and scientific institutions in Hamburg, Germany; Copenhagen, Denmark; and Upsala, Stockholm, and Westerwik, in Sweden, the last mentioned city being his birthplace and the residence of his mother. He was very kindly received and entertained by old, good friends and schoolmates, and was absent six months. Returning to St. Paul, he practised there until 1888, then removed to Denver, Col. In 1891 he was appointed physician to the "Gustavus Adolphus" Orphanage, at Jamestown, N. Y., which position he still holds. He is a member of the American Medical Association; Minnesota State Medical Society; Chautauqua County (N. Y.) Medical Society; and Jamestown, N. Y., Medical Society. He speaks, reads, and writes the Swedish, German, English, and Danish languages, and understands something of French.


CARL EDWIN LUNDGREN.

Dr. Lundgren married, July 3, 1879, Miss Helena Mathilda Svenson, at Gowrie, Iowa. They have one child, Ruth Elizabeth, born June 11, 1882.

STURGIS, Frederic Russell, New York city, was born at Manila, in the Philippine Islands, July 7, 1844, of English and American parentage. He was educated during his early life in England, and at the age of thirteen came to the United States, entering the Latin school in Boston, Mass., and from there went to Harvard. In 1862 he entered the Harvard Medical school, from which he received the degree of M. D. in 1867. In 1864 he became a member of the Boylston Medical Society, and was elected its vice-president in 1866. In 1867 he received the second prize of the Boylston Medical Society for an essay on "Human Cestoids." In 1865 he served one year as house physician at the City Hospital, Boston, Mass., and in 1866 was house surgeon to the Massachusetts General Hospital for another year. In the latter part of 1867 he went to New York city. In 1868 he entered into partnership with Dr. Freeman J. Bumstead, and devoted himself entirely as a specialist in the treatment of venereal and genito-urinary diseases. During his residence in Boston he was a member of the Boston Society of Natural History, and soon after making his residence in New York became a member of the American Geographical Society. From December, 1869, to October, 1876, he served as assistant surgeon to the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, and in 1874 he was appointed clinical lecturer on venereal diseases in the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York. He held that office until 1880, when he was appointed clinical professor in the same department of the university. In 1881 he resigned his professorship and became professor of venereal and genito-urinary diseases in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital; from 1882 to 1888 was secretary of the faculty; and from 1887 to 1890 served on the board of directors, but resigned in 1890. In June, 1876, he was appointed surgeon in the department of venereal and skin diseases in the New York Dispensary, and held this office until 1880. On October 29, 1877, he was appointed house physician at the last


FREDERIC RUSSELL STURGIS.

named institution, and held that position for nearly two years. Since 1873 he has been one of the visiting surgeons to the venereal and genito-urinary division in the City (formerly Charity) Hospital on Blackwell's island, New York. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York, being for several years a member of its board of censors, and in 1882 its president; is a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; a member of the American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons; and is a permanent member of the Medical Society of the State of New York. Of the latter society he was chairman of the committee on legislation in 1883.

The following are among the more important of the articles which have come from his pen: "Relations of Syphilis to the Public Health" (1877), read at the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association in Philadelphia, November 12, 1874, and printed in the report of the association, Vol. II, 1876; "The Student's Manual of Venereal Diseases," being the university lectures delivered at Charity Hospital, Blackwell's island, during the winter season of 1879–'80; "Hints and Suggestions for Reform in Medical Education," published in the Transactions of the Medical Society of the State of New York for 1882; "A Treatise on Syphilis in New-born Children and Infants at the Breast," by P. Diday, American edition, with notes and an appendix (1883); "Medical Topics" (1885); "Plea for Rapid Dilatation (Holt's Operation) in the Treatment of Urethral Stricture," published in *International Clinics*, Vol. II, 1891. In 1890 he revised and annotated the fourth edition of Dr. Gross's book on "Impotence, Sterility, and Allied Disorders of the Male Sexual Organs." In 1893 he contributed the article on "Hereditary Syphilis in the System of Genito-Urinary Diseases," "Syphilology and Dermatology," edited by Dr. Prince A. Morrow, of New York; and in 1894 that on "Venereal Diseases in Their Medico-Legal Relations" in Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton's work: A System of Legal Medicine.

Of the social clubs, he is a member of the New England Society, the New York Athletic club, the New York Rowing club, and the University club. From May, 1885, to May, 1888, he served on the committee of admissions in the University club.

In 1870 he married Miss Martha DeWolf, daughter of Capt. S. F. Hazard, U. S. N.

CHAGNON, Winceslas John B., Fall River, Mass., son of Antoine and Marie Anne (Bernard) Chagnon, grandson of Joseph Chagnon, was born December 28, 1837, at St. John Baptiste, P. Q., Canada. He was educated in the common schools of his native town, at Chambly High school, and at the College of St. Hyacinthe, P. Q. Commenced the study of medicine at St. John Baptiste, in 1857, under Dr. J. Beique, and in 1858 read under Dr. Magloire Turcot, at St. Hyacinthe. Attended three courses of medical lectures at the University of the City of New York, Medical Department, and at McGill University, being graduated from the first in 1860, and the latter in 1861. During four months of the year 1884, he received special instruction in pathology, hystology and microscopy, in Paris, France

Dr. Chagnon commenced the practice of medicine in 1861, at St. Dominique, Canada, and remained there six years; in 1867, he removed to St. Pie, Canada, and in 1879 settled in Fall River, Mass. He was, for ten years, justice of the peace under British law, in Canada; was surgeon major in the Canadian militia from 1868–'78, and on the frontier, against the Fenian invasion, in 1870. He was elected a member of the city council of Fall River in 1884; has been acting visiting physician to the Good Samaritan Hospital, Fall River, since its foundation. He is a director of the Fall River Herald Publishing Company, of the People Boat Company, and is the president of a coöperative bank in Fall River. He is a member of the Bristol South District Medical Society; Massachusetts Medical Society; Fall River Medical Society; and honorary member of the Hystclogical Society, of Paris, France.

WINCESLAS JOHN B. CHAGNON.

Dr. Chagnon was a contributor to the *Medical Journal*, Montreal, between the years 1867–'75. He is the author of a paper on "Gavage for Tuberculous Patients, and the Treatment of Consumption with Beech Wood Creosote," read before the Bristol South District Medical Association in 1883; also two lectures before the Fall River Medical Society, on "Galvanism in Gynecology."

Married, first, in 1861, Miss Victorine Desnoyers, who died in 1882, leaving ten living children: two sons, Ches-Emile and Louis Alf, both graduates, 1889 and 1890, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore; and eight daughters: Marie-Victorine, Rosa-Anna, Marie-Louise, Marie Victoria, Concorde, Martha, Eugenie, and Blanche Chagnon. He married, second, in 1885, Miss Mary Ann Gigault, of Canada.

JONES, David Newton, Gaylord, Minn., son of Maurice F. and Mary (Evans) Jones, grandson of Richard Jones, was born September 1, 1856, at Gomer, Ohio. He attended the public schools of Gomer, and at the age of sixteen attended the High school at Lima, Ohio, for one year, and then entered the Northwestern Ohio Normal school at Ada, Ohio, for one term of nine months, and at the age of twenty entered the Medical Department of the Northern Indiana Normal school, at Valparaiso, Ind., remaining two and one half years, and taking a preparatory medical course, under Prof. W. A. Yohn, M. D. He taught school in 1876–'78, six months each year. Attended one course of medical lectures at the Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati, 1879–'80; one course at the Kentucky School of Medicine, Louisville, 1880; and one course at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, 1880–'81; and another full course in 1889–'90, graduating March 25, of the latter year. He commenced the practice of medicine at Lima, Ohio, in 1881, and August, 1882, settled in Gaylord, Minn. He was clerk of the Gaylord public schools, 1884–'90, and president of the board of education of the same, 1890–'93.

DAVID NEWTON JONES.

Dr. Jones is a member of the American Medical Association; National Association of Railway Surgeons; Minnesota State Medical Society, its third vice-president in 1891–'92; has been division surgeon of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway since 1883; secretary of the Board of United States pension examining surgeons, located at Gaylord; member of the board of school examiners for teachers; and was mayor of Gaylord in 1888–'89. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Gaylord Lodge, No. 140; was first noble grand of this lodge in 1888, passing all the chairs of the Encampment branch; member of the Patriarch Militant, the grand lodge and grand encampment of the state; and major of the Fourth Battalion, Department of Minnesota, Division of the Lakes, P. M.

Dr. Jones has presented several papers to the surgical section of the Minnesota State Medical Society, which were published in the *Northwestern Lancet*, 1891, as well as in the proceedings of the society, the principal subject being "Phlegmonous Erysipelas."

Dr. Jones was instrumental in perfecting the organization of the Sibley County Medical Society, which promises to be a valuable auxiliary to the Minnesota State Medical Society, and was elected first president of the society, February 6, 1894. He devotes his attention largely to surgery.

Married, July 18, 1882, Miss Mary Foley, of Lima, Ohio. They have one daughter, Florence, born November 5, 1886.

BLAIN, Arthur Clay, Macon, Ga., son of Dr. James Simeon and Annie Elizabeth (Scranton) Blain, grandson of James Thomas Blain, was born September 10, 1866, at Brunswick, Ga. He took a collegiate course at the University of Georgia, and received the degree of Bachelor of Chemical Science in 1884; commenced the study of medicine in July of the same year, under his father, Dr. James S. Blain; attended three courses of medical lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, and was graduated May 10, 1888. In September of that year, he settled in the practice of medicine at Brunswick, Ga., but removed to Macon in October, 1891. He received post-graduate instruction as assistant in

ARTHUR CLAY BLAIN.

the department of diseases of women in the Vanderbilt Clinic; assistant in department of genito-urinary diseases, Roosevelt Hospital; assistant in department of surgery (out patient), New York Hospital.

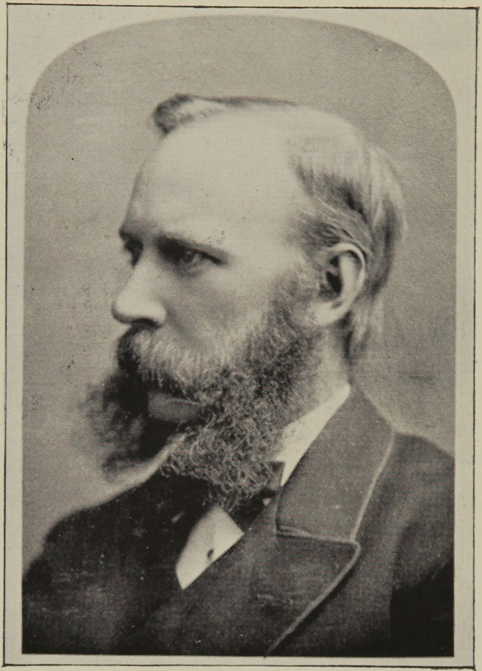
Dr. Blain is a member, and in 1893 was censor, of the Medical Association of the State of Georgia; member of Macon Medical Society, of which he was secretary and treasurer in 1893, and president in 1894; member of the Brunswick Medical Society; port physician and health officer of Brunswick. He is the author of a paper on "Remittent Fever," read before the Georgia Medical Association and published in its Transactions for 1892, and in *Gaillard's Medical Journal*, N. Y., 1892; paper on the "Practice of Medicine in Georgia," read before the state association and published in its Transactions, 1893, also in the *Atlanta Medical and Surgical Journal*, August, 1893. He has devised a method of applying splints for Colle's fracture.

Married, December 4, 1889, Miss Zeph Love, of Burnswick, Ga. They have one child, Arthur C. Blain, Jr.

HUSBAND, Henry Aubrey, Wawanesa, Manitoba, Can., son of Rev. Edward and Elizabeth Ingram (Townshend) Husband, grandson of Thomas Craskill Husband and of George Harrison Townshend, barrister-at-law, and for many years the oldest member of the Jamaica House of Assembly, was born October 10, 1843, at Jamaica. He was educated in private schools at Tunbridge Wells and Hampstead, Eng. He commenced the study of medicine in 1862 at St. Bartholomew's Hospital under Sir W. Lawrence, Sir G. Barrows, Sir James Paget, Sir W. Savory, and Mr. Thomas Smith; he then entered the University of Edinburgh, where he was the pupil of Syme, Christison, Laycok, and Henderson, taking the full course for graduation required by British law.

He became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Eng., in 1866, and licentiate of the Apothecaries' Society, London, in 1865; fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, in 1878; received from the University of Edinburgh the degrees of M. B. and C. M. in 1866, and B. Sc. in public health in 1883. He commenced the practice of medicine in 1870 in London, Eng. In 1879 he became a lecturer in the Extra-Academical School, Edinburgh, on medical jurisprudence and public health, continuing there until 1885, and since the latter date has been a practitioner at Wawanesa, Manitoba. While at Edinburgh he was for six years physician to the Royal Dispensary, and instructor in dispensary practice at the same. He was for some time junior medical officer of the City of London Lunatic Asylum.

Dr. Husband is extraordinary member of the Royal Medical Society, Edinburgh; corresponding fellow of the Medico-Legal Society of New York; president of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Manitoba; and was a member of the late medical board of health for the province of Manitoba. He is a specialist in the department of medical jurisprudence, and has ever taken an active part in all sanitary matters. He drew up the sanitary by-laws for the town of Wawanesa. He is quite an extensive writer, having published a "Students' Hand-book of Forensic Medicine and Public Health," sixth edition, 1894; "Students' Hand-book of the Practice of Medicine," fourth edition, Edinburgh, 1888; "Aids to the Analysis of Foods and Drugs"; "London Sanitary Law," a digest, Edinburgh, 1883; "The Urine in Health and in Disease, with Methods of Analysis," third edition, 1894, Edinburgh. He first described the eruption produced by chloral hydrate, and has written papers on medico-legal and sanitary subjects for medical journals. He is the author of the article on gymnastics in the Encyclopedia Britannica, and through his advocacy the first gymnasium for the physical education of the children attending the public board schools at Edinburgh was founded.



HENRY AUBREY HUSBAND.

Dr. Husband married, in 1870, Georgiana Grace Bentinck Greville, daughter of Peniston Grosvenor Greville, solicitor, London, Eng. Their children are: Mary Lillian, Aubrey Greville, Grace Eleanor, Edward Craskill, and Amy Bentinck Husband.

KAELIN, John Baptist Louis, Louisville, Ky., son of Alois and Katharina (Kaelin) Kaelin, grandson of Meinrad Carl Kaelin, was born March 14, 1857, at Euthal, near Einsiedeln, Switzerland. He was educated in the common schools of Euthal, and at the Gymnasium at Einsiedeln and St. Maurice, Switzerland. He attended medical lectures at the University at Basel, Switzerland, commencing in October, 1880; at the University of Strassburg, Germany, in 1883; at the University of Berlin, Germany, 1883–'84; and at the University of Vienna, Austria, in 1884. He received the degree of M. D., in October, 1884, from the University of Berlin, Germany. He came to this country soon after graduation, and in April, 1885, located in the practice of his profession at Louisville, Ky., where he has since continued. He is a member of the Kentucky State Medical Society. He is consul of the Swiss Confederation for the state of Kentucky, having been appointed in October, 1887.

JOHN BAPTIST LOUIS KAELIN.

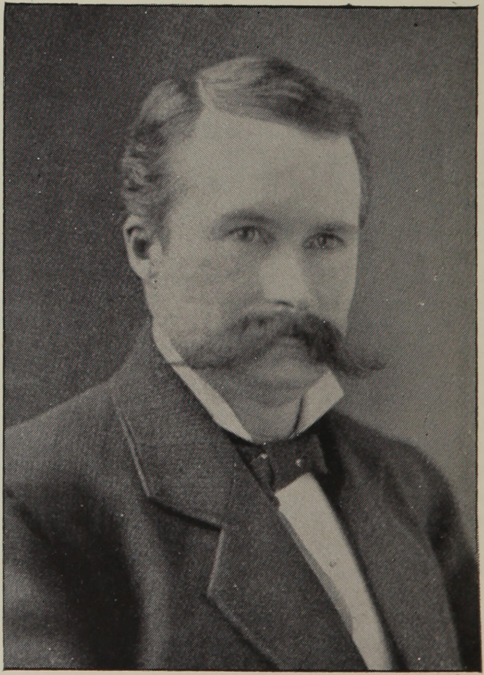
He is a member of the Freidenker Bund, and all Swiss societies of Louisville.

Married, September 23, 1893, Miss Mary Elizabeth Striegel, of Louisville, Ky.

BURCH, James Drummond, Aurora, Tex., son of Dr. James Kerr and Maria (Drummond) Burch, the former born in Kentucky and the latter in Alloa, Scotland, was born in Georgetown, Ky., February 1, 1840. He was graduated from Centre College, Danville, Ky., in 1860; attended medical lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, during the winter of 1862–'63, and at the Kentucky School of Medicine, 1863–'64, and was graduated M. D. from the latter in 1864. Following his graduation he was elected demonstrator of anatomy and prosector to the chair of anatomy, which position he held until 1867, when the Kentucky School of Medicine was merged in the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, in which university he held successively the positions of demonstrator of anatomy, curator of the museum, and assistant to the chair of anatomy. He resigned in 1868. He was the first dean of the Louisville Medical College, which was organized in 1869. Was first elected professor of visceral anatomy and histology, and treasurer of the college, then professor of anatomy. His health failing, he resigned the chair in 1871, and established himself as a general practitioner at Yazoo City, Miss. In November, 1871, the faculty offered him the chair of anatomy again. His poor health forced him to decline the honor.

In the course of his practice he has operated successfully for vesico-vaginal fistula; laceration of the recto-vaginal septum; vaginal occlusion; laryngo-tracheotomy, with recovery in each case; tenotomy for club foot; hare-lip, with marked cleft palate; removal of a ball from the femoral sheath; a tumor from the carotid artery; also various tumors, cancers, etc., and many amputations, etc., embracing capital operations.

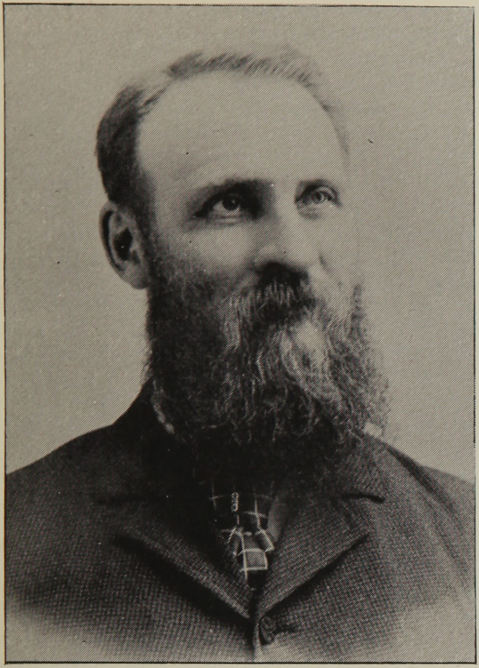
While in Kentucky, Dr. Burch was a member of the Kentucky State Medical Association; was vice-president of the Medical Society of Mississippi in 1872; is now a member of the Texas State Medical Association, and for three years member of the judicial council of that state; member of the American Medical Association; and First Pan-American Medical Congress. He was the editor of the Yazoo City *Democrat* during a trying period in the history of Mississippi. Ill-health, after the epidemic of yellow-fever in 1878, caused him to return to Kentucky in 1880, and in 1884 he located in Texas. Among numerous papers which he has contributed to medical journals and societies are,—“Foreign Bodies in the Air Passages;” “Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis;” “La Grippe;” “Suggestive Letters from Eminent Men;” “Cholera-Asiatica, 1892;” “Sanitary Work in India;” “A Cabinet Health Officer,” etc. He received the degree of A. M. from Centre College in 1885. He is president of the school board of Aurora, and member of the town council. Elder in the Presbyterian church for twenty years.



JAMES DRUMMOND BURCH.

Married, October 6, 1874, Miss Florence, daughter of Col. John McAfee, of Mercer county, Ky. They have two sons: McAfee Wayland, and James Drummond Burch.

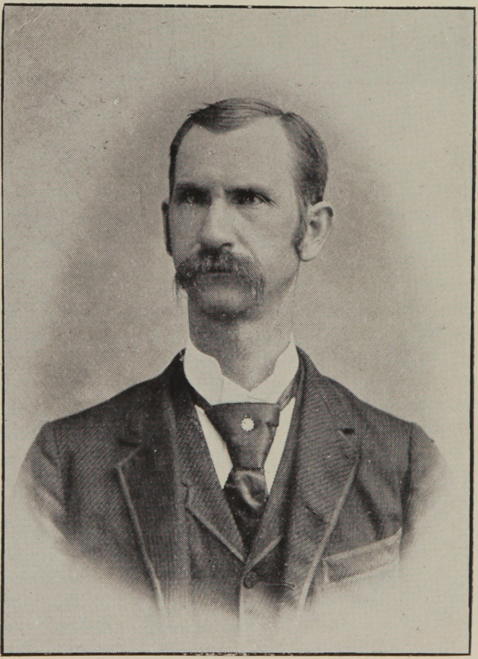
MUSGROVE, Thomas William, Puyallup, Wash., son of Abraham Good and Mary (Balmain) Musgrove, grandson of Thomas Musgrove, was born November 4, 1841, at New Brunswick, Canada. He was educated in the common schools, also at the Superior and Normal schools of New Brunswick; commenced the study of medicine in 1868, at Millstream, Kings county, New Brunswick, under Foster McFarlane, M. D. Attended two courses of medical lectures at the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, and at the Harvard University Medical School, and was graduated from the latter in 1871. He taught school seven years; lectured and wrote in favor of prohibition for several years while teaching. He first located in the practice of medicine at Salisbury, N. B., and remained there about three years; he farmed and practised medicine for four years at Wickham, N. B.; was located at St. John's, N. B., ten and a half years, but was finally compelled to leave that place on account of bronchial asthma, and removed to Puget Sound in 1889; for the past four years he has been located at Tacoma and Puyallup, Wash.


THOMAS WILLIAM MUSGROVE.

He is a member of the Pierce County (Washington) Medical Society, and of the State of Washington Medical Society. He was secretary of the New Brunswick Medical Society for four years, 1884–'88; deputy health officer of Puyallup, 1892; trustee of schools at Salisbury, N. B.; and director of the Union Baptist Seminary, St. Martins, N. B. In 1878 he took a three months post-graduate course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York. He was assistant surgeon in the New Brunswick militia one year. He has given especial attention to obstetrics and diseases of women, and several of his papers, reporting cases, have been published in the various medical journals. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

He has been three times married: In 1865 to Miss Mary J. Redstone; in 1879 to Miss Kate A, Taylor; and in 1886 to Matilda S. Olive, who still lives. He has seven daughters living, three in New Brunswick and four with him; two sons died in infancy.

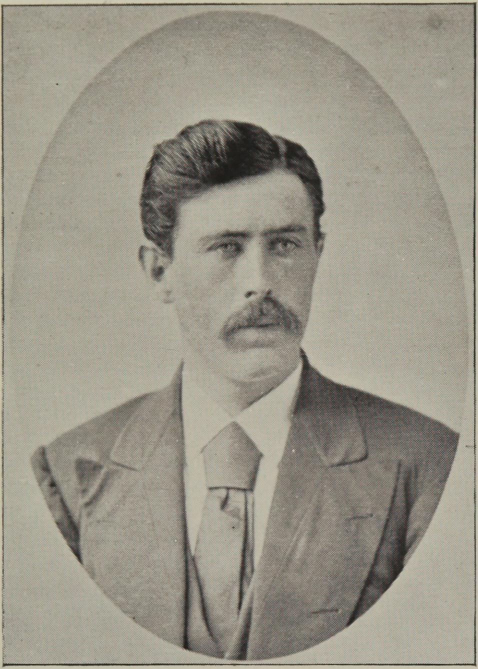
HESTLE, William Monroe, Buena Vista, Ala., son of William Pinkney and Mary Elizabeth (Millender) Hestle, grandson of Dixon Hestle, was born November 17, 1855, near Monroeville, Ala. He was educated at Scotland Academy, Ala., and at the Presbyterian Institute, at Lower Peach Tree, Ala.; commenced the study of medicine in 1877, under Dr. Henry P. Smith, of Buena Vista, Ala.; attended two courses of lectures at the Medical College of Alabama, Mobile, and was graduated March 25, 1885. He commenced the practice of medicine in May of the same year, at Buena Vista, and has since remained there. He is a member of the Monroe County (Ala.) Medical Society, vice-president in 1891–'93, president in 1894–'95; member of the Alumni Association of the Medical College of Alabama; of the Natural Science Association of America; of the board of censors of Monroe county, 1890–'93; member of the Masonic fraternity; and of the Knights of Pythias.


WILLIAM MONROE HESTLE.

Dr. Hestle was commissioned surgeon of Company M, First Regiment, Alabama State Troops, in 1890, and served until 1892; and is examining physician for the leading life insurance companies.

Married, December 15, 1880, Miss Cornelia Lindsey, of Buena Vista, Ala. Their children are: Vida C., William Monroe, Jr., Mary T., and Ruth L. Hestle.

LUCAS, Harry V., Louisville, Ky., son of Stephen F. and Mary Theresa (Vetter) Lucas, was born September 29, 1850, at Louisville, Ky. He was educated in the public schools of Louisville, and passed the examination for the high school, and then spent a year in Germany. Upon his return to Louisville, he entered the drug store of Schmitt & Krim as an apprentice. Later he became solicitor and business manager of the *Good Templars' Advocate*, and was a frequent contributor to its columns and to the *Temperance Advocate;* he was subsequently correspondent for the *Riverside Weekly*, being its Washington correspondent, previously writing a descriptive account of an interview with the ex-president of the Confederacy, and interviewing Governor Ames of Mississippi in 1875 as to the political riots in that state; he was also connected with the *Mobile Register* for a short time, in the capacity of city and telegraph editor. His literary tastes were acquired from his mother, who was an authoress of some note who wrote under the pseudonym of "Renee" and "Cora Fictionaire," and who was a personal friend of George D. Prentice.

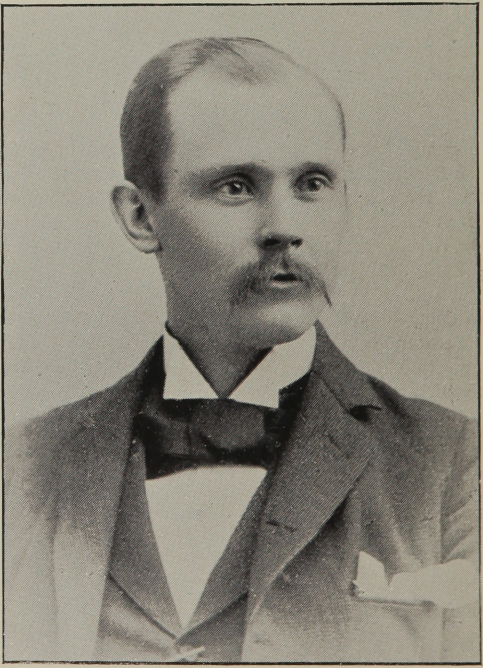


HARRY V. LUCAS.

He commenced the study of medicine in 1865, at Louisville; attended two courses of medical lectures, as well as part of another some years previous, at the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, from which he was graduated in February, 1880. He commenced the practice of medicine in Alabama in 1878, and remained there until 1883; was then one year in Florida; and since 1884 has been located in Louisville, Ky. He was a member of the Alabama Medical Association when a resident of that state, and is a charter member of the Crenshaw County Medical Society, Ala. He was appointed by Gov. W. D. Bloxham, of Florida, as commissioner to the Louisville exposition of 1883, and was elected secretary of the commission; also represented Florida as the official delegate to the National Association of Charities and Corrections the same year.

Married, December, 1877, Matilda C. Carter, of Louisiana. Their children are: Harry Calloway, Edgar Fleming, Ola Theresa, and Fauntine Gwyneth Lucas, and an adopted son, James Calhoun.

SMITH, John James, Franklin, Wash., son of Grenville and Caroline A. (Clark) Smith, grandson of John Clark, was born June 5, 1869, at Salt Sulphur Springs, W. Va. Educated in the common schools and at Concord College, Concord, W. Va., he entered upon the study of medicine in 1889, under Dr. H. M. Brown, of Union, W. Va.; attended three courses of lectures at Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., and was graduated therefrom March 12, 1891. He has been practising medicine in Franklin, Wash., since June 23, 1891. Dr. Smith attended lectures at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital in 1891. He is a member of King County (Wash.) Medical Society; also of the orders of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Knights of Pythias; and Ancient Order of Arch Masons. Unmarried.



JOHN JAMES SMITH.

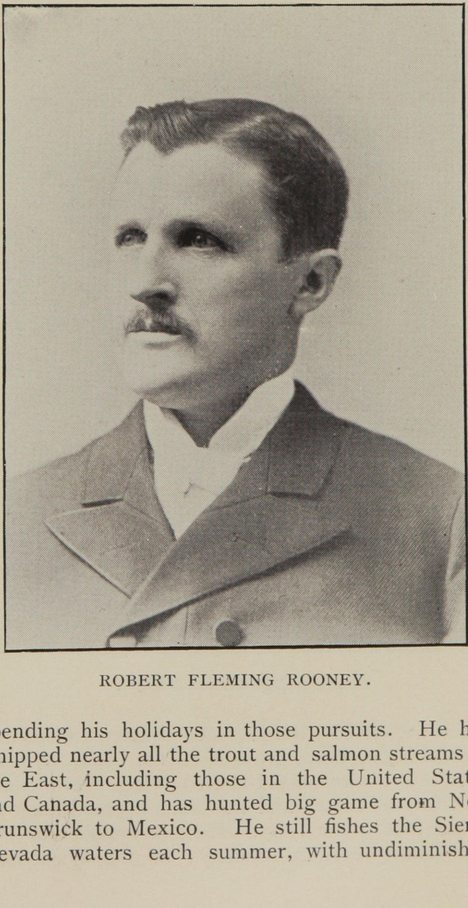
BUNDY, Zachary Taylor, Milford, Texas, son of John and Nancy (Hobbs) Bundy, grandson of Reuben Bundy of North Carolina, was born February 27, 1849, at Olive Hill, Tenn. The War of the Rebellion interfered somewhat with his early education, but later he received instruction at the Clifton Masonic Academy, Clifton, Tenn. He entered the Confederate army at the age of fifteen, and served under Gen. Forest until the surrender of Lee, and also served as scouting sergeant under Maj. Jno. B. Jones, of the Texas State Troops, 1874. He went to Texas in 1868, but returned to Tennessee and commenced the study of medicine in 1880 at Waynesboro, with Dr. C. Buchanan. Attended two courses of medical lectures at Vanderbilt University, Medical Department, Nashville, and was graduated from the same in 1883, and took a post-graduate course at the New York Polyclinic in 1894. He first practised medicine at Waynesboro, Tenn., in 1882, and after one year's practice at that place, was at Olive Hill two years, and at Martin Mills one year. In 1886, he returned to Texas, and was four years at Midlothian, one year at Waxahachie, and for the past three years at Milford. He is a member of the Texas State Medical Association; of the Ellis County Medical Society; and Hill County Medical Association. He is medical examiner for several life insurance companies; is a Royal Arch Mason; Pilgrim Knight; Knight of Pythias; and member of the M. E. church. He is a member of the board of aldermen of Milford, by election, and was chairman of the Ellis County Democratic convention, 1892. Some papers from his pen have been published in the Texas medical journals.

ZACHARY TAYLOR BUNDY.

Married, in 1871, Miss Pattie Fariss, of Houston, Tenn. They have had two children: Blanche F., deceased; and Orville Taylor, aged twelve years.

ROONEY, Robert Fleming, Auburn, Cal., born June 17, 1842, in Melbourne, Province of Quebec, Canada, is of Scotch-Irish descent, being the son of John and Frances Margaret (Sloane) Rooney, grandson of James Rooney, who took up a tract of land in the eastern townships, of what was then known as Lower Canada, in the early years of the century, and while his sons were working upon it, he taught school wherewith to earn money to pay for it. His maternal grandfather, Robert Sloane, was a civil engineer and provincial land surveyor, and laid out several of the eastern townships, being the first man to establish the boundaries in those primeval wilds.

Dr. Rooney was educated in the common schools of Canada, and at the Bishop's College Grammar school, Lennoxville, P. Q.; commenced the study of medicine in 1865, at Hatley, P. Q., under Drs. F. D. Gilbert and J. H. Burland; attended four courses of lectures at McGill University, Faculty of Medicine, and was graduated M. D., March 31, 1870. He immediately began to practise medicine in Massawippi, P. Q., remaining there four years; was in Colfax, Cal., four years; and has been a resident of Auburn since 1880. The remainder of the time since graduation has been spent in travel and recreation. Dr. Rooney has always been an ardent angler and a lover of the rifle, spending his holidays in those pursuits. He has whipped nearly all the trout and salmon streams of the East, including those in the United States and Canada, and has hunted big game from New Brunswick to Mexico. He still fishes the Sierra Nevada waters each summer, with undiminished


ROBERT FLEMING ROONEY.

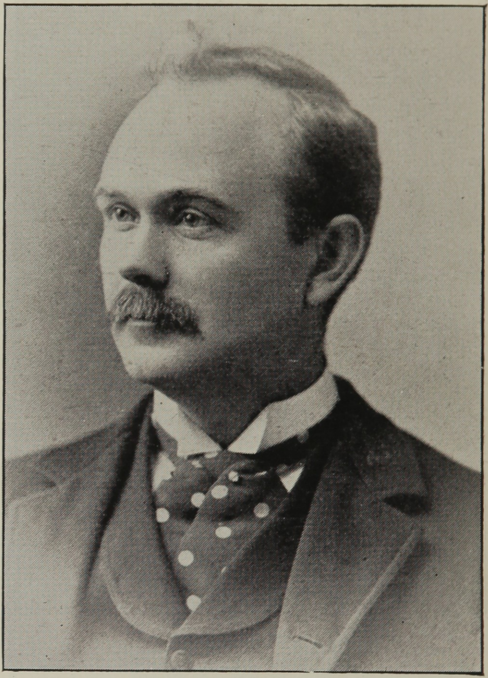
ardor. He is a member of the California State Medical Society; of the California Northern District Medical Society, of which he was first vice-president in 1894; of the Placer County Medical Society, secretary in 1889–'95; is an active member of the Masonic fraternity, being past presiding officer in Eureka Lodge, and Delta Chapter, in Auburn, and past N. G. in the Odd Fellows lodge of Auburn. He has been physician and surgeon to the Placer County Hospital since 1881; was mayor of Auburn, 1890–'92; coroner and public administrator for Placer county, 1888–'89, on the Republican ticket, and declined a renomination for the same office. He has read a number of papers before the medical societies, and contributed to current medical literature.

Married, January 1, 1873, Miss Amy Eliza French, of Cookshire, P. Q. They have one child, Harry Burnham Rooney.

BABCOCK, Isaac George, Cumberland, Wis., son of Dr. Benjamin Franklin and Amelia (Van Vleck) Babcock, grandson of Jonathan Babcock, was born February 4, 1864, at Afton, Minn. He received a literary education at the St. Croix Valley Academy; began to read medicine in 1884, at Afton, under the preceptorship of Dr. B. J. Merrell, Stillwater, Minn.; attended two courses of lectures, one at the St. Paul Medical College, St. Paul, Minn., and one at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, graduating from the latter institution March 12, 1888. Dr. Babcock practised medicine at Stockholm, Wis., from April 10, 1888, to January, 1889; was located at Red Wing, Minn., during the year 1889; and has been a practitioner at Cumberland since 1890. He is a member of the Inter-County Medical Society; of the Wisconsin State Medical Society; of the American Medical Association; of the Knights of Pythias; and of the Masonic fraternity. He has been a member of the board of pension examiners at Cumberland since 1890.

ISAAC GEORGE BABCOCK.

Married, July 4, 1882, Miss Melissie C. Squire. Their children are: Minnesota, Frank, Florence, and Grace Babcock.


ROBERT LEE HUDDLESTON.

HUDDLESTON, Robert Lee, Wadsworth, Ala., son of Joseph Allen and Martha Townshend (Head) Huddleston, grandson of Allen Huddleston, was born February 26, 1864, near Rocky Mount, Meriwether county, Ga. His preliminary education was obtained at the Newman High school, over which presided John E. Pendergrast, an eminent teacher of Georgia; at the academy of Grantville, Ga.; and at Bowdon College, Bowdon, Georgia. He commenced the study of medicine in 1887, at Weoka, Ala., under Dr. W. A. Huddleston. He attended two courses of medical lectures at the Medical College of Alabama, Mobile; and was graduated from the Medical College of Georgia, in 1890.

Dr. Huddleston first settled in the practice of medicine at Weoka, Ala., where he remained one year, when he was offered the position of surgeon to the extensive manufacturing establishment of W. W. Wadsworth, at Wadsworth, Ala. He has had quite an experience in the treatment of typhoid fever, and presented an exhaustive paper, entitled "Treatment of Typhoid Fever," to the Medical Society of Elmore, He has also contributed other articles to medical literature, among them being a paper on "Ergot, a Dangerous Drug in Labor."

Dr. Huddleston is county health officer of Autauga county, Ala.; member of the Autauga County Medical Society; was a delegate to the state medical association, 1893–'94; president of the board of censors of Autauga county. He is also a Mason.

Married, May 6, 1891, Miss Mattie D. Howard, of Weoka, Ala. They have one child, Edna Huddleston.

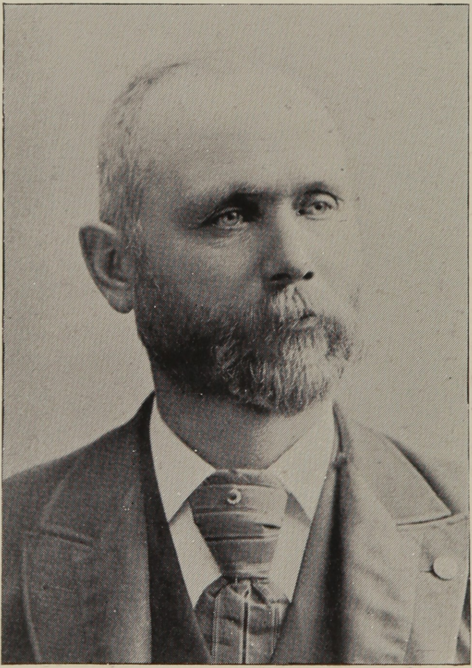
GUY CARLETON BAYLEY.

BAYLEY, Guy Carleton, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., second son of Richard and Mary (Dietz) Bayley, grandson of Dr. Guy Carleton Bayley, and great-grandson of Dr. Richard Bayley, was born at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., October 16, 1850. He was educated at the Dutchess County Academy, and at Mr. Churchill's school at Sing Sing, N. Y. In 1867 he entered Dr. Jacob Bockee's office as a student of medicine, and in 1869 the office of Dr. Henry B. Sands, in New York city, by whose advice he took three courses of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, where he was graduated in 1872. In the same year he commenced the practice of his profession at Poughkeepsie, where he was appointed a visiting physician to St. Barnabas Hospital, and physician in charge of the Orphan House and Home for the Friendless. In 1884 Dr. Bayley accepted an appointment on the visiting surgical staff of the Woman's Hospital of the State of New York, New York city, and associated himself in business with Dr. Nathan Bozeman in that city. In 1887 Dr. Bayley was appointed resident medical officer of, and visiting surgeon to, Vassar Brothers' Hospital, at Poughkeepsie, and was given charge of the details of organizing and carrying on the work of that splendidly equipped and richly endowed institution.

Dr. Bayley is an original member of the New York State Medical Association.

Married, in 1875, Angelica Crosby Wyckoff, of Poughkeepsie, who died in 1876; married, second, in 1885, Ellen Loraine Bulkeley, of New York city.

HANRAHAN, John D., Rutland, Vt., son of James and Ellen (O'Connor) Hanrahan, grandson of James Hanrahan, was born June 18, 1844, at Rath Reale county, Limerick, Ireland. He attended the national schools of Ireland until he was eleven years of age, and later the public schools, and the Free Academy of New York city; commenced the study of medicine in 1860, with Dr. John K. Wright; attended four courses medical lectures at the University of the City of New York, and was graduated from the same in March, 1867. In 1861 he was, upon examination, appointed as surgeon in the United States Navy and served through the war; after the close of the war he was settled in practice in New York city for about one year; was then in Montreal a year; and for the past twenty-four years has been located at Rutland, Vt. He was town physician of Rutland for many years; the first president of the Rutland County Medical and Surgical Society; member Vermont State Medical Society; and the Rutland Medical Club. Dr. Hanrahan has been an Irish Nationalist all his life, and a member of nearly all the Irish societies; president of the Land League, etc. He was president of Rutland Village two years; trustee eight years; county commissioner one year; president United States pension examining board four years, under President Cleveland, and treasurer of same board four



JOHN D. HANRAHAN.

years under President Harrison; he is now postmaster of Rutland; member and surgeon of Roberts Post, G. A. R., of Rutland; was medical director of the Department of Vermont, and has served on the staff of three commanders-in-chief: Veazey, Palmer, and Weissert. Dr. Hanrahan is the author of several medical papers, has performed many surgical operations, and has served through several epidemics of small-pox, and of diphtheria. He has taken quite an active part in the politics of Vermont, and has served many years on the Democratic State Committee, and has been chairman of the county committee; he was a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1884 and 1888, and chairman of the Vermont delegation to the National Convention of 1892; he has always been a Democrat, and always supported President Cleveland.

Dr. Hanrahan has been twice married: First, to Mary A. Riley; second, to Frances M. Keenan, He has five children living: May, Anna, Hugh, Frances, and John Hanrahan.

KENNEDY, Samuel, of Shelbyville, Ind., born March 16, 1867, at Shelbyville, is the son of Dr. Samuel A. and Eliza M. (Kennedy) Kennedy, and grandson of Dr. J. Y. Kennedy, a soldier in the War of 1812, who removed from Lancaster county, Pa., to Shelby county, Ind., in 1832, and practised medicine there until 1865, when he retired. This ancestor studied medicine with the noted Dr. Physick, of Philadelphia.

SAMUEL KENNEDY.

Dr. Kennedy was educated in the common and high schools of Shelbyville, graduating from the latter May 29, 1885. He was graduated from the Department of Pharmacy, Purdue University, La Fayette, Ind., February 16, 1888, with first honors and the degree of Ph. G. He then became a prescription clerk in the drug store of E. Haworth, La Fayette, and remained there sixteen months before entering a medical college. His grandfather, father, and brothers being physicians, his preparation for the study of medicine was gradual and commenced at an early age. He attended one course of lectures at the Kentucky School of Medicine, and was graduated from the Medical College of Indiana, Indianapolis, March 31, 1891, after one course of lectures at that institution. In the spring of 1892 he took a special course in diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. Immediately after graduating in medicine he located at Shelbyville, his present residence.

Dr. Kennedy is a member of the Indiana State Medical Society; treasurer of Shelby County Medical Society; member of Mitchell District Medical Society; Mississippi Valley Medical Association; American Medical Association; National Association of Railway Surgeons; also a member of the Indiana Pharmaceutical Association; American Pharmaceutical Association; Kappa Sigma Fraternity of Purdue University; secretary of the city board of health since 1893; member of the U. S. board of pension examiners for Shelby county; and surgeon to the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (Big 4) Railway.

While a student at Purdue University Dr. Kennedy investigated and reported upon "Does Syrup of Sarsaparilla Compound Change Corrosive Sublimate into Calomel?" published in the *Pharmaceutical Record*, New York city, July 2, 1888, and is quoted as authority in the U. S. Dispensatory, seventeenth edition, page 1340. His other more important publications are: "Parts by Weight *v.* Weight and Measure," *idem*, July 17, 1889; "The Surgical Treatment of Trachoma," *Indiana Medical Journal*, October, 1892; "Iritis: its Causes, Symptoms, and Treatment," *idem*, March, 1893; "Diagnosis and Treatment of some of the most common Forms of Eye-Disease," *idem*, May, 1894; has also written a number of other articles for *Western Druggist and Pharmaceutical Record.*

BROMLEY, Robert Innis, Sonora, Cal., son of John Lewis and Anna (Levering) Bromley, grandson of Lewis Bromley, was born at Clayton, Cal., January 24, 1857. He obtained his preliminary education in the Oakland, Cal., High school, at Bornand Academy, and of the University of California. Commenced the study of medicine in 1879, at San Francisco, Cal., with Dr. E. W. Buck, of Oakland, as his preceptor. Attended three courses of medical lectures at the Medical Department, University of California, from which he was graduated November 10, 1882. He immediately settled in practice in San Francisco, and remained there until 1887, when he removed to Sonora, his present residence. He is a member of the Medical Society of the State of California; San Francisco Medical Benevolent Society; and American Microscopical Society. While a resident of San Francisco he was visiting physician for diseases of women to St. Luke's Hospital, and assistant in surgery to the Medical Department, University of California. He was also at that time a member of the Geographical Society of the Pacific, and is a member of the California Academy of Sciences. He was at one time medical director of the Hartford Life Insurance Company for the entire Pacific coast, and appointed all the medical examiners throughout that coast for the company.

ROBERT INNIS BROMLEY.

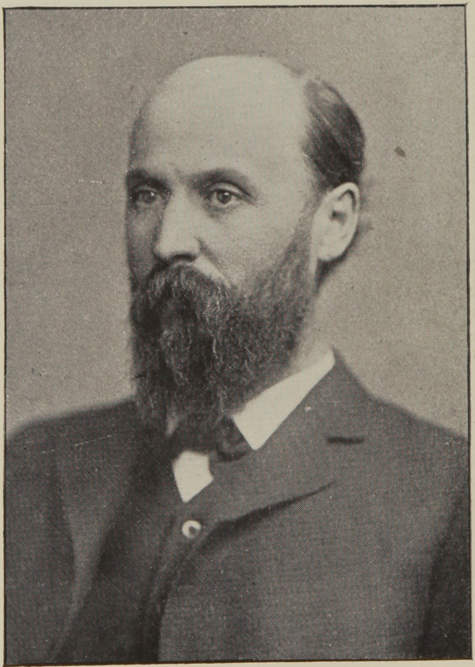
He has made original researches in the treatment of consumption, and is the inventor of a new urethrotome, new pile clamps, instrument for removing caruncles and other growths from the female urethra. He is not a specialist, but gynecology forms the most prominent part of his practice.

LEFLER, Jehiel, Johnstown, N. Y., born April 22, 1843, at Tribes Hill, N. Y., the eldest of seven sons and two daughters of Martin I. and Eliza (Shults) Lefler, and grandson of John and Mary (Kline) Lefler, and of John and Mary (Salsman) Shults. His ancestors were German—John Martin Loeffler, a native of Darmshime Bailiwick of Boeblingen, in Würtemberg, Germany, born August 8, 1721, and his wife, Anna Catherena (Wolfsangel), and their son, Martin, aged eight years, emigrated to America on the ship *Neptune*, in September, 1754, and settled at Tribes Hill, N. Y. This son, Martin, married for his first wife, Anna Catharina Vetter, who was born on the high sea, September 19, 1754, her parents, Lucas and Agnes (Wacker) Vetter, from Schoenaich, Würtemberg, taking passage in the same ship with the Loeffler family. The name Vetter has been changed to Feeter by the descendants at Little Falls, N. Y., and to Fader by those residing in Canada, so that the Vetter and Loeffler families have so changed the spelling of their names as almost to lose their identity.

His early years were passed in the district and village schools in Fulton and Montgomery counties, and assisting in the farm work. In December, 1860, he entered the office of Dr. Samuel Pettingill, at Tribes Hill, who retired to Amsterdam in May, 1862, being succeeded by Dr. Erastus Newman. Dr. Lefler remained with Dr. Newman until May 1, 1863, then entered the office of Dr. Francis Burdick, of Johnstown, N. Y. In the fall of 1863 he matriculated at Jefferson Medical College, Pa., and at the close of the session in the following spring returned to Johnstown. In the fall of 1864 he entered Albany Medical College, receiving therefrom the degree of M. D., December 27, 1864.

After graduating, Dr. Lefler at once entered into a contract with his former preceptor, Dr. Burdick, to practice with him for a period of three years, at Johnstown, for a stipulated price. At the expiration of that contract they formed a co-partnership, Burdick & Lefler, which expired by mutual consent May 1, 1872.

Dr. Lefler has practised continuously in Johnstown since 1864. He is a member of the Fulton County Medical Society, which he helped rejuvenate in 1865. He held the office of coroner, 1887–'93; he has been health officer of Johnstown since 1890; was a U. S. pension examiner, 1874–'77, then resigned; has been an examiner for life and accident insurance companies for more than thirty years. He has also been successfully interested in real estate investments in Johnstown and in stock raising in the West.



JEHIEL LEFLER.

Married, October 25, 1871, Miss Josephine Lopez, only living child of Capt. Barrak I. and

Margaret (Van Vechten) Hays, of New York city, and granddaughter of Joseph Lopez and Rebecca (Faucett) Hays. They have one child, Florence Van Vechten Lefler, born May 2, 1876.

The doctor takes no little pride in the great longevity of his ancestors, and takes advantage of the opportunity to place in a lasting form for future generations of his kin the most eventful dates in the lives of each.

John Martin Loeffler, Sr., August 8, 1721,—April, 1801; Anna Catharine Wolfsangle Loeffler, September 9, 1713—1782; Martin Loeffler, Jr., 1746—November 6, 1827; Anna Catharine Veeter, September 19, 1754—November, 1854; John Lefler, May 8, 1779—April 5, 1853; Mary Cline, May 20, 1785—June 9, 1880; John H. Shults, August 9, 1787—March 16, 1876—Mary Saltsman, March 3, 1791—July 10, 1874; Martin I. Lefler, July 22, 1815—June 16, 1878; Eliza Shults Lefler, March 11, 1825.

CARR, Walter Lester, of New York city, son of Henry J. and Elizabeth (Cochran) Carr, grandson of William Grey Carr, was born November 21, 1859, at Lafayette, now a part of Jersey City, N. J. He was educated in public and private schools in Jersey City, and received private instruction from Rev. Dr. F. C. Putnam; commenced the study of medicine in 1878, in Jersey City, with Dr. James Wilkinson, of Jersey City Heights; attended three winter and three spring courses of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, and was graduated in 1882 with the highest fifteen of the class. He was interne at Charity and Maternity hospitals for eighteen months after graduation, having been appointed after a special hospital examination, at which he passed first. He visited the London hospitals for study in 1886. He has practised medicine in the city of New York since 1884, the first four years being associated with Prof. J. E. Winters, his preceptor in the medical college. He is a general practitioner, but gives special attention to diseases of children.

WALTER LESTER CARR.

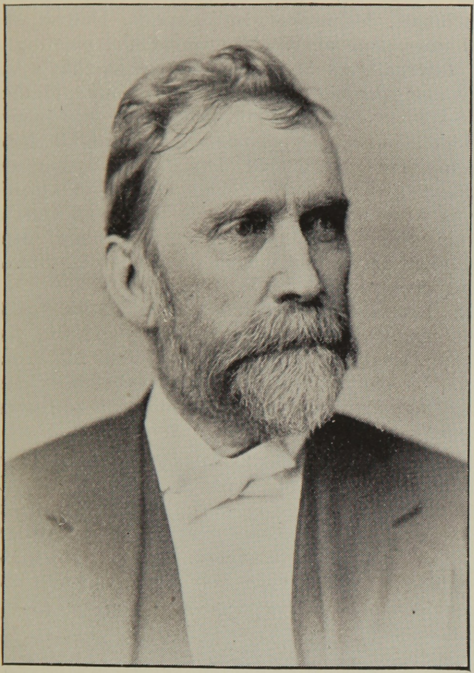
Dr. Carr is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, and one of the organizers of its section on pediatrics; member of the New York Pathological Society; member and one of the organizers of the American Pediatric Society; member of the Society of the Alumni of Charity Hospital, New York, its president in 1893; member of the Medical Society of the County of New York. Dr. Carr has been instructor in diseases of children, New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, since 1890; demonstrator of anatomy, University of the City of New York, Medical Department, 1884–'87; assistant to chair of diseases of children at the latter university, 1887–'90; consulting physician to the Church Hospital, to St. Chrysostom's Nursery, and to the Sisters' House, Church of the Holy Communion, since 1890; physician to children's class, Out-Door Department, Bellevue Hospital, and to Out-Patient Department, St. Mary's Hospital for Children, since 1888; chief of clinic for diseases of children, French Hospital.

The chief papers written by Dr. Carr are: "Salol in the Gastro-Intestinal Derangements of Children," *Archives of Pediatrics*, September, 1889; "Some Manifestations of Rachitis not Always Associated with Severe Bone Changes," *ibid.*, September, 1890; "Laryngismus Stridulus," *New York Medical Journal*, February 28, 1891; "Scorbutus in Infancy," *New York Medical Record*, June 30, 1894.

Married, 1892, Mrs. Grace Elmendorf Elmendorf, of New York.

MURPHY, John A., Cincinnati, Ohio, son of John and Mary A. (McKinney) Murphy, was born June 23, 1823, at Rogersville, Tenn. His parents were born in Ireland, but came to this country at an early day, and in 1832 removed to Cincinnati. Dr. Murphy was educated in the private schools of Cincinnati, and completed an academic course in the Cincinnati College; commenced the study of medicine in 1843, at Cincinnati, under the preceptorship of Dr. John P. Harrison; attended three courses of lectures at the Medical College of Ohio, and was graduated M. D., March 10, 1846. He was then one of the resident physicians to the Commercial Hospital of Cincinnati for one year, and in March, 1847, entered upon the private practice of medicine in that city, continuing there until May, 1853, when he went abroad and continued his medical studies in the hospitals of Europe until July, 1854.

Dr. Murphy was one of the founders of the Miami Medical College; was its first professor of materia medica and therapeutics, and for several years filled the chair of theory and practice in the same institution. For several years he served on the medical staff of the Cincinnati Hospital, secured legislation which resulted in the erection of the present hospital buildings, and is consulting physician to that institution. He was acting assistant surgeon in the Federal service during the Rebellion, being stationed at the United States Military Hospital, Cincinnati; was one of the examiners of applicants for the offices of surgeon and assistant surgeon to Ohio regiments; was surgeon of the board of enrollment for the second district of Ohio, and in various other capacities, under the order of Gov. David Tod, performed much work in the line of his profession for the government during the war.



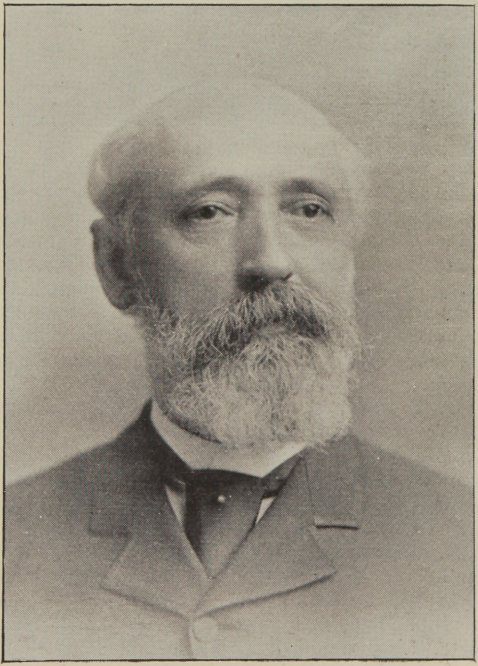
JOHN A. MURPHY.

Dr. Murphy is a member of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine; of the Cincinnati Medical Society; of the American Medical Association; and of the Ohio State Medical Society, president in 1875. He was one of the founders and editors of the *Medical Observer*, Cincinnati, in 1856; has been a member of the Second Presbyterian church of Cincinnati for many years.

Married, in November, 1862, Miss Caroline Menzies, of Cincinnati. Of their four children, two survive: Nora, wife of J. C. Kilbreth, and Mary A. Murphy.

GRAY, William Brooks, Richmond, Va., born February 20, 1833, in Fluvanna county, Va., is the son of Dr. William Alfred Gray, who died December 25, 1888, aged eighty-two years; grandson of Col. "Will" Gray, a Virginian, commander of a regiment in the War of 1812. Colonel Gray's wife, Jane, was a sister of Gen. John Guerrant, a French Huguenot; great-great-grandson of John Gray. Dr. Gray's mother was Mary Ann (Brooks) Gray.

His preliminary education was obtained at various high schools, and at the University of Virginia. He commenced the study of medicine about the year 1849, in his father's office. He attended one course of medical lectures at the University of Virginia, Medical Department, and one course at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and was graduated from the latter in March, 1852. He immediately entered upon the practice of medicine, as his father's partner, and so continued for twenty years; since 1872 he has been a practitioner in Richmond, Va. He is a member of the Medical Society of Virginia, ex-vice-president; member of the Richmond Academy of Medicine and Surgery, of which he is one of the judiciary; was a volunteer surgeon on the staff of Dr. J. B. McLaw, Chimborazo Hospital, Richmond, Va., in 1862; member of the Richmond Microscopical Society, ex-vice-president; Richmond Medical and Surgical Society, ex-vice-president; and is a director of the Columbia Gold Mining Company of Fluvanna county, Virginia. In 1890, he established the Gray Memorial Scholarship in Richmond College of Virginia, in memory of his father. He is the author of a paper on "Experiments with Oxygen Gas," *Virginia Medical Monthly*, Vol. I; "Ergotin Hypodermically in Fibro-Cystic Ovarian Tumor: Recovery," *idem*, Vol. III; "Experiments with Oxygen Gas. It is an Anesthetic," *idem*, Vol. VI; "The Phosphates," *idem*, Vol. IX; "Diagnostic Value of the Phosphates in Pregnancy," *idem*, Vol. XIII, illustrated; "Indigestion a Cause of Bright's Disease," *idem*, Vol. XVII.



WILLIAM BROOKS GRAY.

Married, November 13, 1872, Mrs. Lucy S. Ellett, daughter of the late Judge D. W. K. Bowles, Fluvanna county, Va. They have no living children.

BRUMME, Carl Conrad Georg, Detroit, Mich., born June 21, 1817, at Goettingen, Provinz of Hannover, Germany. His father, Wilhelm Diedrich Brumme, a surgeon, son of Samuel David Brumme, a descendant of Huguenots, was born at Hamburg, Germany, April 4, 1777. His mother, Marie Dorothea Caroline (Muehlenpfordt) Brumme, was born May 4, 1783, in Goettingen. His grandfather, on the maternal side, Johann Heinrich Muehlenpfordt, who was born December 16, 1726, in Goettingen, and died May 2, 1807, was a gold- and silver-smith, city senator and organist of St. Crucis church. Two brothers of his ancestors of the same name, who were prominent men of the city, were leaders of the Reformation.

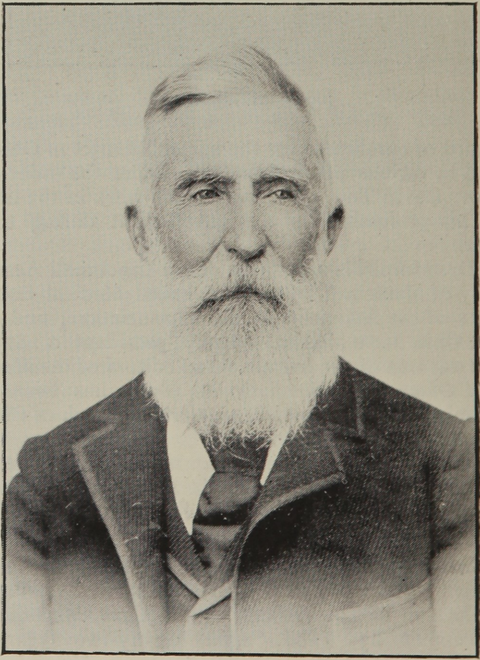
CARL CONRAD GEORG BRUMME.

Dr. Brumme was educated in the elementary schools until his eleventh year, when he entered the High school, called Gymnasium, in Goettingen; commenced the study of medicine in 1840 in the University of Goettingen, called Georgia Augusta, where he was under the preceptorship of Profs. Martin Langenbeck, Conradi Marx, Edward von Siebold, Woehler (the discoverer of aluminium in 1827), Berthold, Fuchs, Rudolph Wagner, Bartling, Bernhard von Langenbeck, Trefurt, Ruete, Listing, and Drs. Kraus and Pauli. He matriculated at this institution May 4, 1840; attended eight courses of lectures, and was graduated August 8, 1844. In August, 1843, Professor von Siebold made him his assistant as man-midwife in the Royal Lying-in-Hospital of the University of Goettingen, in which situation he was confirmed by the government in 1846, and continued in that position until the summer of 1852, when he came to the United States and settled in Detroit.

Dr. Brumme became a member of the Michigan State Medical Society at its establishment, 1866, and in 1884 was made vice-president; has been a member of the American Medical Association since 1874, when the association met in Detroit, and was present at the meetings in Chicago, Buffalo, New York, St. Paul, Cleveland, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Indianapolis, Detroit, second time, and at Washington at the meeting of the International Medical Congress in 1887; was a charter member of the Wayne County Medical Society, vice-president in 1869, and was acting president in the absence of the president, Dr. Peter Klein. He served with Drs. Zina Pitcher and William Brodie on the Detroit Board of Health. He is a member of the newly organized Quarter Century Medical Club in Detroit, whose members must have practised as physicians in Detroit twenty-five years.

Dr. Brumme married first, in 1852, Miss Emilie Steiniger, daughter of a military surgeon; she died in 1873, leaving three children: Minna, Lillie, and Carl. In 1875 he visited his native country, and while there married his niece, the widow of Lawyer Augustus Henze; she died in 1889.

KENNERLY, John Cantey Walter, Mount Willing, S. C., son of Sherod Wisley and Mary G. (Walter) Kennerly, was born June 19, 1830, at Columbia, S. C. He was educated at the Edgefield (S. C.) Male Academy, and at the Cokesbury (S. C.) Conference School; commenced the study of medicine in 1850, at Cokesbury, and later under Dr. Norwood of Savannah, Ga., and Prof. H. L. Byrd; took two courses of lectures at the Oglethrope Medical College, Savannah, Ga., and was graduated in 1855. He commenced the practice of medicine at Ridge, S. C., but soon removed



JOHN CANTEY WALTER KENNERLY.

to Mount Willing, in the same county. He is a member of the South Carolina Medical Association, and of the Edgefield County (S. C.) Medical Society.

Married, January 1, 1860, Miss Myra Watson. Their children are: Artemas W., Walter, Mary W., and Elizabeth Kennerly.

ASBURY J. VANCE.

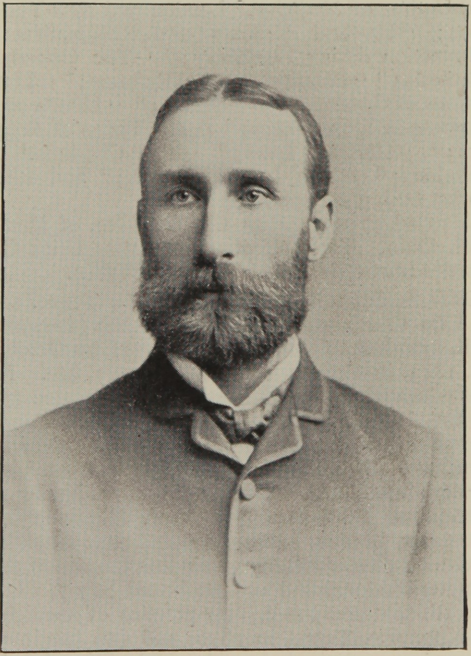
VANCE, Asbury J., Fort Smith, Ark., son of Dr. John R. and Emily A. (Austin) Vance, grandson of David Vance, was born May 1, 1856, in Carroll county, now Boone, Ark. After a preparatory course of instruction at the Prairie Home Seminary, Rally Hill, Ark., he began to read medicine at Rally Hill, Ark., in 1877, under his father, John R. Vance, M. D., and J. H. Hickerson, M. D.; attended two courses of lectures, one at the Kentucky School of Medicine, Louisville, and the other at the Medical Department of the University of Nashville and Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., receiving his degree from the last named in 1881; also attended lectures at the Medical Department, Tulane University of Louisiana, New Orleans, in 1885; and at the New York Polyclinic during February and March, and again in November and December, 1893.

Dr. Vance practised medicine at Lead Hill, Ark., 1879–'81; then at Harrison, Ark., until August, 1893; and at Fort Smith until April, 1894, when he returned to his former home, Harrison. He is a member of Boone County (Ark.) Medical Society, president in 1883; of the State Medical Society of Arkansas, first vice-president in 1888, and has been chairman of committees on surgery, practice of medicine, and state medicine; delegate to the First Pan-American Medical Congress; member of the American Medical Association; of the Internationl Medical Congress; of the Alumni Association of Vanderbilt University, and was selected president in 1881; Boone County (Ark.) Medical Society, in 1883; of the board of U. S. examining surgeons for pensions, Harrison, Ark., 1885–'93; of Boone county medical examining board, 1882–'92; of Blue Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and of the Royal Arch Chapter; and member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. He was appointed physician and surgeon to the U. S. jail and hospital, Fort Smith, in 1893, and consulting surgeon to St. John's Hospital, 1893, but resigned both positions on account of malaria.

His published writings are: "Biliary Calculi," State Medical Society of Arkansas, 1888; "Report on the Practice of Medicine," *ibid.*, 1889; "Report on State Medicine," *ibid.*, 1890; "Tumors of the Orbit," *ibid.*, 1892; "Report on Surgery," *ibid.*, 1883. He has performed laparotomy and operated for appendicitis, besides several amputations.

Married, in 1883, Miss Lulu B. Greenlee, of Harrison, Ark.

WELLES, Charles Stuart, New York city, born February 22, 1848, is the son of Henry Spalding and Amelia H. (Beardsley) Welles, grandson of Gen. Henry Welles, and is descended from Thomas Welles, the second governor of Connecticut. His mother was descended from the Gore family of Pennsylvania, her great-grandfather being Obadiah Gore, Jr., whose three brothers and two brothers-in-law were killed in the Wyoming massacre.



CHARLES STUART WELLES.

Dr. Welles was educated in the University grammar school, New York city, in the public grammar school, and at the College of the City of New York; commenced the study of medicine in 1865, under the preceptorship of Prof. A. B. Crosby and Prof. J. A. Little. In 1869 he went abroad for medical instruction, and was for one year and a half under the preceptorship of Dr. William E. Johnston, in Paris, and of Dr. Von Sigmund, in Vienna, during the year 1871. During the Franco-German war of 1870 he traveled extensively in southern Europe and in the east, ascended the Nile to the second cataract, and journeyed through Syria, Asia Minor, and Turkey to Vienna. He returned to the United States in 1874, but was invited to London, Eng., in 1876, by Minister Edwards Pierrepont, with whom he served in the United States Legation at London. At Minister Pierrepont's suggestion, Dr. Welles returned again to America, to act in conjunction with ex-Governor E. D. Morgan, candidate for governor of New York; served as his political secretary, and aided in the election of President Hayes. Realizing then the uncertainties of a political career, he entered Dartmouth Medical College, Hanover, N. H., and after a full course in medicine, was graduated M. D., in 1884, his diploma being endorsed by Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1884.

Dr. Welles has passed his entire professional life in New York city. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York; of the Union League Club, and of the Western Society, New York city; and was physician to the board of health in 1885. His medical and other writings include articles upon "Practical Dietetics and Outline of Medicine," London and New York, 1894; "Urethral Reflexes and Rheumatism;" "Inunction during Pregnancy;" "The Catarrhal Diathesis;" "Practical Political Reforms;" "Limitations of Governmental Reforms;" "Liberty and Progress in Government;" "The Pangs of Progress;" "Uniform Laws;" "The Childhood of Religions;" "The Lute and Lays;" and other works, both poetry and prose.

Married, in 1880, Miss Ella C. Miles, of Mansfield, Ohio. Their children are: Miss Utica C., Charles Stuart, Jr., and Francis C. Welles.

HILL, John Willard, Knoxville, Tenn., son of Otis Freeman and Charlotte Emma (Parsons) Hill, grandson of Col. John Hill, was born October 15, 1853, in Falmouth (now Portland), Me. He was educated in the University of Tennessee and at the Military School of St. Gall, Switzerland; second lieutenant (Artillery) and the Academy of Neuchâtel, Switzerland; matriculated at the University, Strassburg, Germany, in 1872, having as preceptors Professors Waldeyer, Hoppe-Seyler, Gusserow, Leyden, Luecke, Boeckel, etc.; attended twelve courses of lectures, including the winter and summer sessions, and was graduated July 5, 1878. Dr. Hill entered the private practice of medicine in Knoxville, Tenn., in 1879, and has continued there since, except six months, 1882–'83, when he returned to Paris, Vienna, Glasgow, and Munich for medical study, and on account of impaired health.

Dr. Hill is a member of Knox County (Tenn.) Medical Society, of which he was president in 1885, and a member of the Medical Society of the State of Tennessee. He was surgeon-general of Tennessee, 1881–'83; pension examining surgeon, 1880–'84; professor of the theory and practice of surgery in Tennessee Medical College, 1890–'91; and chief surgeon to the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railway system (now Southern Railroad), 1884–'91. He is a member of the society of Zofingia, Switzerland; of the Anglo-American Society, Europe; of the Knights Templar, Cœur de Lion Commandery; of the Odd Fellows; Golden Rule No. 177; of Colfax Lodge No. 43, Sisters of Rebecca; of the Knights of Honor; of the Elks; and has been president of the Knoxville Turn-Verin. While in Strassburg, in 1878, he published a paper on "Carcinoma Uteri," and has also written on "Pseudarthrosis."

JOHN WILLARD HILL.

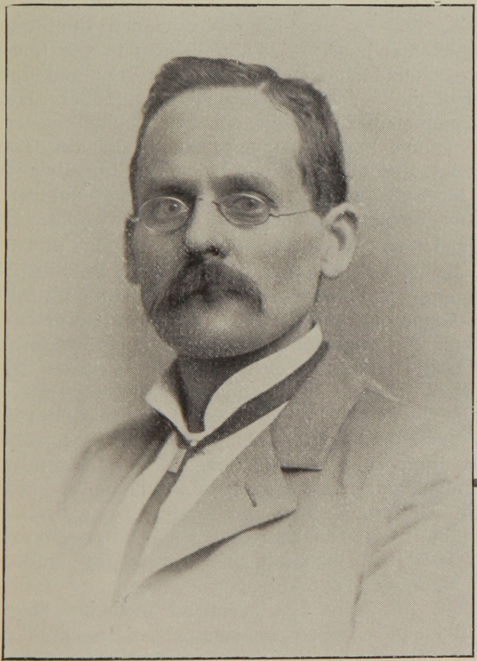
Married first, November 1, 1873, Miss Cècile Roger, of France, from whom he had two children. He married, second time, April 12, 1892, Miss Catherine Anna Chavannes, of Switzerland.

FREY, Samuel Watkins, Coopertown, Tenn., born July 23, 1848, near Thomasville, Tenn., is the son of Martin Peter and Nancy (Neeley) Frey, and grandson of Peter Frey, whose father came from Germany to the state of North Carolina about the year 1810. Thence in later years came Peter Frey to Tennessee and settled in Robertson county first, then went to Montgomery county and settled twelve miles east of Clarksville.

Samuel W. Frey was educated at Millwood Academy, in Cheatham county, Tennessee, near Sycamore Powder mills, and at other private schools, but was chiefly under the tutorship of Prof. Burges Bradley, a noted Old Field pedagogue of *post bellum* days during the latter years of his school life and the reconstruction of the old volunteer state by and under the "Parson Governor," William G. Brownlow, then governor of Tennessee. He commenced the study of medicine in March, 1876, under Dr. Richard G. Glover, of Coopertown, Tenn.; attended two full courses of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Nashville and Vanderbilt University, from which dual institution he was graduated in March, 1878, having practised medicine during the vacations between the sessions of 1876–'77 and 1877–'78, at Coopertown, at which place he has resided uninterruptedly since graduating in 1878, his preceptor, Dr. Glover, gradually giving up to him the field which he had nobly and successfully occupied since 1852, and where he died March 8, 1888.

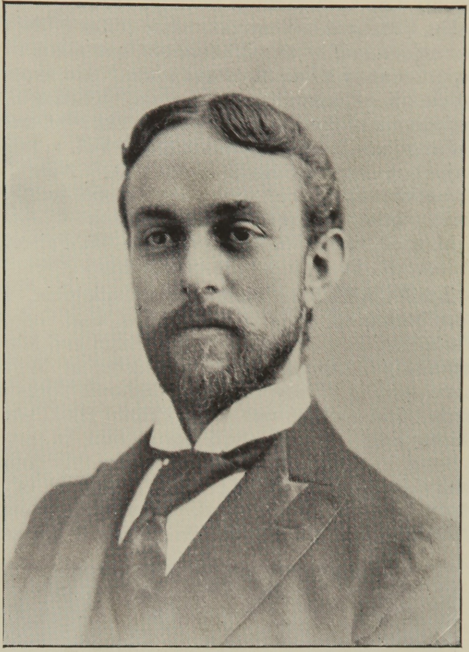
Dr. Frey is a member of the Robertson County Medical Society; was physician to the Robertson county poor asylum, 1889–'90; was physician-in-charge of the small-pox hospital during an epidemic of that disease in Robertson county in the spring of 1882; was appointed assistant correspondent to the United States Department of Agriculture in 1894; and is a member of the Christian church. He reported a "Case of Triplets" to the *Nashville Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, January, 1880, and a "Case of Milliary Tuberculosis," *ibid.*, July, 1878.

Married first, July 27, 1869, Miss Nancy F. York, who died in February, 1876; married second, in April, 1877, Miss Mary E. York, a sister of his first wife. His children are: Lesa, Mamie, and Sammie, daughters; and one son, Hubert Brents.



SAMUEL WATKINS FREY.

PRITCHARD, William Broaddus, New York city, born June 12, 1862, is the son of Rev. Thomas Henderson (D. D.,) and Fannie Gulielma (Brinson) Pritchard, grandson of Rev. Joseph Price Pritchard, of Charleston, S. C. Dr. Pritchard is of Scotch-Welch-Huguenot descent originally, but the American ancestry is clear in the family genealogy to a progenitor who settled at Jamestown, Va., in 1607. Kentucky was explored by Daniel Boone acting as the representative of one of the ancestors, Richard Henderson, who held a grant for nearly all the territory now embraced in the states of Kentucky and Tennessee. His direct ancestry in North Carolina includes one governor of the state, Alexander Martin; a chief justice, Leonard Henderson; a judge; and two congressmen.



WILLIAM BROADDUS PRITCHARD.

William B. Pritchard was a student at the Raleigh (N. C.) Military Academy; and also attended Wake Forest College, N. C., for four years, 1877–'81. He began to read medicine in 1882, his preceptors being Dr. J. B. Powers, of Wake Forest College, and Dr. J. B. Marvin of Louisville, Ky.; attended one course of lectures each, at the Hospital College of Medicine, Louisville., the Kentucky School of Medicine, Louisville, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., receiving his degree from the latter institution in 1884; also took a post-graduate course at the New York Polyclinic in 1888. Dr. Pritchard first practised medicine at Wilmington, N. C., but remained there only three months; was then at Faison, N. C., until 1887; and has been a practitioner in New York city since that year. He has been adjunct professor of mental and nervous diseases in the New York Polyclinic since 1893; chief medical examiner for the United States branch of the Nederland Life Insurance Company, of Amsterdam, Holland, since 1894. He is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine; of the Medical Society of the County of New York; of the New York Neurological Society; of the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association; of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina; of the New York Southern Society; of St. David's Society; of the Kappa Alpha (Southern order) Fraternity; and was secretary of the New Hanover County (N. C.,) Medical Society, 1884.

Dr. Pritchard has been associate editor of the *Universal Annual of the Medical Sciences* since 1890, department of diseases of the brain. He wrote an article on "Disseminated Sclerosis," Keating's Encyclopædia of the Diseases of Children; "Cerebral Tuberculosis," *International Clinics*, Vol. 1, second series; "Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis," *New York Polyclinic*, February, 1893; and is the author of various other papers in medical journals.

Married, in 1886, Miss Virginia M. Faison, of Faison, N. C. They have no children.

LANCASTER, Thomas, Philadelphia, Pa., born March 16, 1833, at Lane Ends, near Gisborn, Yorkshire, Eng., is the son of William and Margaret (Hall) Lancaster, and grandson of William Lancaster, of Windypike, near Gisborn, Yorkshire, Eng. His mother was from Pendle Hall, Lancashire, Eng. He received instruction in private schools in England, and, coming to this country with his parents in 1841, was a student in the Episcopal and the Oakdale grammar schools of Philadelphia. He devoted five years to the study of chemistry, attending the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and graduating Ph. G. in 1855; commenced the study of medicine in 1863 at Philadelphia, under the preceptorship of Drs. James Levick, Burroughs Price, and William Hunt, all of that city; attended three courses of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine, and was graduated in the class of 1866. He has been a practitioner in Philadelphia since graduating in medicine.

THOMAS LANCASTER.

While being a general practitioner, Dr. Lancaster has given special attention to throat, lung, stomach, and urinary affections, and to climatology, having visited the mountain resorts, seaside places, and mineral springs in this and other countries. During the years 1880, 1881, 1882, he traveled through the principal countries, cities, and villages of Europe, and a portion of Asia Minor, spending considerable time in various health resorts, both north and south. He compared the cold climate of Switzerland, notably Davos Platz, in the Grison Alps (including the grape cure on Lake Geneva) Pontresina, and the valley of the Engadine, both districts so renowned as a remedial agent in phthisis and nervous affections, with the climatic conditions to be found on the shores of the Mediterranean and the south of France; also gave practical attention to the celebrated springs of Ems, Hamberg, Weisbaden, and other spas. While abroad he visited the hospitals of London, Paris, Rome, and Vienna.

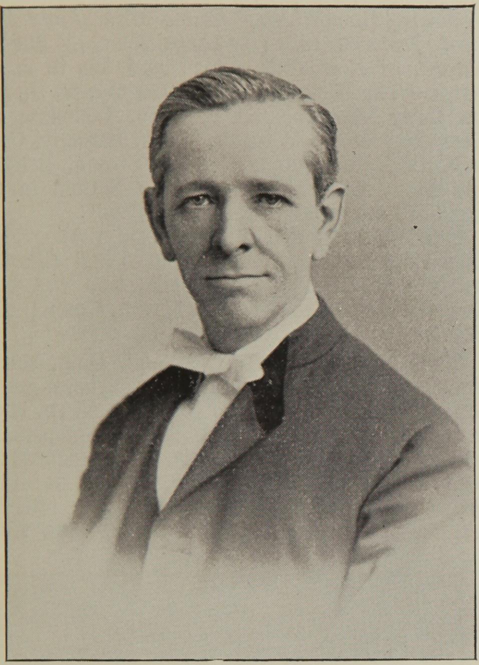
Dr. Lancaster is a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association; of the Medical Alumni Association of the University of Pennsylvania. He was house physician to Charity Hospital, Philadelphia, 1868–'70; out-door physician to the Municipal Hospital, 1873–'78; physician to the free-air excursions for poor children, 1872–'73; and director of public schools, Philadelphia, 1880. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, past-master of St. John's Lodge No. 115, member of the Grand Lodge, and of the Oriental Chapter, Philadelphia.

Married, in 1871, Miss Sophia M., daughter of Hon. George Richards, of Pottstown, Pa. One son, George Richards Lancaster.

McCOLLIN, Samuel Mason, Philadelphia, Pa., son of Thomas and Sarah (Garrett) McCollin, grandson of John McCollin, was born December 2, 1843, in Philadelphia. He was a student in the Westtown boarding-school, at the Friends Select school, Philadelphia, and was graduated Ph. G. from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1863; commenced the study of medicine in 1874, attending three courses of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine, and Jefferson Medical College, graduating from the latter March 12, 1878; also took a special course at the Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates in Medicine, 1878 and 1879.

Dr. McCollin has practised medicine only in Philadelphia, where he commenced in 1878. He was engaged in the drug business from 1860 to 1878; was a member of the College of Pharmacy, and one of its managers from 1870 to 1878. He is an active member of the American Pharmaceutical Association; of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; and an active member and officer of the religious society of Friends.

Dr. McCollin was assistant to Prof. R. Bartholow, and demonstrator and lecturer in pharmacy at the Jefferson Medical College, 1879 to 1890; has been physician to the Philadelphia Lying-In Charity and Nurse School since 1878; to the Methodist Orphanage since 1880; to the Young Women's Christian Association since 1890; to the Hayes Mechanics Home since 1891; and to the Colored Home for Aged People since 1879. He has taken an active interest in educational matters, and was one of the board of managers of the Friends Select School, 1885 to 1890.


SAMUEL MASON MCCOLLIN.

Married, in 1864, Miss Wilhelmina Townsend, of Plainfield, N. J. Their children are: Mary Biddle McCollin, M. D., Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia, 1889, and Katharine T. McCollin.

GOSS, Isham Hamilton, Athens, Ga., son of Rev. William Rabun and Elizabeth Ann (Mitchell) Goss, was born April 28, 1853, in Banks county, near Harmony Grove, Ga. His grandfather was Rev. Horatio J. Goss, of Elbert county, Ga.

Dr. Goss completed his literary education at eighteen years of age. In 1874 he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. William S. R. Hardman, at the town of Monroe, in Walton county, Ga., and from that preparation he entered the Louisville Medical College in October of the same year. In March of the next year he entered the second course of lectures at the Kentucky School of Medicine, Louisville, where he was graduated with honor in June, 1875. The Louisville Medical College in 1876 conferred upon Dr. Goss the *ad eundem* degree, which degree was also conferred upon him by the Atlanta (Georgia) Medical College in 1889.

At the age of twenty-one he entered upon the practice of his profession at Fort Lamar, in Madison county, Ga. During his residence at that place he twice returned to the institutes to further prosecute his studies. In October, 1879, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons (now Medical Department of Columbia College, the New York State University), where he remained until March, 1880. While here his regular instructors were Dr. Alonzo Clark, Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas, Dr. Francis Delafield, Dr. H. B. Sands, Dr. T. M. Markoe, Dr. F. N. Otis, with special instructions from Dr. Austin Flint and Dr. Alfred L. Loomis on diseases of the heart and lungs, and from Dr. Lewis A. Sayre on orthopædic surgery. During this time he also received special instruction on the eye and ear from Drs. Mittendorf and Knapp. Returning to Fort Lamar in March, 1880, Dr. Goss continued in active practice until September, 1889, when he went back to New York and took a three months' course in the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital of New York. During this period he took a special course under Dr. Roosa, at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, and on rectal diseases under Dr. Kelsey; also a course at the New York Polyclinic on general surgery and diseases of women. Dr. Goss graduated from Loomis Laboratory in December, 1889.

In January, 1890, Dr. Goss removed to Athens, Ga., where he has since resided and practised his profession.

In 1877 he became a member of the Medical Association of Georgia at its meeting in Macon, and in 1888, at Cincinnati, his name was enrolled as a permanent member of the American Medical Association. In 1887 he was a member of the Ninth International Medical Congress at Washington, D. C. In 1893 he was a member of the Pan-American Medical Congress in the same city, and was appointed by the governor of Georgia one of

ISHAM HAMILTON GOSS.

the delegates to the Sanitary Congress which met at the same time. He is a director in the Exchange Bank of Athens.

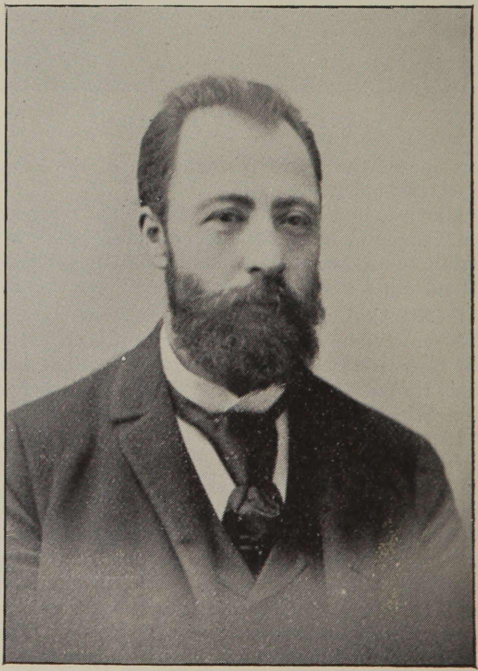
On July 28, 1878, Dr. Goss was married to Martha Everleila, daughter of Capt. John N. and Lettice (Ware) Montgomery, of Fort Lamar, Ga. To them three children have been born: Ralph M., Agnes Clifton, and Leila Gertrude.

WILLIAM PITT BRECHIN.

BRECHIN, William Pitt, Boston, Mass., son of Perez Martin and Harriet (Harrington) Brechin, grandson of James Brechin, was born at Cornwallis, N. S., March 11, 1851. He attended the Upper Canard High school, and in 1868, at the age of seventeen, commenced the study of medicine, with Drs. Jonathan and Frederick W. Borden, in his native town. He attended two full courses, and one special course at Harvard University, Medical School, from which he was graduated June 26, 1872, and has practised his profession in Boston, Mass., since that date. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society; American Medical Association; Boston Medical Association; and of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society. He was assistant surgeon to the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary from 1872–'74; is medical examiner of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York; John Hancock Life Insurance Company; and justice of the peace for Suffolk county, Mass. He is a member of the De Molay Commandery, Knights Templar, of Boston; the Massachusetts Consistory; the Boston Lodge of Odd Fellows; Boston Encampment; Shawmut Canton; was high priest of St. Paul's Royal Arch Chapter of Boston, from December, 1889, to December, 1891; he is grand captain of the host of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Massachusetts; grand representative of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Nebraska, to the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts; and is master of ceremonies in Mount Olivet Chapter of Rose Croix of Boston. He published a paper on "Death from Exhaustion Following Hemorrhage," *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1881; "Large Infants," *Medical Record*, of New York, 1893; and has in manuscript "The History of Kings County, N. S., and Its Early New England Families, Including the Genealogy of the Webster, Wells, Barnaby, Coldwell, Beckwith, Tupper, Morton, Strong, Belcher, and Many Other Families, Who Settled in the Land of Evangeline in the Year 1760."

Married, December 25, 1884, Miss Alice Florence Edmonds, daughter of James and Eleanora Augusta (Harrington) Edmonds, who was born December 25, 1862, at New Haven, Conn.; died February 4, 1894. No children.

SYKORA, Joseph, Cleveland, Ohio, son of Francis X. and Maria (Vetroosky) Sykora, grandson of Vaclav Sykora, was born August 10, 1853, at Cleveland, Ohio. After obtaining a preparatory education in the public schools, he commenced the study of medicine, in 1869, at Cleveland, under the preceptorship of Dr. Proctor Thayer; attended lectures at Cleveland Medical College, now Western Reserve University, Medical Department, and was graduated in 1875. He has practised his profession in Cleveland since graduating.



JOSEPH SYKORA.

He is a member of Cuyahoga County Medical Society, 1884, and of Cleveland Medical Society, 1893. He was district physician and surgeon, city of Cleveland, 1875–'78, and physician to St. Alexis Hospital, 1884–'86. He belongs to the orders of Masons and Knights of Pythias; C. S. P. S.; O. D. I. F.; etc.

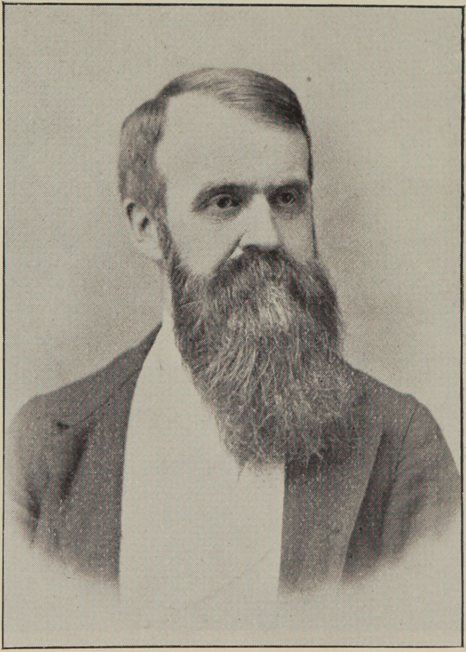
Married, first, May 21, 1878, Miss Louise Prochaska, of Cleveland, Ohio, who died February 26, 1884; married, second, July 14, 1887, Miss Barbara Cansky, of Cleveland, Ohio. His children are: Joseph, Leonard, Puella, Flora, and Viola Sykora.

JAMES HENRY CALVIN.

CALVIN, James Henry, Huron, Ohio, son of John R. and Lavina (Roller) Calvin, grandson of Philip Calvin, was born August 21, 1849, near Salem, Ohio. He attended a common district school until he began to teach, then attended a graded school at Canfield, Ohio, the Normal school, at Lebanon, Ohio, and Mt. Union College; he taught school ten years in all. Commenced the study of medicine at Canfield, Ohio, in 1877, under Ethan A. Hole. He attended three courses (from choice) of medical lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Wooster, Cleveland, Ohio, from which he was graduated March 11, 1881. He commenced the practice of medicine at Washingtonville, Ohio, in 1880, and remained there until 1888, then removed to his present location. He is a member of the National Association of Railway Surgeons; Ohio State Medical Society; Northwestern Ohio Medical Society; and North Ohio District Medical Society. He is councillor of the Ohio Medical University; surgeon to the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway; medical examiner of a number of insurance companies; and health officer of Huron. He is a member of the board of education, and has always taken a deep interest in public schools, especially with reference to sanitary regulations and the health of teachers and pupils. He is the author of an article on "Medical Education," published in the *Cincinnati Lancet-Clinic;* also one on "Malaria in Typhoid Fever," and others of minor importance. He has devised an extension splint for fractures of femur, and a cot for invalids and injured persons who are helpless; both have been proven very useful; was urged to patent both, but preferred to give the public the benefit of them, without a patent.

Married, in October, 1876, Miss Melissa M. Roller, of Salem, O. They have two children: Ethan Ernest, and Laura L. Calvin.

HILL, Horace Barrows, Augusta, Me., son of William Colman and Charlotte Hobbs (Bray) Hill, was born June 29, 1851, at Harrison, Me. He was fitted for college at Bridgton Academy, North Bridgton, Me.; entered Bowdoin College in 1869, and was graduated therefrom in the class of 1873, taking the degree of A. M. in 1876. Following graduation in 1873, he engaged in teaching until 1877, when he began to read medicine at Lewiston, under the direction of his brother, E. H. Hill, M. D., of that place; attended one course of lectures at the Medical School of Maine at Bowdoin College in 1878, and two courses at the Long Island College Hospital, graduating from the last named institution in the class of 1880. In the fall of the same year he entered the office of his brother, remaining there as assistant until April, 1881, when he was appointed assistant physician to the Maine Insane Hospital. In June, 1883, Dr. Hill was promoted to be assistant superintendent of the same institution, and has since held the position.



HORACE BARROWS HILL.

Dr. Hill is a member of the Maine Medical Association; of the American Medico-Psychological Association; of the American Academy of Medicine; of the Medico-Legal Society of New York; and of Trinity Commandery, Augusta.

Married, in 1887, Miss Jennie D. Redlon, who died in 1889; married, June 14, 1893, Miss Harriet Lumbert Metcalf.

OVERHOLT, Daniel William, Columbus Junction, Iowa, son of Dr. John and Esther (Kreidier) Overholt, grandson of Wm. Overholt, was born September 11, 1838, in Medina, Ohio. He was educated in the private and public schools of Wooster, Ohio, and at Grandview Academy, Iowa; commenced the study of medicine in 1859, in Columbus City, under his father, John Overholt, M. D.; attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa, and was graduated in 1867; also attended lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York city, from which he was graduated in 1873. Dr. Overholt commenced the practice of medicine in 1861, in Leavenworth, Kan.; removed from that place to Grandview in 1867, and from the latter place to Columbus Junction in 1873.

Dr. Overholt is a member of Louisa County (Iowa) Medical Society, of which he was president in 1877–'78, 1882–'84; member of Eastern Iowa District Medical Society; Iowa State Medical Society; American Medical Association; member of the board of commissioners for insane, Louisa county; a Mason, and a Knight Templar. Dr. Overholt does a general practice, including minor and capital operations in surgery, obstetrics, and gynecology, and is the author of a paper on the "Etiology and Treatment of Diphtheria, with Report of Three Tracheotomies," read before the Eastern Iowa District Medical Society, 1884.

DANIEL WILLIAM OVERHOLT.

Married, April 20, 1861, Miss Isabel, daughter of Judge S. N. Latta, of Leavenworth, Kan. Their children are: John L.; Rowena, wife of K. C. Latta; Samuel M.; Nellie E.; and Roscoe E.

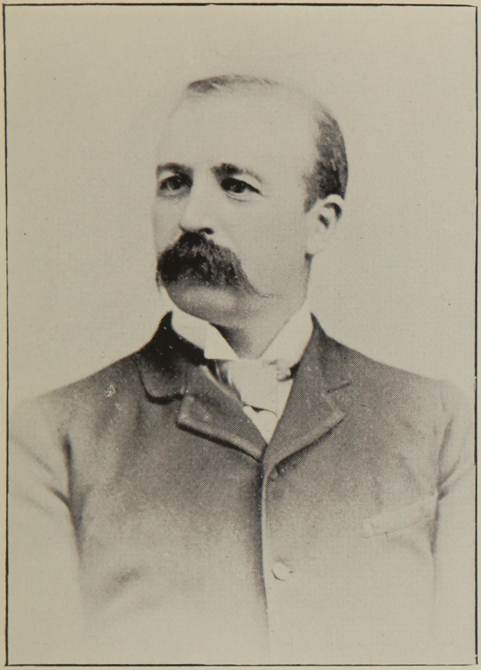
GEORGE CHARLES STOCKMAN.

STOCKMAN, George Charles, Mason City, Ia., son of George and Caroline (Whitney) Stockman, was born October 25, 1852, at Mukwonago, Wis. He was graduated from the State University of Wisconsin, B. S., in 1876; commenced the study of medicine in 1876, at Mukwonago, with Dr. H. A. Youmans; attended three courses of lectures at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, and was graduated M. D. from the same in 1879; also spent one year in medical study in Germany, 1887. Dr. Stockman practised medicine at Fort Atkinson, Wis., 1879–'87; and has been located at Mason City since his return from Germany in 1888. He is a member of the American Medical Association; of the Wisconsin State Medical Society; of the Iowa State Medical Society; of the Austin Flint Medical Society of Northern Iowa; of American Association of Railway Surgeons; and was a member of the board of pension examiners, at Mason City, 1888–'92; assistant surgeon of Central Iowa Railroad. He is the author of several papers presented to these societies and published in their transactions.

Married, in 1879, Miss Eleanor M. Chafin, youngest daughter of Samuel Chafin, of Mukwonago, Wis. They have one child: Ruth Chafin Stockman.

WOODBURY, Charles Edward, Arlington, Mass., son of Charles Milon and Louisa Graham (Currier) Woodbury, grandson of Edward Woodbury, was born in Acworth, N. H., November 1, 1845. He received a common school education;

fitted for college at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., and was graduated from Dartmouth College, A. B., in 1870. He commenced the study of medicine the same year, under the direction of Dr. N. G. Brooks, of Acworth; attended one course of lectures at Dartmouth Medical College, and was then for two years a student at the University Medical College, New York city, graduating from the latter institution in February, 1873.



CHARLES EDWARD WOODBURY.

Dr. Woodbury is an alienist, and first practised his profession as third assistant physician to the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, Concord, from June to November, 1873; was second assistant physician, 1873–'76, and first assistant, 1876–'77, to McLean Asylum for Insane, Somerville, Mass.; was port physician of Boston, Mass., 1879–'80; first assistant physician to Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane, New York city, 1881; superintendent of Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, 1882–'90; and has been inspector of institutions, State Board of Lunacy and Charity, Boston, since 1891.

Dr. Woodbury is a member of the Rhode Island Medical Society; the American Medico-Psychological Association; and of the Boston Medico-Psychological Society.

Married, in 1880, Miss Diana Ordway, of Chelsea, Vt. Their children are: Louise Diana, Ruth, and Esther Woodbury.

WORTHINGTON, Charles Edward, Moscow, Idaho, born January 4, 1856, near Alexandria, Mo., is the son of Robert Graham and Jane (Hyde) Worthington, and grandson of Edward Worthington, who emigrated from Kentucky and settled in Missouri before the Black Hawk war. He was educated in the public schools of Clark county, Mo., and at Alexandria College, Mo., lacking fifteen months of completing the course at that institution; began to read medicine in the fall of 1872 under Dr. Chas. J. Hagan, of Alexandria, Mo.; attended two courses of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa, from which he was graduated June 20, 1876. He first located in the practice of medicine at Arbela, Mo., July 1, 1876, to July 1, 1877; was then at Etna, Mo., until September 1, 1879; then removed to McCoy, Oregon, hoping to benefit his wife's health, and remained there from November 1, 1879, to January 23, 1888; at Dallas, Oregon, January 23, 1888, to November 6, 1888; and again changed on account of his wife's health to Moscow, Idaho, his residence since November 8, 1888.

Dr. Worthington is a member of the Idaho State Medical Society; is a past master and member of Amity Lodge No. 20, F. & A. M., of Oregon; a member of Moscow Chapter No. 7, Royal Arch Masons of Idaho, having served as high priest of his chapter from the time it was constituted, except one year (1893); is a member of Pioneer Council No. 1, Royal and Select Masters of Oregon; is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Subordinate Encampment, and Rebecca degree lodges; is local surgeon to the Spokane and Palouse, a branch line of the Northern Pacific Railroad; medical examiner for a majority of the old line life insurance companies doing business in Moscow; was elected a member of the city council of Moscow in the spring of 1894, to serve two years, and was appointed chairman of the board of health and police.

CHARLES EDWARD WORTHINGTON.

While a general practitioner, Dr. Worthington has given special attention, in a limited way, to gynecology, and has operated in a number of surgical cases, including radical cure for hernia, lacerated cervix, ruptured perineum, rectocele, and pelvic hæmatocele. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the First Baptist church of Moscow.

Married, January 25, 1877, Miss Sallie H. Busey, of Arbela, Mo. They have had three children: Bannie J., Robbie Lee, and Charles Edward; Robbie Lee being deceased.

GERDINE, John, Athens, Ga., son of William L. C. and Lucy H. (Lumpkin) Gerdine, grandson of John Gerdine, was born February 28, 1840, at Lexington, Ga. He was graduated B. A. from the University of Georgia in 1859; began to read medicine in 1859, at Athens, Ga., under Dr. J. B. Carlton; attended two courses of lectures, one each at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and the University of Louisiana, now Tulane University, New Orleans, La., graduating from the last named in 1861. He practised medicine at and near West Point, Miss., from 1866 to 1876; since then at Athens, Ga. He was assistant surgeon in the Confederate States army, 1861–'65; was lecturer on medical jurisprudence at the University of Georgia, Athens, 1879–'82; president of the board of health of Athens, 1884–'85; and a member of the city council, alderman, 1892–'93. He is a member of the Medical Association of the State of Georgia, member of its board of censors, 1882–'87, and vice-president in 1887; also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

JOHN GERDINE.

Married, in 1871, Miss Susan Golding, of Lowndes county, Miss. Their children are: Thomas G., Susan G., John, Lucy, William L. (deceased), Mary E., Sarah H., Linton, and Marion C. Gerdine.

TUCKER, Ervin Alden, New York city, born at Attleboro, Mass., February 2, 1862, is the son of Almon H. and Lydia Harriet (Sweet) Tucker, grandson of Almon H. Tucker, a pioneer of Norton, Mass. He was educated in the common and high schools of Attleboro, at Mowry & Goff's Classical school, Providence, R. I., and was graduated from Amherst College A. B. in 1885, with the degree of A. M. from the same in 1888. He read medicine one year with Dr. Hurlbutt, 1885, at Stamford, Conn.; two years with the late Prof. H. B. Sands, New York city, and one year with Prof. G. S. Huntington, New York city; attended three full courses of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York (Columbia College), and was graduated in 1889, taking the second Harsen prize of three hundred dollars for "proficiency in all the branches of medical teaching." Dr. Tucker was resident physician in the Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York city, for six months following graduation; spent the year 1890 in medical study in Berlin, Munich, Vienna, Paris, and London, being a "Voluntär-Arzt" in the Frauenklinik in Munich, under Professor Winckel. Returning to New York city in 1891, he was appointed resident obstetrician in the Sloane Maternity Hospital, and continues in that position; has also been instructor in practical obstetrics in the College of Physicians and Surgeons since 1890, and is councillor of the Alumni Association of that college.

ERVIN ALDEN TUCKER.

Dr. Tucker is a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York; of the New York Academy of Medicine; of the New York Obstetrical

Society; of the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association; of the West End Medical Society; and of the New York Athletic club. He is the author of various articles read before the Academy of Medicine and published in the medical journals.

Married, in 1893, Miss George Anna Crispell, of Rondout, N. Y.

LEVI COKE STEPHENS.

STEPHENS, Levi Coke, Blackville, S. C., son of Reuben and Narcissa (Rutledge) Stephens, grandson of William Stephens, of North Carolina, was born July 10, 1838, in Colleton county, S. C. His early education was from the High school of his parish, and from which he entered Furman University, but left before graduation and commenced the study of medicine in 1856, at Blackville, under Dr. C. G. Stephens, and was subsequently under the tutelage of Dr. D. J. Cain, of Charleston; attended two winter courses and one summer course of lectures at the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, at Charleston, and was graduated in the spring of 1860. He then practised medicine a few months in Colleton county, until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he entered the Confederate service, and served two years in Hart's Horse Artillery, attached to Hampton's Cavalry. In 1862 he was detailed assistant surgeon to Hart's Battery, and in that capacity served to the close of the war. In 1865 he settled in Orangeburgh county, and there was engaged in the practice of medicine and in planting until July, 1873, then removed to Blackville, in Barnwell county.

Dr. Stephens is a member of Barnwell County Medical Society, its president in 1890; of the South Carolina Medical Association, vice-president in 1892; and of the American Medical Association, and was a delegate to and attended its meetings in 1893-'94, at Milwaukee, Wis., and San Francisco, Cal. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Good Templars, Knights of Honor; and of the Methodist Episcopal church, South; medical examiner for a dozen life insurance companies.

Dr. Stephen wrote "An Historical Sketch of Surgery in South Carolina," which was read before the State Medical Association in April, 1893, and was awarded a prize of seventy-five dollars, offered by H. O. Marcy, A. M., M. D., of Boston. The association has also published in its transactions from time to time: "Compound Dislocation of the Ankle Joint;" "Report of a Case of Spontaneous Reduction of Complete Inversion of the Uterus;" "A Case of Sarcoma of Right Testicle—Castration;" "Hereditary Chorea, with Report of Cases;" "Compound Fracture of Skull;" "Trephining Skull for Traumatic Epilepsy—Cure;" "Vertical Luxation Patella;" etc.

Married, May 1, 1868, Mrs. Kennerly of Orangeburg, who died in February, 1894; has one son, Edgar J. Stephens, by this marriage.

MACARTHY, George Elden, of Ipswich, Mass., son of George Dennis and Mary A. (Hosmer) Macarthy, grandson of John Macarthy, was born June 14, 1857, at Camden, Me. He was educated in the public schools of Camden and at Waterville Classical Institute, Waterville, Me. He commenced the study of medicine in 1878, with Dr. O. W. Stone, Camden; attended one course of medical lectures at the Medical School of Maine at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., and two courses at the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, from which he was graduated in

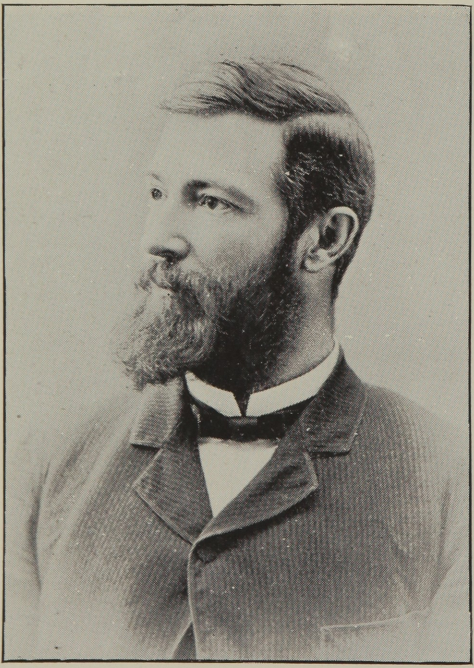
GEORGE ELDEN MACARTHY.

1883. He commenced the practice of medicine the same year, at Winthrop, Mass., and remained there until 1887; then removed to East Boston, Mass., and since 1888 has practised at Ipswich. He was health officer of Winthrop, 1884–'85, and is now physician to the board of health, Ipswich. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society; Free and Accepted and Royal Arch Masons; and Knights of Pythias. He is also medical examiner for several life insurance companies.

Married, in June, 1886, Miss Isabelle Gilkey, daughter of James P. Safford, of Camden, Me.

REINHART, James Crawford, Toledo, Ohio, son of John Hughes and Mary A. (Spear) Reinhart, grandson of Joseph Reinhart, was born in Ashland county, Ohio, April 10, 1854. The first seventeen years of his life were spent on the farm, while his literary education was acquired at Vermillion Institute, Hayesville, Ohio, 1872–'77. He began the study of medicine while teaching school, in 1878, going six miles once a week to recite to a preceptor; attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, and was graduated in March, 1882. In May of the same year he located in Toledo, and has resided there since.

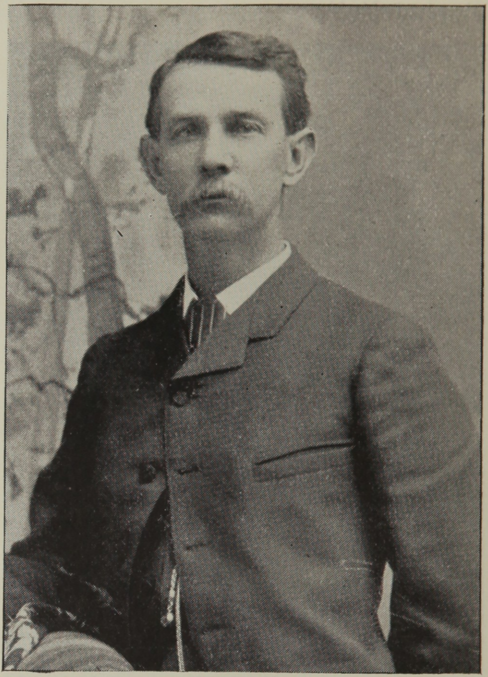
A considerable portion of Dr. Reinhart's professional life has been spent in didactics, serving as demonstrator of anatomy, 1883–'84, professor of anatomy, 1884–'88, professor of materia medica and therapeutics, 1888–'90, all in the Northwestern Ohio Medical College. He has been consulting physician to St. Vincent's Hospital since 1891, and to Toledo Hospital since its organization, 1892.



JAMES CRAWFORD REINHART.

Dr. Reinhart is a member of the Ohio State Medical Society; of Northwestern Ohio Medical Society; and of Toledo Medical Association.

Married, in 1888, Miss Julia Sterling, of Toledo. Their two children are: George Stanley and Geneva Reinhart.



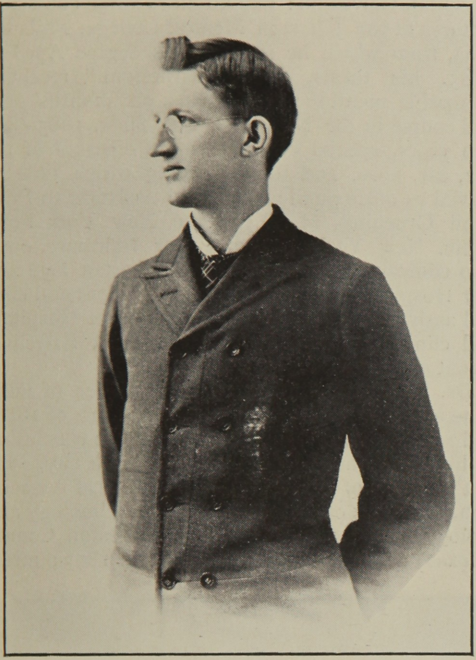
ALEXANDER TRENT CLARKE.

CLARKE, Alexander Trent, South Boston, Va., son of John Joseph and Margaret Jane (Archer) Clarke, grandson of John Clarke, was born April 14, 1843, in Charles City county, Va. He obtained his preparatory education at Taylorsville Academy, Lynchburg Military College, and William and Mary College, all in Virginia. Commenced the study of medicine in 1860, in Charles City county, Va., under Dr. John Junius Roane; attended four courses of medical lectures at the Medical College of Virginia, and was graduated in 1869. He commenced the practice of medicine the same year, in Henrico county; practised in Charles City county from 1870–'74; then removed to South Boston, Va. He served as druggist in the Chimborazo Military Hospital, at Richmond, Va., 1863–'64. In 1889–'90 he took a post-graduate course in the New York Polyclinic. He was physician to the almshouse, Charles City county, 1871–'74; is health officer South Boston, Va.; and member of the medical examining board of Virginia; also local surgeon to the Richmond & Danville Railroad. He is a member of the Medical Society of Virginia, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Married, first, in 1872, Miss Mattie G. Crocker, of Isle of Wight county, Va., who died in 1884, leaving four children: Nina Alexander, Alvin, Otis Manson, and Mattie G. Clarke. Married, second, in 1886, Miss Carrie V. Sydnor, of Halifax county.

They have three children: Carus Virginius, Amanda, Morell Sydnor Clarke.

ELLIS, Henry Bertrand, Los Angeles, Cal., son of James Henry and Annie M. (Bullard) Ellis, was born May 17, 1863, at Lincoln, Me. He was educated in the public schools and at the collegiate school of Fredericton, New Brunswick; at the University of New Brunswick; and at Acadia College, Wolfville, Nova Scotia, graduating B. A. from the latter in 1884; commenced the study of medicine the same year at Los Angeles, Cal., under Dr. Walter Lindley, of that place; was a member of the first class to enter the College of Medicine of the University of Southern California in 1885, and after a three years' course (sessions of nine months each) was graduated M. D. in 1888. He was then a student in the universities of Göttingen, Berlin, and Vienna from May, 1888, to May, 1889, and did hospital work in Chicago and New York during the summer of 1893.



HENRY BERTRAND ELLIS.

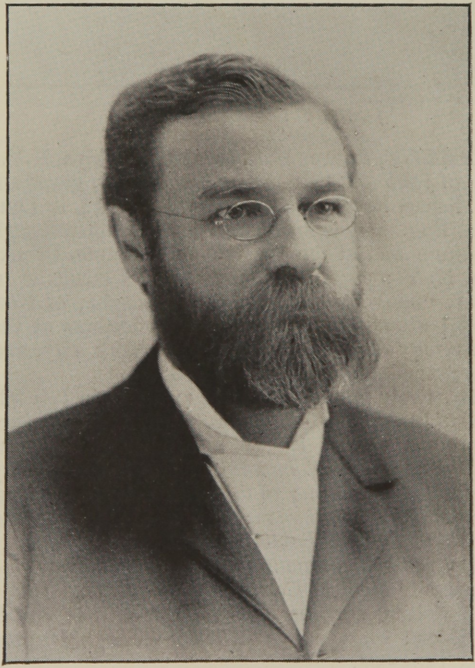
Dr. Ellis has practised medicine in Los Angeles since 1889. He is a member of the Los Angeles County Medical Association, secretary in 1890–'91, and librarian 1892–'93; of the Southern California Medical Society; of the California State Medical Society, assistant secretary since 1892; of the American Medical Association, assistant secretary in 1894; and of the American Medical Editors' Association, secretary in 1895.

Dr. Ellis has been professor of physiology in the College of Medicine of the University of Southern California since 1891, and editor and publisher of the *Southern California Practitioner* since 1889. His entire attention is given to diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat. His medical writings include papers on "Analysis of Refractive Errors," *New York Medical Journal*, April 30, 1892; "Pyoktanin in Mastoiditis," *Ophthalmic Record*, January and February, 1892; and "Errors of Refraction in Nervous Diseases," *Southern California Practitioner*, August, 1892.

Married, May 3, 1888, Miss Lula Talbott, M. D. (College of Medicine of the University of Southern California, 1888), of Los Angeles, Cal.

HOADLEY, Albert Edward, Chicago, Ill., son of Albert and Electa (Lewis) Hoadley, was born November 19, 1847, near Green, Chenango county, N. Y. He commenced the study of medicine in 1868, under Drs. J. R. Corbus and S. C. Pitcher, in the Chicago Medical College, attending three courses of lectures and graduating in 1872; immediately commenced the practice of medicine in Chicago, his place of residence since that date. The summer of 1887 he spent in visiting the hospitals of Europe, taking a special course in pathology at the Edinburg University.

Dr. Hoadley is a member of the American Medical Association; Illinois State Medical Society; American Orthopedic Society; Chicago Medical Society; Chicago Pathological Society; Chicago Medico-Legal Society, Chicago Orthopedic Society. He is vice-president and director in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, and director in the Chicago Policlinic, both of which institutions he helped organize; and ex-president of the Chicago Medical Society. He is professor of orthopedics and surgical diseases of joints, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago; and also in the Chicago Policlinic. He is the author of many papers on orthopedic subjects, the chief of them being "Dominant Etiological Factor in



ALBERT EDWARD HOADLEY.

Congenital Talipes," and "The Element of Tension in the Treatment of Large Abscesses."

Dr. Hoadley is a member of several social clubs, including the Evolution, Practitioners, etc.

Married, in 1876, Miss Annie Elizabeth Dicker, of Chicago, who died December 11, 1893.

JAMES FITZGERALD FEELY.

FEELY, James Fitzgerald, Brooklyn, N.Y., son of John and Elizabeth (Hart) Feely, grandson of Michael Feely, was born April 12, 1844, in London, Eng. He was educated at the Williamsburgh Institute and at the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.; commenced the study of medicine in 1861, under Drs. Thomas and Donaghe, of New York; attended three courses of lectures at the University Medical College, New York city, and was graduated in the class of 1865.

Dr. Feely began to practice medicine in July following his graduation, in Brooklyn, and has since continued there. He is a member of the New York State Medical Association; of Kings County Medical Association; of the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association; and a founder of the Brooklyn Surgical Society.

Dr. Feely was demonstrator of anatomy in the University Medical College, New York city, 1869–'74; visiting surgeon to St. Catherine's Hospital, 1881–'93; surgeon to the Williamsburgh Dispensary, 1865–'68.

Married, November 14, 1879, Miss Marie Louise Flinn, of Halifax, N. S., who died March 11, 1892, leaving one child, William Henry Pallister Feely.

BALDINGER, William Henry, Galveston, Texas, son of Andrew and Anna Catherine (Wild) Baldinger, was born May 20, 1859, at Galveston. He was a student at Lititz Academy, Pa., 1871–'73, and was graduated from the Texas Military Institute June 10, 1878, the curriculum being equal to the degree of B. A., but no degrees were conferred. He began to read medicine in 1881, under Dr. Charles W. Trueheart, of Galveston, preceded by two years' clerkship in J. J. Schott's drug store; was one year at the Texas Medical College and Hospital, Galveston; and attended three courses of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he received his degree April 2, 1885, his thesis, "Oleandarnerium," receiving honorable mention; also took a six months' general course in the New York Polyclinic, 1885–'86; two years, special courses, in the diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat, during which time he served as office pupil and clinical assistant to Prof. Emil Gruening, M. D., in the New York Polyclinic, New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, etc.; also clinical attendant in the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital; was for some time resident and clinical assistant in the Metropolitan Throat Hospital; and clinical assistant in the New York Polyclinic throat and ear clinics.

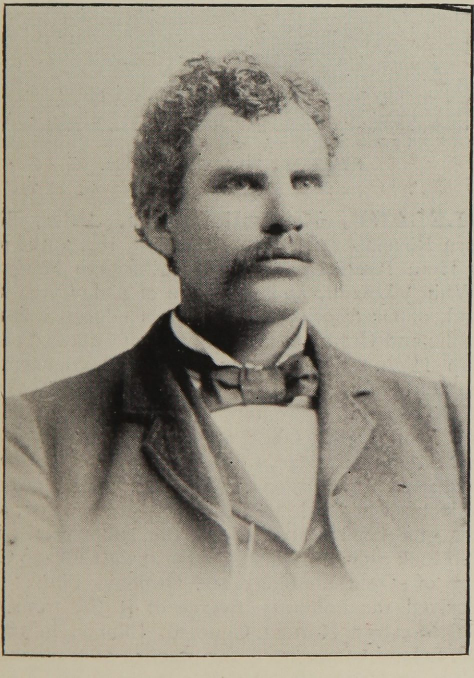
Dr. Baldinger commenced the practice of medicine at Galveston, Texas, in the autumn of 1886, and returned to that city in 1892, at the conclusion of his post-graduate work in New York city. He is a member of the Texas State Medical Association, secretary of the section in ophthalmology and otology, 1893; member of the Galveston County (Texas) Medical Society, treasurer in 1893; member of the Galveston County Medical Club, secretary in 1888; member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Galveston Garten Verein.

WILLIAM HENRY BALDINGER.

Dr. Baldinger is a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat, limiting his practice to those diseases since 1892. He has been oculist and aurist to the Home for Friendless Children, Galveston, since 1894.

ROBERTSON, James Carson, Council Bluffs, Iowa, son of John Denny and Eliza (Carson) Robertson, grandson of John Robertson, was born June 6, 1845, at Dutch Creek, in Washington county, Iowa. He attended the common schools during his youth, and entered the Iowa State University in 1868, remaining two years. He taught school four terms,—three terms before entering the university and one afterwards,—and in 1870 matriculated at the Medical Department, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, under the preceptorship of Drs. J. C. Shrader and R. W. Pryce; attended three courses of medical lectures, and was graduated March 5, 1873; was graduated in medicine from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York city, March 14, 1883, and took a private course in operative surgery under Joseph D. Bryant, M. D., New York city, in 1882–'83, and a course in physical diagnosis under Prof. Edward G. Janeway, New York city, in 1882–'83.

Dr. Robertson began to practice medicine in April, 1873, at Dutch Creek, Iowa, but removed from that place to Council Bluffs in October, 1887, where he has since occupied the chair of materia medica and therapeutics in the Council Bluffs Medical College. He was attending physician to the Women's Christian Association Hospital, 1894–'95; physician to St. Bernard's Hospital, 1893–'94.



JAMES CARSON ROBERTSON.

Dr. Robertson is a member of the American Medical Association; of the Iowa State Medical Society; of the Missouri Valley Medical Society; of the Council Bluffs Medical Society; of the Masonic fraternity; and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, examining physician for the same since 1892.

Married, in 1875, Miss Helen S. Houck, of Washington county, Ia. Their children are: Andrew A. and Ralph D. Robertson.

RUSSELL TOMLINSON BISHOP.

BISHOP, Russell Tomlinson, Bridgeport, Conn., son of William Darius and Julia Ann (Tomlinson) Bishop, grandson of Alfred Bishop, was born April 1, 1856, at Bridgeport. His father, ex-congressman from Connecticut, was U. S. commissioner of patents under Buchanan.

Dr. Bishop's preparatory education was obtained at Winchester Institute, Conn., under the tutorship of J. H. Hurlburt of Lime Rock, Conn., Rev. Mr. Lewis of Woodbury, Conn., Dr. J. C. Fitch of Norwalk, Conn., and at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. He attended two courses of lectures at Yale Medical School in 1878–'79, then went into iron and steel manufacturing; resumed the study of medicine at Bellevue Hospital Medical College in the fall of 1890, and was graduated from the same in 1893. He has practised his profession in Bridgeport since March 30, 1893.

Dr. Bishop is a member of the Connecticut Medical Society; Fairfield County Medical Society; and of Bridgeport Medical Association. He is surgeon to the N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad, member of the board of pension surgeons, visiting surgeon to Emergency Hospital, and a member of the staff of city physicians, all of Bridgeport; also a member of Corinthian Lodge, F. & A. M.

Married, February 7, 1887, Miss Minnie A. Lockwood, of Bridgeport. They have one child, Julian Tomlinson Bishop.

PLATT, Isaac Hull, Lakewood, N. J., son of Frederick A. and Augusta M. (Hull) Platt, grandson of Epenetus Platt, of New York city, and grandnephew of Capt. Isaac Hull, of the U. S. S., *Constitution*, 1812. Ill health prevented his receiving a full collegiate education, but he attended the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute, and commenced the study of medicine in 1873, at Long Island College Hospital, with the intention of becoming an Homeopathic physician; but at the end of a year he became dissatisfied with that school of medicine and, his health being somewhat impaired, he went south for a year. There he became interested in the study of law, and on his return to New York, became a student at the Columbia Law School, was admitted to the bar in 1878, and practised law two years in New York city. His interest in medicine reviving, he entered Long Island College Hospital in 1880, and after three courses of medical lectures, was graduated M. D., in 1882. He then took a course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, but left shortly before the term was completed, to accept the position of interne at St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, 1883; and he then took a supplementary course at the New York Polyclinic and was afterward visiting physician to St. Mary's Hospital, and was adjunct physician to Long Island College Hospital in 1884–'85. He is second vice-president of the American Climatological Association; member of the New York Academy of Medicine; and of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence. He is also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution; of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society; ex-president of the Ocean County (N. J.) Medical Society. He has been a practitioner in Lakewood since 1886.

ISAAC HULL PLATT.

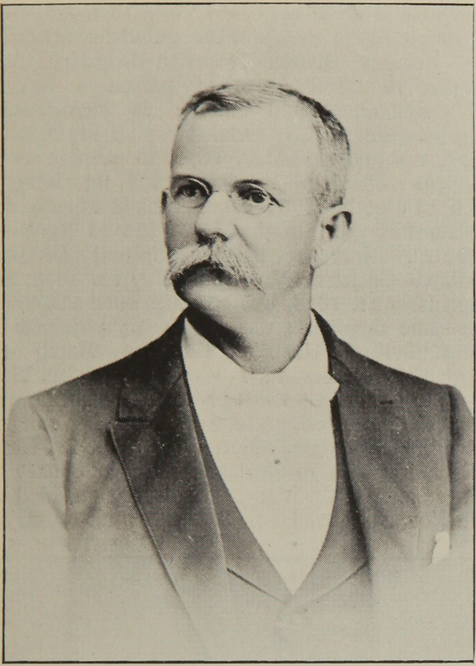
Married, in 1886, Miss Emma Haviland, of Brooklyn, N. Y. They have three children: Frederick Epenetus, Haviland Hull, and Philip Galpin Platt.

KIMBALL WHITE LELAND.

LELAND, Kimball White, Utica, Ill., born November 4, 1857, at Ottawa, Ill., is the son of Hon. Pardon Kimball and Elizabeth Margaret (White) Leland, and grandson of Col. Cyrus Leland, of Grafton, Mass. He was educated in the public and Grammar schools, and at Ottawa Township High school, Ottawa, Ill., and commenced the study of medicine early in the spring of 1876, at Ottawa, his preceptors being Dr. A. E. Gibbs and Prof. Henry Olin; attended lectures at Bennett Medical College, Chicago, 1876–'79, and was graduated from the same March 27, 1879; attended lectures at Rush Medical College, 1891–'92, and was graduated March 29, of the latter year. He also took a post-graduate course at the Chicago College of Ophthalmology and Otology, 1879; and received the honorary degree of B. S., from the Northwestern Normal, Geneseo, Illinois, in 1892. Dr. Leland commenced the practice of medicine in 1879, at Utica, Ill. He is a member of La Salle County Medical Society, and of Illinois State Medical Society. He was city health officer, Utica, 1879–'85; township physician, 1879–'87; medical examiner for several life insurance companies; and deacon in Utica Baptist church. He served in the small-pox epidemic of 1881, making a report upon the same, and has performed the operations for spina bifida (cervical), and for fracture of vertebra (dorsal). He is a Mason, a Knight Templar, and an Odd Fellow.

Dr. Leland married, October 24, 1883, Miss Mary Louisa Crosiar, who died June 17, 1891. Their one child is Pardon Kimball Leland, Jr.

RICHMOND, William W., Clinton, Ky., born April 7, 1846, in Hickman county, Ky., is the son of William and Harriet T. (Woods) Richmond, and grandson of Joseph Richmond. He was educated at Clinton Seminary, Clinton, Ky., and commenced the study of medicine in 1871 in that town, under the preceptorship of Dr. George Beeler; attended two courses of lectures at the University of Louisville, Ky., and was graduated in 1874; also took post-graduate studies at the Chicago Policlinic in 1893.



WILLIAM W. RICHMOND.

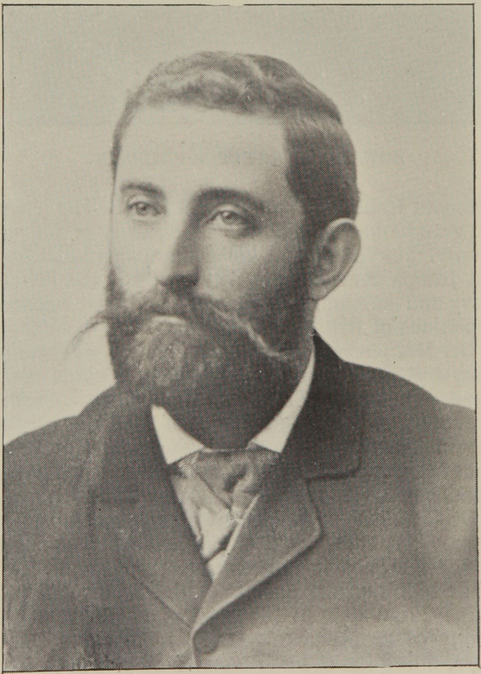
Dr. Richmond commenced the practice of medicine in 1874, at Crutchfield, Ky., remaining there until 1882, when he removed to Clinton. He is a member of the Southwestern Kentucky Medical Society, president in 1884; of the Kentucky State Medical Society, a member of its board of censors since 1894; and a member of the American Medical Association. He was appointed a member of the medical examining board of the First District of Kentucky in 1886; was one of the founders of the Clinton bank in 1887, and is a member of its board of directors.

Dr. Richmond is the author of a paper on "The Progress of Surgery," Transactions of the Southwestern Kentucky Medical Society, 1890; "The Advancement of Materia Medica," Transactions of the Kentucky State Medical Society, 1892, and has contributed other papers to these societies. Dr. Richmond is interested in the advancement of education, and has been a member of the board of trustees of Clinton College since 1892.

Married, in 1879, Miss Lucy E., daughter of Judge Charles S. Marshall, of Paducah, Ky. Their children are: Fannie Dudley, Hallie Ezell, and William Marshall Richmond.

RUPERT, Leancy Bertram, Nuttallburgh, W. Va., was born November 19, 1862, at Rupert, W. Va. He is the son of Dr. Cyrus Alexander and Rachel Elizabeth (McClung) Rupert, his father being for forty years a practicing physician of Greenbrier county, and the father of fifteen children, eight girls and seven boys, four of the boys being practicing physicians.

Dr. Leancy B. Rupert completed his preparatory education at the Concord (W. Va.) Normal school, and commenced the study of medicine in 1884, under his brother, Dr. Lualzo Rupert. He attended two courses of medical lectures at the University of Louisville, Medical Department, Louisville, Ky., and one course at the Louisville Medical College, and was graduated from the latter in March, 1886. Immediately after graduation he began the practice of medicine at Caperton, W. Va., but after three months there he removed to Nuttallburgh, where he is physician to the Nuttallburgh Coal & Coke Company. He is a member of the Medical Society of the State of West Virginia; Fayette County (W. Va.) Medical Society, and twice its vice-president. He was for four years a member of the local board of health of Nuttallburgh. He is a Mason and a Knight of Pythias, and is examining surgeon for two life insurance companies.



LEANCY BERTRAM RUPERT.

Married, in 1887, Miss M. Ella Carpenter, of

Augusta, Ga. They have three children: John Albert Broadus, Mary Emily, and Leancy Bertram, Jr.

MACKENZIE, Edward Everett, Baltimore, Md., was born August 19, 1858, at Baltimore, of Quaker parents, being the son of Thomas and Eleanora Isabella (Brevitt) Mackenzie. His paternal grandfather was Cosmo Mackenzie, of Calvert county, Maryland, and his maternal grandfather, Dr. Joseph Brevitt, formerly surgeon in the British Navy and subsequently one of the most eminent physicians of Baltimore in his time.

EDWARD EVERETT MACKENZIE.

Dr. Mackenzie was educated at the University of Maryland School of Letters, and afterwards commenced the study of medicine, graduating from the University of Maryland School of Medicine on the 4th of March, 1884, with high honors, and has since been engaged in the extended and successful practice of his profession in the city of Baltimore.

Dr. Mackenzie has taken a prominent part in all movements for the advancement of the science of medicine, and is an active member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland. From 1887 to 1891 he was a member of the faculty of the Woman's Medical College of Baltimore, filling the chair of lecturer on pharmacy; he is also medical director and examiner of the Immediate Benefit Association of Baltimore.

HARDRICH, Herman, Albuquerque, New Mexico, son of Frederick and Charlotte (Schnelle) Hardrich, grandson of Christian Hardrich of Saxony, Germany, was born June 2, 1854, in New York city. He was educated in the public and private schools of Brooklyn, N. Y., and commenced the study of medicine in September, 1872, attending lectures at the University of the City of New York, Medical Department, sessions of 1873-'74, 1874-'75, and 1875-'76, and was graduated February 15, of the latter year, his preceptors being the late C. F. A. Orth, M. D., the late Eugene A. Groux, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.; and the late Prof. Wm. Darling of New York; also attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, 1876-'77. Dr. Hardrich was in charge of the ambulance service of the Eastern District Hospital, Brooklyn, from August to October, 1875; passed a successful examination and entered as junior assistant surgeon of Mt. Sinai Hospital in October, 1875, resigned in May, 1876, to reënter as its resident surgeon in February, 1877, remaining as such to March, 1878; commissioned captain and assistant surgeon of the Thirty-second Regiment Infantry, Eleventh Brigade, Second Division, National Guard of New York, May 12, 1877, and September 21, 1878, was commissioned surgeon of the same regiment; was dispensary physician to St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn, March 15, 1878, to December, 1881, visiting physician, May, 1878, to December, 1881, visiting surgeon, December, 1881, to April, 1884, and consulting surgeon since the latter date. March 18, 1879, Dr. Hardrich was sworn medical examiner in lunacy of Kings county, N. Y.; April, 1880, qualified as battalion surgeon, G. S. B., with rank of major, and between the years 1879 and 1884, qualified as medical examiner to many life and accident insurance companies. In 1884, he was obliged on account of ill health to leave New York, and settled in Albuquerque, New Mexico, in December of that year, remaining there until September, 1886; re-

HERMAN HARDRICH.

moved then to Williams, Arizona, being surgeon to the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, to June, 1891, with headquarters at that place, and from November, 1890, to June, 1891, was county physician to Mohave county, Arizona. He returned to Albuquerque in June, 1891.

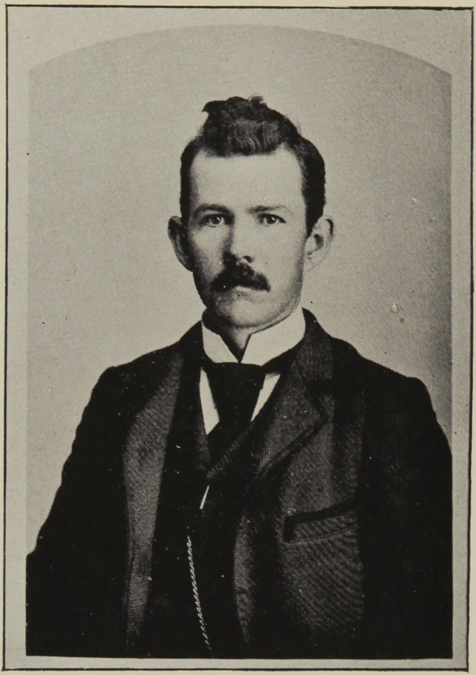
Dr. Hardrich was elected a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, August 10, 1878, and a non-resident member of the same in 1888; was also a member of the Eastern District Medical Society of Brooklyn; August 1, 1892, elected to membership in Bernalillo County (N. M.) Medical Society, and became its president in January, 1893, to May, 1894; member of the New Mexico (Territorial) Medical Society, September, 1892; and National Association of Railway Surgeons, August 17, 1891. He is also a member of many secret and other societies, including Odd Fellows; Knights of Honor; Germania Schutzen Bund; Thirty-second Regiment Veterans; Brooklyn Chess Club, etc. He is the author of an article on the "Use of Leather Stockings in Medicine," *Southern California Medical Journal*, 1886.

Married, August 20, 1878, Miss Hulda Heuberger, of Brooklyn. Their children are: Bertha Frida and Edmond C. Hardrich. Two children are deceased: Chester August and Emil Fredrich.

ROBINSON, Jabez Pressly, McCormick, S. C., born June 29, 1862, in Abbeville county, S. C., three miles from McCormick, is the son of Hon. Robert J. Robinson, member of the state legislature, 1886–'87, and his wife, Fannie (Cook) Robinson; nephew of Prof. H. T. Cook, Furman University, Greenville, S. C.; and grandson of John E. Robinson. His ancestors, who were of Scotch-Irish descent, came to this country in 1750, and figured in the Revolutionary, Mexican, Florida, and Civil wars, his father being a captain in the Confederate army.

Dr. Robinson was educated in the common schools of his section of the country, and at Mill-Way Academy, in Abbeville county; commenced the study of medicine in 1881, near Troy, S. C., under the direction of J. D. Neel, M. D., of Troy; attended two regular winter courses of lectures, and the summer course between, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, from which he was graduated March 4, 1884. He took a special course in diseases of women at Baltimore, in 1883, under Prof. George H. Rohé and Dr. T. J. Shackelford, and in 1884 a special course in operative surgery under Prof. Charles F. Bevan of the same city. His only location in the practice of medicine has been at McCormick, where he commenced March 15, 1884.

Dr. Robinson is a member of the Abbeville County Medical Society, of which he was first vice-president in 1891; member of the American Medical Temperance Association; National Association of Railway Surgeons; member of the Association of Georgia Central Railroad Surgeons, and of the Association of Port Royal and Western Carolina Railroad Surgeons; chairman board of health of McCormick since 1884; surgeon to South Carolina Division of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia since 1888; railway quarantine inspector, 1892; member of the Sons of Temperance; deputy grand worthy patriach for the state since 1888; and a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is also medical examiner for several life insurance companies.

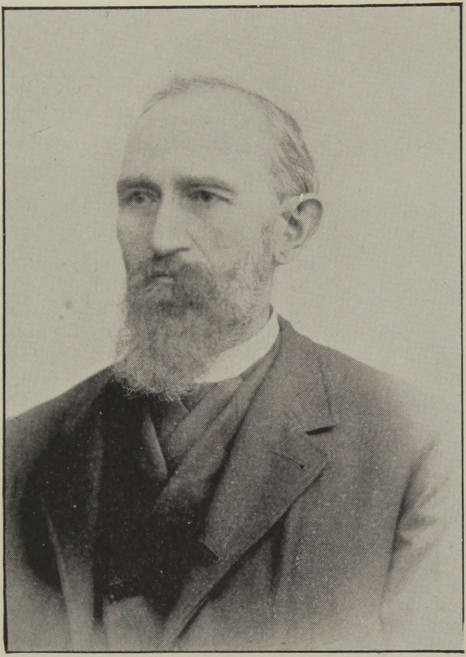

JABEZ PRESSLY ROBINSON.

Married, December 3, 1885, Miss Lennie Jay, of Troy, S. C., a graduate of Due West, S. C., Female College, July 1, 1880. They have two children: Ralph J. Robinson, Jr., and Ruth Robinson.

SMITH, Frank N., Allentown, N. Y., born April 23, 1829, at Belmont, N. Y., is the son of Orlin and Aurilla (Reed) Smith, grandson of John Smith, a Revolutionary soldier, and also grandson of Robert Reed, a captain in the War of 1812.

Frank N. Smith, with money earned by himself, took a two years' course at what is now known as Alfred University, N. Y. After teaching several terms in the state of New York he went west in 1852, and in the autumn of that year commenced the study of medicine at Keokuk, Ia., under Prof. John F. Sanford; attended three courses of lectures at the Iowa Medical College, Keokuk, and was graduated in March, 1856; also took a course of lectures under Dr. Charles A. Pope, at the St. Louis Medical College, in the fall of 1856.

Dr. Smith practised medicine at Fort Madison, Ia., 1856–'61, and was physician to the Iowa Penitentiary from 1857 to 1859. He was commissioned surgeon to the One Hundred Forty-Eighth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in 1864 (with rank of major), serving until the close of the war. He then returned to the practice of medicine at Peoria, Ill., but being called east by the infirmities and advanced age of his parents, settled first at Belmont and later at Allentown, N. Y. He is a member of the Alleghany County (N. Y.) Medical Society, and has been health officer of Allentown since 1885. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and has four times been representative to the Grand Lodge.



FRANK N. SMITH.

Dr. Smith is the author of articles on "The Ethics of Medicine," *American Medical Journal*, St. Louis; "Contused and Lacerated Wounds," *Chicago Medical Examiner*; "New Uses for Old Remedies," *ibid.*; "Emergencies in Obstetric Practice," *ibid.* He is still in active practice.

Married, in 1856, Miss Lucy W. Peck, of Lowell, Mass., who died in 1878, leaving five children: Claribell, Ruby A., Lucy, Jessie, and Paul Revere. Dr. Smith married second, in 1888, Mrs. Sophia A. Whitney, of Michigan.

CHENOWETH, William J., Decatur, Ill., son of John S. and Eliza (Ross) Chenoweth, grandson of James Chenoweth, was born December 1, 1823, at Greensburg, Ky. After a common school education, he entered Augusta College, Ky., in March, 1837; was graduated A. B. in August, 1841, and received therefrom the degree of A. M. in 1844. He then became a bookkeeper in his father's commission house in Cincinnati, Ohio; began to read medicine in that city in 1847, under Dr. Nicholas T. Marshall; attended a course of lectures, session of 1849–'50, at the Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati, and in March, 1850, engaged in the practice of medicine, as was then customary after a single course of lectures, at Hillsboro', Ky.; attended a second course of lectures at the University of Louisville, Medical Department, and was graduated M. D. in March, 1853. After receiving his degree he went to Washington, Texas, to settle in practice, but soon discovered that his politics did not suit the place, and May 24, 1854, located at Decatur, Ill.

Dr. Chenoweth is a member of the Decatur Medical Society, secretary and president; member of the Illinois State Medical Society, chairman of section of surgery, surgical specialties, and obstetrics, 1891–'92; of the District Medical Society of Central Illinois, president; of the American Medical Association; of the Illinois Army and Naval Medical Association, treasurer since its organization in 1890.

Dr. Chenoweth was commissioned surgeon of the Thirty-fifth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, September 1, 1862, and served to December 14, 1863, then resigned on account of sickness in his family. In recent years his practice has been limited, in a great measure, to surgery, and he has operated for stone, extra-uterine pregnancy, hysterectomy, ovarian tumors, etc.

He has been associated with Dr. H. C. Jones under the firm name of Chenoweth & Jones since January 1, 1895.

Married, May 19, 1846, Miss America LeForgee, granddaughter of the celebrated Mike Cassidy, of Kentucky. Their children are: Cassidy Chenoweth, M. D., and Eliza R., widow of Richard H. Piper.

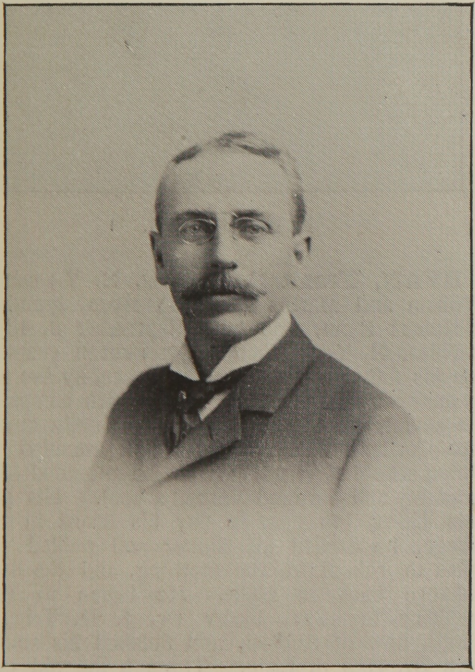
WILLIAM J. CHENOWETH.

JENNINGS, Charles Godwin, Detroit, Mich., son of Thomas Augustus and Mary Matilda (Godwin) Jennings, grandson of Thomas Jennings, was born February 4, 1857, at Troy, N. Y. He was graduated from Seneca Falls Academy, Seneca

Falls, N. Y., in 1875, and began the study of medicine the same year under Dr. H. J. Purdy, of Seneca Falls; attended three winter and two spring terms of lectures at Detroit Medical College, and was graduated in 1879. He commenced the practice of medicine in Detroit, Mich., in 1880, and has since continued there.

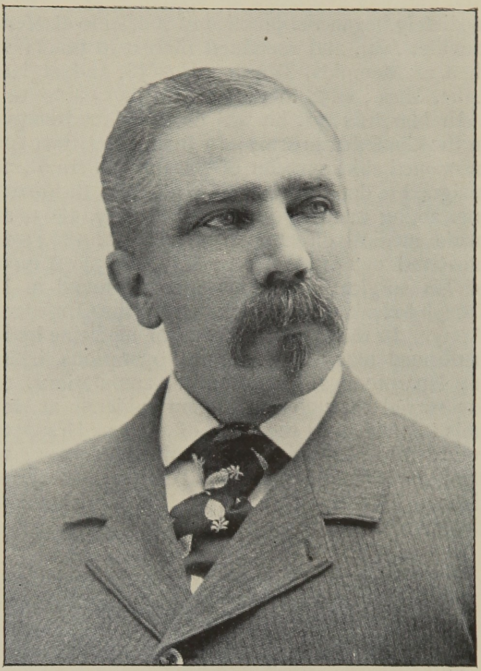
Dr. Jennings is a member of the American Pediatric Association; American Medical Association; Michigan State Medical Society; Detroit Medical and Library Association, its president in 1889; Detroit Gynecological Society, president in 1891; secretary of the section of diseases of children, American Medical Association, 1889, and chairman of the same section in 1892; member of the American Microscopical Society; collaborator of *The Archives of Pediatrics*, 1893; and member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Dr. Jennings was professor of chemistry and of diseases of children, Detroit Medical College, 1882–'88; professor of physiology and of diseases of children, 1888–'92; and professor of diseases of children since 1892 in Detroit College of Medicine. He is a general practitioner of medicine, although devoting considerable attention to diseases of children and making a special study of the surgical treatment of croup. He has performed many tracheotomies and intubations. He is the author of a text-book on "Practical Urine Testing," D. O. Haynes & Co., Detroit, Mich., 1886; article on "Varicella," Keating's Cyclopaedia of Diseases of Children, 1889; "Variola and Varioloid;" "An American Text-Book of Diseases of Children," 1893; "Remarks on Tracheotomy in Croup," *The Archives of Pediatrics*, 1884, and numerous papers on various subjects before the national, state, and local societies.



CHARLES GODWIN JENNINGS.

Married, in 1883, Miss Helen Louise, youngest daughter of ex-Governor Alpheus Felch, of Michigan. They have one child, Alpheus Felch Jennings.



HENRY KREMERS.

KREMERS, Henry, Holland City, Mich., son of William and Anna (Heins) Kremers, was born July 15, 1850, at Zeeland, Mich. He received his preliminary education at Hope College, Holland, Mich., receiving therefrom the degree of A. M. He commenced the study of medicine in 1873, attending three courses of lectures at the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, and was graduated from the same, March 29, 1876. He settled in the practice of medicine the same year, at Zeeland, Mich., where he remained six years; and then removed to Holland City in 1883, and was elected its mayor in 1889.

Dr. Kremers is a member of the American Medical Association; Michigan State Medical Society; and of the Grand River Valley Medical Society. He was one of the organizers and the first president of the Ottawa County Building and Loan Association; and is a director of the First State Bank.

He married, in 1877, Miss Alice Van Zwaluwenburg, of Zeeland, Mich. They have five children: William, Robert E., Edward S. Dunster, Clarence Henry, and Ernest Kremers.

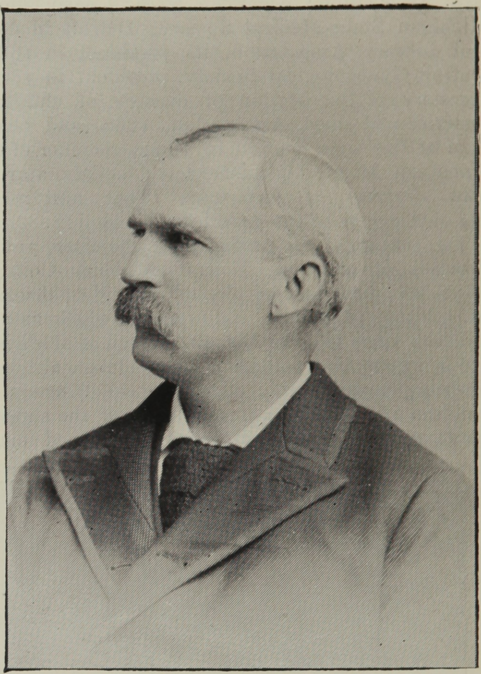
COWAN, James Benjamin, Tullahoma, Tenn., son of Samuel Montgomery and Nancy Coker (Clements) Cowan, grandson of James Cowan, was born September 15, 1831, at Fayetteville, Tenn. He was a student at Cumberland University, Tenn., but took no degree on account of failing health. Commenced the study of medicine in 1851, at Fayetteville, under Drs. William and Moses Bonner; attended two courses of lectures at University Medical College, New York city, and was graduated in March, 1855. He immediately began the practice of medicine at Meridianville, Ala., and remained there two years; was then at Memphis, Tenn., 1857–'58, and at Horn Lake, Miss., 1858 to 1861.

In March, 1861, he was commissioned surgeon in the Confederate army; in June, 1862, was commissioned chief surgeon of Cavalry, C. S. A., and assigned to duty on the staff of Gen. N. B. Forrest; was acting medical director of cavalry, 1863, and made medical director in December, 1864; was mustered out of service in May, 1865. A record of his surgical operations is to be found in Dr. Joseph Jones's History of Surgery of the Confederate Army. In the private practice of medicine he has performed many major surgical operations, including laparotomies, ovariotomies, amputations, etc. He served through the cholera epidemic at Memphis in 1866. At the close of the war Dr. Cowan returned to Memphis and remained one year; was then in Franklin county, Tenn., three years; Selma, Ala., three years; and in Tullahoma for the past twenty years.

JAMES BENJAMIN COWAN.

Dr. Cowan is a member of the Medical Society of the State of Tennessee; Tri-State Medical Association of Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee, president two terms; American Medical Association; American Public Health Association; president of the board of health, Tullahoma, 1884–'94; Mason; Odd Fellow, past grand master of grand jurisdiction of Tennessee; and Knight of Pythias.

Dr. Cowan married, in 1857, Miss Lucy C. Robinson, of Huntsville, Ala. Their seven children are: James Montgomery, Mary Lou, Oty Clements, Lily Forest, Presly Strange, Minnie Horton, and Fannie Robinson Cowan.

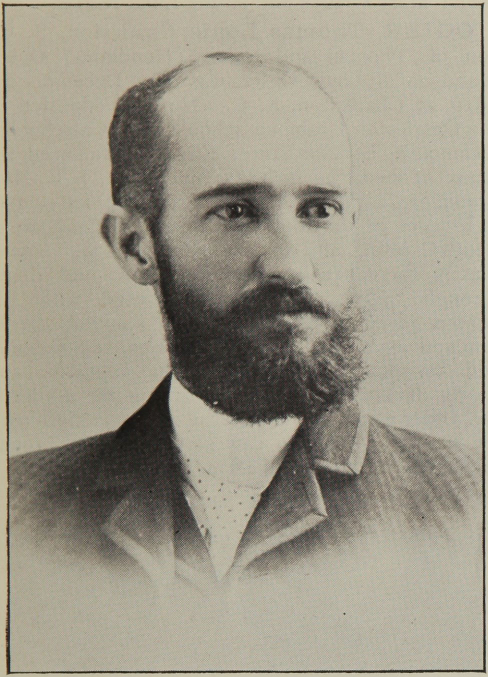


FRANK B. RYAN.

RYAN, Frank B., Moravia, N. Y., son of William and Martha (Dennis) Ryan, grandson of Robert Ryan, was born September 8, 1856, in Niles, N. Y. When he was seven years of age his father met with severe losses, by fire and by endorsing notes for a friend, which compelled the giving up of the farm. The family moved into Cortland county, and Frank attended the Union school at Virgil. Later he attended Lisle Academy and Cortland Normal school. His parents being too poor to pay his board in the village, he carried his dinner and walked five miles to school in the morning, and the same distance back at night. He began to read medicine in 1871, under Dr. J. D. Tripp of Virgil, now of Auburn, and finished his studies with Dr. Hall of Lisle. Through the aid of a friend he was enabled to attend three courses of lectures at the University of the City of New York, Medical Department, from which he was graduated in 1874, and was then eighteen months in Charity Hospital. Dr. Ryan located at Kelloggsville, N. Y., in 1874, succeeding to the practice of Dr. W. F. Cooper, and remained there until 1892, being coroner of Cayuga county during eight years of the period, and was also postmaster of the town. In the fall of 1892 he removed to Moravia, N. Y.

Dr. Ryan is a member of Cayuga Medical Society, and of the Physicians' Protection Association of Cayuga County. He has been health officer of Niles since 1884.

Married, in 1874, Miss Lillian Lee, of Kelloggsville. Their children are: Agnes, aged eighteen; Lee, aged sixteen, and Florence, aged twelve.


LESLIE WASHINGTON WEEDON.

WEEDON, Leslie Washington, Tampa, Fla., son of William Henry and Augusta Ann (Renfroe) Weedon, grandson of Dr. Frederick Weedon, was born April 27, 1860, at Sandersville, Ga. He was educated in the common and high schools of his native state; began to read medicine in 1882, at Eufaula, Fla., with his uncle, Dr. Hamilton M. Weedon; attended three courses of lectures at the University Medical College, New York city, and was graduated in April, 1885. In June following graduation, Dr. Weedon began to practice medicine at Tampa, Fla., and has since continued his residence there. In 1889 he took a general course of instruction at the New York Polyclinic; in 1891, a special course in diseases of the throat and nose, and respiratory diseases, at the same institution, New York city; and in 1893, attended a course in bacteriology at the Loomis Laboratory, having before graduation taken a diploma in microscopy at this laboratory. Along the line of bacteriological research, Dr. Weedon is investigating the etiology of fevers peculiar to the South, which will include yellow-fever. He saw, at Tampa, Fla., and reported the first case of yellow-fever in the epidemic of 1887; was city physician of Tampa at that time; was subsequently appointed, by the governor, a member of the Hillsborough county board of health, and was for two years president of the board, or until the law creating a state board of health was enacted, which board he has represented as port health officer since 1890. Dr. Weedon is immune to yellow fever, by virtue of a very severe attack during the epidemic of 1887.

Dr. Weedon is a member of the Florida Medical Association, vice-president in 1894; a permanent member of the American Medical Association; and a member of the American Climatological Association.

Married, February 14, 1889, Miss L. Blanche, daughter of Hon. W. B. Henderson, of Tampa, Fla. They have one child living, Frederick Renfroe Weedon, an infant.

FRIES, William Armstrong, Brooklyn, N. Y., son of James Harrison and Ann Jane (Armstrong) Fries, grandson of John Fries, was born April 19, 1851, at Bridgeport, Pa. He received a common school education, and commenced the study of medicine in 1868, at Coventryville, Pa., under Dr. N. S. Marshall, of West Vincent, Pa.; attended two courses of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, Medical Department, from which he was graduated in 1872; began the practice of medicine the same year at Garretford, Pa., practising there until 1881, then removing to Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1884 Dr. Fries invented the process of manufacturing asbestos yarn and cloth, asbestos steam packing, fire hose, fire escapes, etc., selling the patents to the H. W. Johns Manufacturing Company of New York.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG FRIES.

Dr. Fries is a member of the Alumni Association of the University of Pennsylvania; of the Medical Society of the County of Kings; and New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association.

Married, January 30, 1873, Miss Alice Burnley, of Garrettford, Pa. They have had three children, only one of whom survives, William Armstrong Fries, Jr.

HARRIS, Robert Josephus, Springville, Ala., born June 30, 1867, at Gaston, Ala., is the son of Dr. Evan Page and Mary Kate (Wallace) Harris, and grandson of Page Harris, one of the pioneer settlers of Alabama, having moved from South Carolina in 1818; he lived on one farm three quarters of a century, and died at the age of ninety-four years.

ROBERT JOSEPHUS HARRIS.

Robert J. Harris was educated at the Rose Hill Institute, Rose Hill, Miss., graduating with first honors and winning the orator's medal, 1884. He was a student at the West Alabama Male and Female Institute, and at the Southern University, Greensboro, Ala.; commenced the study of medicine in 1886, at Rosser, Ala., under the guidance of his father, Evan P. Harris, M. D.; attended two courses of lectures at the Louisville Medical College, Ky., and was graduated February 17, 1890, valedictorian of the class, receiving special commendation for his thesis on "Mens Sana in Corpore Sano."

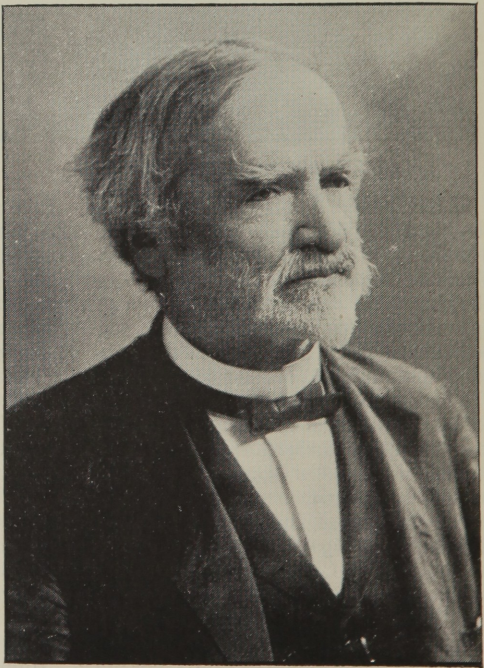
Dr. Harris practised medicine at Pennington, Ala., for one year following March 1, 1890; was then one year at Pierceville, Ala.; at Jefferson, Ala., three years; and since January 1, 1895, at Springville.

Dr. Harris is a member of the Choctaw County (Ala.) Medical Society; of the Marengo (Ala.) Medical Society; of the St. Clair County (Ala.) Medical Society; was assistant county health officer of Sumter county in 1891, and assistant county health officer of Marengo county two years. He was chairman of the Marengo county executive committee of the People's Party, 1893–'94; was chairman of the committee of the First Congressional district, 1893–'94; member of the state executive committee of the People's Party, 1894; and a candidate for representative in 1894.

Married, December 21, 1890, Miss Ella S. Modawell, of Jefferson, Ala. They have two children: Mary Gladys and Annie Lillis Harris.

OGIER, Thomas Louis, Charleston, S. C., son of Thomas and Sarah (Hendland) Ogier, grandson of Louis Ogier, was born December 23, 1810, at Charleston, S. C. He was educated in the Charleston Grammar school, and at a school in Tanmouth, Straffordshire, Eng.; commenced the study of medicine in 1827, under Dr. J. E. Holbrook, of Charleston, S. C.; attended three courses of lectures at the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, and was graduated in 1830. Immediately thereafter he went to Paris, and there, through friends, became acquainted with the famous physiologist, Magendie, studying under him and assisting in his dissections, experiments, and vivisections. Cholera soon appeared and nearly devastated Paris, and during the epidemic Dr. Ogier was made an externe in Magendie's ward for females. He also saw service in the French revolution, in the Hotel Dieu, under Dupuytren.

Returning to Charleston, S. C., in 1833, Dr. Ogier commenced the practice of medicine in copartnership with his former preceptor, Dr. John Edwards Holbrook. Dr. Holbrook retiring, he continued his practice alone until the Civil War commenced. In 1861 he joined the Confederate States army, in the War of the Rebellion, receiv-



THOMAS LOUIS OGIER.

ing the commission of chief surgeon of the Department of South Carolina, and toward the latter part of the war was made medical director of the Department of Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina, his head-quarters being in Charleston. At the evacuation of Charleston, Dr. Ogier, as medical director, accompanied General Hardee on his march through a part of North Carolina, hotly pursued by General Sherman, until the battles of Avresboro and Bentonville afforded a little rest. After these battles the news of Lee's surrender was received, and the army was disbanded. Dr. Ogier then went to Newberry, S. C., where his family had been all through the war, and remained with them about three months, then returned with them to Charleston, where he has since continued his practice.

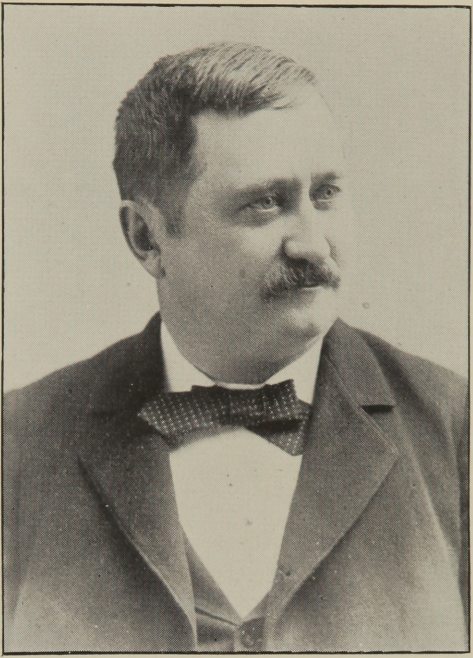
Dr. Ogier is a member of the South Carolina Medical Association; of the South Carolina Medical Society, president in 1840; president of the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of the Medical Profession of South Carolina since 1888; and of the Survivors' Association, C. S. A. He is the author of articles on "Yellow Fever," "Elephantiasis Treated by Ligature of Femoral Artery," "Gun-Shot Wound and Healing of Fistula by Injections of Iodine (carbolate of)," "Minie-ball Extracted from the Pelvis Twenty-three Years after the Wound," *Medical News*, September 15, 1888. He performed an important surgical operation on the penis, notice of which was published in Vol. 6, Dictionnaire des dictionnaires de Médecine Français et Etrangeres, "Par une Société des Médecine dans Docteur Fabre," Paris.

Married, October 31, 1833, Miss Maria Willard, daughter of Hon. William J. Grayson, of Charleston, S. C. Their children are: Maria Grayson, widow of Charles W. Parker; Thomas Louis Ogier, M. D., died in 1863; William Grayson Ogier, M. D., died in 1888; Sallie Ogier, widow of Arthur Middleton Lynah, M. D.; Julia Ogier; and Harriet Rutledge, wife of H. Read Simons.

McCORMICK, Horace G., Williamsport, Pa., son of Seth T. and Ellen (Miller) McCormick, grandson of Seth McCormick, was born May 16, 1850, at Washington township, Lycoming county, Pa. Educated in the public and private schools, and at Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, he began to read medicine in 1871, at that place, under Drs. Pollock and McVicker; attended two courses of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, and was graduated March 11, 1874.

Dr. McCormick commenced the practice of medicine at Montoursville, Pa., immediately after graduating, and remained there until December, 1886. He then went to Philadelphia for a post-graduate course at the Philadelphia Polyclinic, and April 1, 1887, located permanently at Williamsport. He is a member of Lycoming County Medical Society, of which he has been twice president, 1889 and 1890; is a member of Lycoming County Anatomical Society; of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, president in 1893–'94; of the American Medical Association; of the West Branch Medical Association; of the State Board of Medical Examiners, president in 1894; of the Medical Council of Pennsylvania; of the medical staff of Williamsport Hospital since 1890; member of the school board of Williamsport, 1891–'97; was county coroner 1875–'78; and U. S. pension examiner since 1893.

Dr. McCormick has presented several papers to the county medical society, and delivered the annual address on obstetrics before the state society in 1892. It was largely due to his work that the law regulating the practice of medicine in Pennsylvania was passed.

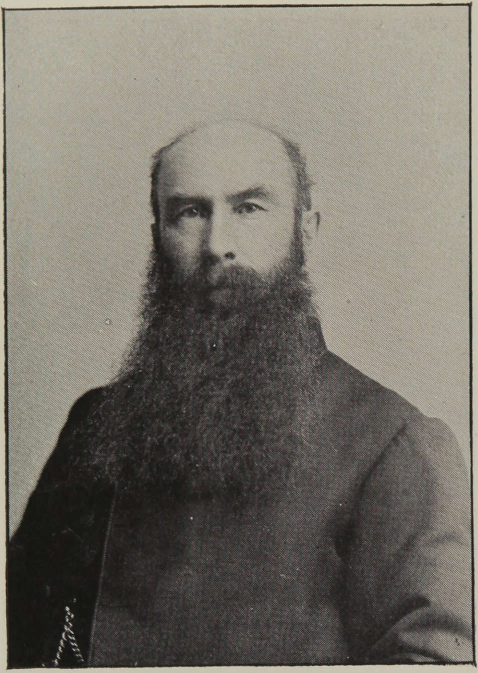


HORACE G. MCCORMICK.

Married, December 15, 1875, Miss Margaretta Hill. Their children are: Martha B., Seth T., and Dorothy.

KING, William Makie Hyde, St. Sylvester, P. Q., Canada, born May 4, 1837, at Brigus, Newfoundland, is the son of Rev. William King, from Folkestone, Kent, a clergyman of the Church of England and for some time rural dean in the diocese and district of Quebec. His mother was Mary Ann, daughter of Rev. James Hyde, of Colchester, Essex.

Dr. King was educated under Rev. Mr. Vaulinge, Frampton, P. Q., Rev. W. Lloyd, brother-in-law of Lord Aylmer, and Rev. John Carry, D. D., a distinguished scholar and graduate of Bishop's College, Lennoxville. The study of medicine was begun in November, 1854, at McGill College, Montreal, some of the professors being at that time Drs. Holmes, Wright, Fraser, Campbell, Scott, Bruneau, McCulloch, Hall, Howard, Sutherland, and McCallum. In this university Dr. King took five annual courses of lectures, and was graduated May 4, 1859, receiving the degree of M. D., C. M., and becoming a licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada. Dr. King began to practice medicine at St. Sylvester, P. Q., in 1859, and has since remained in that place. He was offered the position of deputy coroner in 1892, and of local health officer in 1890, but declined both, for private reasons. He also declined an invitation to become a candidate for parliament in 1884. He is medical examiner for the Equitable Life Assurance Company of New York, and of the Independent Order of Foresters, of which he is also a member.



WILLIAM MAKIE HYDE KING.

Dr. King passed through the military school at Quebec in 1864, receiving the usual certificates; was gazetted captain of militia December 20, 1864; raised a company of volunteer militia, and was gazetted its commanding officer January 26, 1865; received the commission of major of militia December 17, 1868, and of senior major in the Fifty-fifth Battalion of Megantic Light Infantry, June 30, 1870; promoted to be lieutenant-colonel December 17, 1873; put in command of the battalion July 10, 1874, and held it until September 12, 1884, when he retired, retaining the rank of lieutenant-colonel. During the Fenian raid troubles Colonel King was called out on active service, and once in aid of the civil authorities. At the time of the first Red River expedition he was offered a position under Colonel (now Lord) Woolsey, but private and professional duties prevented its acceptance. Soon after graduating he was offered a commission as assistant surgeon in the British army, and for service in India, by the late Dr. Barry, inspector general of military hospitals in Canada, at a time when imperial regiments were stationed at Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, and Toronto, but for family reasons this attractive offer was not accepted. Dr. King is a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Lower Canada.

Married, first, October 1, 1884, Susannah McCorkell, widow of John Cairus, and daughter of James McCorkell, of Quebec, who died March 5, 1885; married, second, April 22, 1889, Mary, daughter of James Ferguson, of Dakota. They have four children: Lilian Beatrice Wilhelmina, William John Alexander McDonald, Mabel Ernestina Victoria, and Ernest Frederick Hyde King.

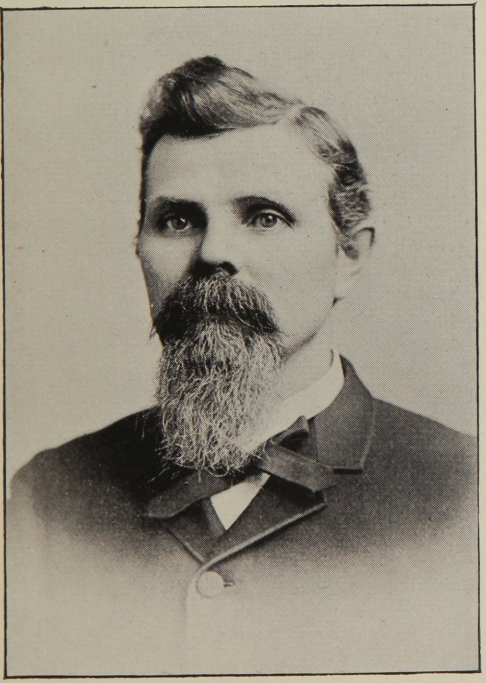
SCHNECK, Jacob, Mt. Carmel, Ill., born December 11, 1843, near New Harmony, Ind., is the eldest of the six children of John F. and Elizabeth (Burkhardt) Schneck, and a grandson of John Fredrick Schneck, of Breidenholz, Würtemberg. He attended the district schools in Posey county, Ind., but at the age of fourteen his father died, and from that time he assisted his mother in raising the family, working on the farm and going to school by turns, thus earning his own way through the high school in Owensville, Ind. Later he taught school, both before and while studying medicine. He first read medicine in 1868, at Vincennes, Ind., then at Olney and Mt. Carmel, Ill., his preceptors being A. Goslin, M. D., Olney, Ill., and William Graham, M. D., Mt. Carmel, Ill.; at each of these places he also taught school. He attended two courses of lectures at the Chicago Medical College, and was graduated from that school March 13, 1871; was a member of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, class of 1891.

Dr. Schneck commenced the practice of medicine at Mt. Carmel, Ill., in March, 1871, and has made no change in his residence since that date. He is a member of the Wabash County Medical Society, and has twice held the office of president, 1882–'83; is a member of the Illinois State Medical Society; of the American Medical Association; of the National Association of Railway Surgeons; for three years, 1889–'91, was president of the Mt. Carmel Scientific Society; is a member of the Academy of Science, of St. Louis, Mo.; of the Chicago Academy of Sciences; of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; and of the Torrey Botanical Club of New York city. He early became interested in the local natural history of his section of the country, and has published a "Catalogue of the Flora of the Lower Wabash Valley," 1875; a pamphlet on the "Hard-Wood Trees of Illinois," 1893; one on "Early New Harmony, Ind.," and the "Rappites," 1892; and numerous notes in the *Botanical Gazette*, many of them being reports of original observations on the habits of plants and the relation of insects to plant fertilization, etc.

Dr. Schneck enlisted in the army in his seventeenth year; was a private and corporal in the Sixtieth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, 1861–'64; and was one year, 1865, in the United States Navy. He took part in the battles of Munfordville, Ky., September, 1862; Arkansas Post, Ark., January 11, 1863; Jackson, Miss., July, 1863; Fort Morgan, Ala., August 22, 1864; was present at the sieges of Vicksburg, Miss., 1863, and Mobile, Ala., 1864.

Dr. Schneck is a general practitioner and has treated the various diseases and performed such operations as have occurred in his work, from trephining the skull to extracting teeth. His contributions to periodical medical literature have been frequent, among the more recent being: "Treatment of Injuries of the Abdomen not Requiring Surgical Operations," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, August 13, 1892; "Maternal Impressions," *ibid.*, March 12, 1892; "A Child Without Arms or Legs," *ibid.*; "Treatment of Fibroid Tumors in the Womb by the Injection of Ergot into their substance," *ibid.*, June 27, 1891; "Notes on a Case of Tetany," *ibid.*, September 13, 1890; "Cholera Infantum: Its Treatment in Malarial Localities," *ibid.*, December 16, 1893; "Some Unusual Effects of Quinine on the Skin," *ibid.*, August 4, 1894; "A Case of Gangrenous Necrosis of the Mammary Gland," *ibid.*, August 4, 1894; "Catalpa Speciosa, Physiological Experiments with," *Medical News*, June 7, 1890; "Some Common Errors in the Physical Training, Education, and Dress of Girls," Transactions of the Illinois State Medical Association, 1892; "Is the Bite of Heterodon, or Spreading Adder, Venomous?" *Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*, December, 1878; "Hereditary Variation in the Radial Arteries," *ibid.*, November, 1879.

Dr. Schneck is a member of the Masonic fraternity, was for ten years, 1884–'94, high priest of Mt. Carmel Chapter, No. 159. He was commissioner of the forest exhibit for Illinois, at the New Orleans Exposition, 1885; has from childhood been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.



JACOB SCHNECK.

Married, November 28, 1872, Miss Mary Hartmann, of Mt. Carmel, Ill. Their one child is Sereno Schneck, a student at the Northwestern University Medical School, class of 1898.

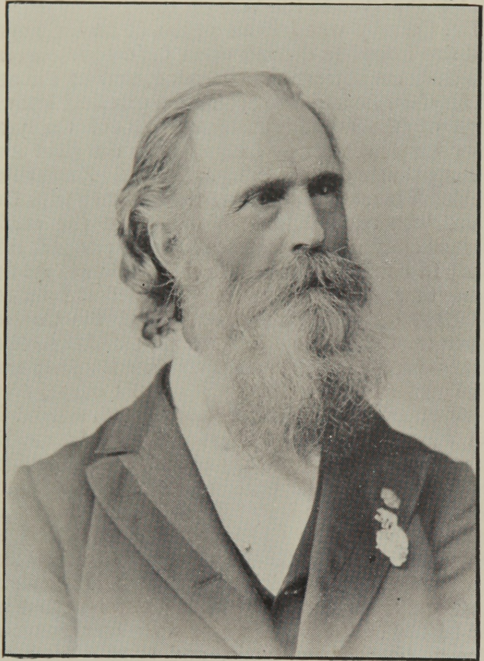
QUIMBY, Isaac Newton, Jersey City, N. J., born August 5, 1831, near Basking Ridge, N. J., is the son of Nicholas Emmons and Rachel (Stout) Quimby, grandson of John Quimby, great-grandson of Judge Nicholas Emmons of the supreme court of New Jersey. Both his grandfathers were patriot soldiers in the War of the Revolution, while his father served in the War of 1812.

Dr. Quimby was left an orphan at an early age, and was forced to depend upon his own resources. His early employment was farming, and at the age of nineteen he had also acquired a practical knowledge of the milling business. About the year 1851 he went west and engaged in the flour and milling business at Somerville and Zanesville, Ohio. There he formed an acquaintance with Dr. Barr, who advised him to undertake the study of medicine, and for three years he pursued this study in connection with his daily labors. At the same time, by economy, he accumulated means sufficient for a preparatory course at the Chester Institute, Chester, N. J., then a flourishing collegiate school under the late Professor Rankin; matriculated at the University Medical College, New York city, in 1856, and was graduated, second in his class with a special certificate of honor, in 1859. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion, Dr. Quimby entered the army as a volunteer surgeon; served with General McClellan's forces in the swamps of the Chickahominy, in the Seven Days' Battle and "change of base" to the James River and the retreat to Harrison's Landing; was at Antietam and remained with his division until after the battles of the Wilderness, when on account of illness, he returned home, and shortly after resumed the practice of medicine, in which he has since been actively engaged.

Dr. Quimby was lecturer in the spring course of the University Medical College, New York, 1866–'68, and also assistant to Prof. A. C. Post in his surgical clinic at the same institution. He was the originator of the Hudson County, now Christ's Hospital, in 1868, and was surgeon to the same until 1873. He is also one of the attending surgeons of the City Hospital, Jersey City.

Dr. Quimby is a member of the American Medical Association, and a member of its judicial council, was one of the founders and the first chairman of the section of medical jurisprudence of that association; a member of the Hudson County District Medical Society; of the American Public Health Association; of the Medico-Legal Society of New York; of the New York Society of Jurisprudence and State Medicine; of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association; honorary member of the Gynecological Society of Boston; member of the British Medical Association; of the American Association for the Cure of Inebriety; was a delegate from the American Medical Association to the International Medical Congress, London, 1881, again in 1884, in Copenhagen, and again in 1894 at Rome, Italy. He was a member of the First Pan-American Medical Congress, which met at Washington, D. C., in September, 1893.

Dr. Quimby has devised several important improvements in surgical operations: "A New Mode of Treatment of Congenital Talipes," Transactions of the American Medical Association, Vol. XIX; "A New Method of Amputation of the Ankle-Joint," *ibid.*, Vol. XXI; "A Case of Compound Fracture of the Tibia and Fibula," and operation on parallel bones by which the amputation of a limb may be avoided, *ibid.*, 1879; "The Criminal Use of Chloroform," an original investigation which grew out of his work as an expert in the Smith-Bennet murder trial in Jersey City, *ibid.*, Vol. XXXI. Dr. Quimby was one of the founders of the American Medical Temperance Association in 1891, vice-president in 1891, to present time; and delivered an address before the World's Temperance Congress at Chicago in 1893. He also wrote a paper on the "Pathological Action of Alcohol in Health and Disease," read before the New Jersey State Temperance Alliance, printed by that society in a pamphlet edition of five thousand copies, and circulated throughout the state. He was nominated for governor by the Prohibitionists of New Jersey in 1883, but declined the honor. He was president of the first Citizen's Association of Jersey City in 1870, and was instrumental in breaking the corrupt official ring which at that time controlled the affairs of the city; was also one of the originators of the Anti-Monopoly Union of Hudson, and it was largely through his industry and zeal that the railroad bill, known as Bill 167, was defeated in the state legislature in 1882. Dr. Quimby is actively engaged in his profession.



ISAAC NEWTON QUIMBY.

Married, first, in 1863, Miss Helen Stark, daughter of the late Thomas McKie, a retired merchant of New York city. Of their children, one, Alfred Charles Post Quimby, survives his mother, who died in 1868. Dr. Quimby married, second, in 1875, Miss Frances H., daughter of the late James Flemming, of Jersey City. They have one son, Isaac Newton Quimby, Jr.

CASTLE, Franklin Dick, Philadelphia, Pa., son of James Howard and Phœbe (Dick) Castle, grandson of John Castle, was born November 4, 1846, in Philadelphia. He received an academic education at the Department of Arts, University of Pennsylvania, A. B., in 1865, and A. M. in 1868; took a course in anatomy at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1866, but in the spring of the following year went abroad, and continued the study of medicine for four years at the University of Wurtzburg, Bavaria, receiving the degree of M. D. therefrom in 1870. He also received medical instruction in Vienna. Returning to the United States in 1871, Dr. Castle entered upon the practice of medicine in Philadelphia, his residence since that time. He has been ophthalmic surgeon to the Howard Hospital, Philadelphia, since 1879, and in 1872 was a member of the board of health of Philadelphia, but resigned because the office interfered with professional duties.

Dr. Castle is a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; of the American Academy of Medicine; and of the Philadelphia Medical Club. He is the author of an essay on "Accommodative and Muscular Asthenopia," read before the Philadelphia County Medical Society, 1876; "Hygiene of the Eye," read before the Social Science Association, 1875; "Some Points in Ophthalmology of Interest to the General Practitioner," read before the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, 1884; and is now, 1894, completing a work on "Diseases of the Eye."

FRANKLIN DICK CASTLE.

Married, in 1890, Miss Marion Preston Williamson, of Washington, D. C.

MYERS, Reuben Sencil, Clarence Centre, N. Y., son of Jacob and Anna (Sencil) Myers, was born February 24, 1839, at Mountville, Pa. He was educated in the common schools and at Millersville Normal School, Lancaster county, Pa.; commenced the study of medicine in 1856, at Mountville, under Dr. Amos K. Rohrer, an eminent physician and surgeon of that place; attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, Medical Department, session of 1858–'59, and at the Medical Department of the University of Vermont in 1875, receiving a diploma from the latter institution at the close of the session. Dr. Myers has been in the practice of medicine at Clarence Centre since 1860. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Erie; of Gross Medical Club, in Erie county, and was its secretary, 1889–'93; and of the New York Pharmaceutical Association.

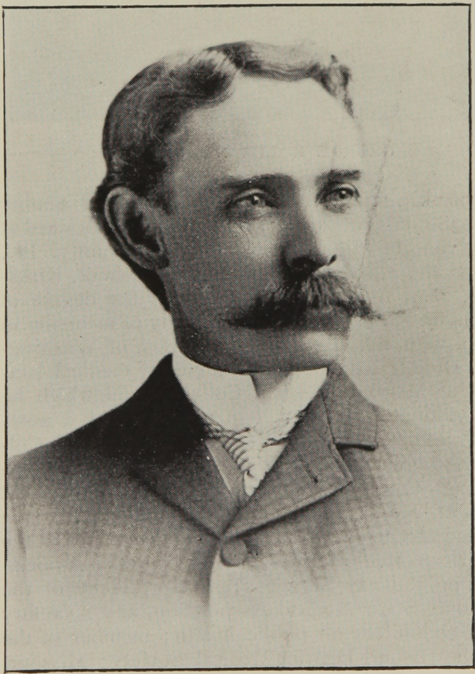
REUBEN SENCIL MYERS.

Dr. Myers was coroner of Erie county, 1870–'73; was postmaster at Clarence Centre from January 1, 1886, to August 10, 1889, and was again appointed in August, 1894; was appointed medical examiner in lunacy, December 10, 1889; April 19, 1893, was appointed commissioner to loan certain moneys of the United States of the county of Erie; a notary public for thirty years continuously; and sole trustee of the public schools of Clarence Centre since 1891.

Dr. Myers has performed many surgical operations in the course of his country practice, such as removal of tumors, amputations, ligation of important arteries, making a specialty of surgical work and the treatment of lung and throat diseases. He is a member of Akron Lodge, No. 527, F. and A. M., being the first person to be initiated, in 1862. A paper written by Dr. Myers, entitled "A Case of Albuminuria," was published in the *Philadelphia Medical Record*, 1860; also "Puerperal Convulsions," *ibid.* He is the author of the following papers published in the *Olive Tree:* "Leprosy," 1887; "Drainage," 1888; "Cholera," 1888.

Dr. Myers married August 28, 1862, Miss Marion C. Vantine, of Clarence, Erie county, N. Y. Of their six children, three are living: Henry S., Katie May, and John B.; Anna E., Reuben A., and Clarence C. are deceased.

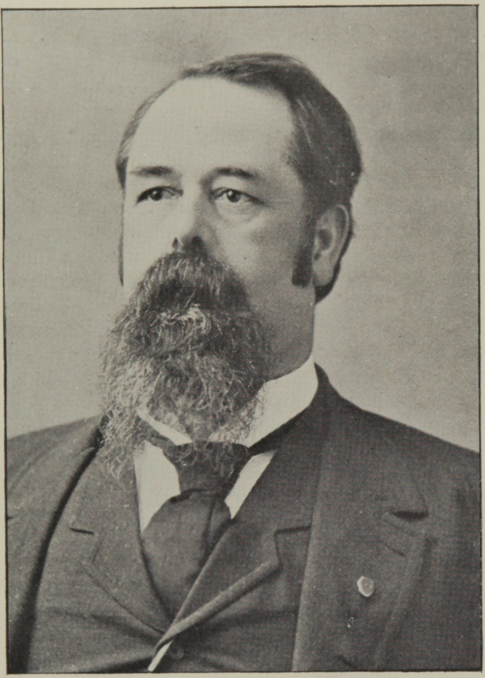
McGEE, John Bernard, Cleveland, Ohio, son of Peter and Mary A. (Donnelly) McGee, grandson of John McGee, was born July 3, 1853, at Boston, Mass. He was left an orphan when about seven years of age; was graduated from the Boston public schools, and in 1871 went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he was engaged as a pharmacist for about five years; commenced the study of medicine in 1876, under Dr. B. A. Rabe, then of Cleveland, now of Oakland, Cal.; attended two winter courses and one summer course of lectures at the Western Reserve University, Medical Department (at that time known as Cleveland Medical College), and was graduated in March, 1878, with first honors. Dr. McGee has practised medicine continuously in Cleveland since graduating. He is a member of the Ohio State Medical Society; of the Cuyahoga County Medical Society; and of the Cleveland Medical Society. He has read several medical papers before the local societies, which have been published in the *Cleveland Medical Gazette*.


JOHN BERNARD MCGEE.

Married, first, in October, 1884, Miss Mary

Lavina Rogers, of Cleveland, who died in May, 1885; married, second, September 17, 1892, Miss Elizabeth Dieter, of Cleveland.

HIGHSMITH, George Rolla, Carrollton, Mo., son of Ewing S. and Mary Elizabeth (Wallace) Highsmith, grandson of Richard Madison Highsmith, was born in Savannah, Ga., December 4, 1848. His preparatory education was obtained at the Lamotte High school, Crawford county, Ill., and at the North Missouri Normal School, Kirksville, Mo., from which he received the degree of B. S., in 1869. He began the study of medicine in 1869, with the late Wm. B. Towles, of Washington, D. C. Attended two courses of medical lectures at Missouri Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1875. In 1883 he took a post-graduate course at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, receiving the degree of M. D. He commenced the practice of medicine in 1875, at DeWitt, Mo., where he remained until 1888, then located at Carrollton, Mo. He is a member of the American Medical Association; National Association of Railway Surgeons; vice-president of the Missouri State Medical Association, and secretary of its committee on public health; member of the North Missouri District Medical Society; Missouri Valley Medical Society; Carroll County Medical Society; president of the board of health of Carrollton, Mo.; lecturer on abdominal surgery, Medical Department, University of Missouri; also local surgeon to several railway corporations. He is the author of a paper on "Sexual Sins," *Courier of Medicine*, St. Louis, Mo.; and "A Single Dressing after Amputations," *Journal of the National Association of Railway Surgeons*.



GEORGE ROLLA HIGHSMITH.

Dr. Highsmith married, October 17, 1877, Miss Emma F. McKinney, of Carroll county, Mo. They have one daughter, Mary Elizabeth, born August 23, 1883.

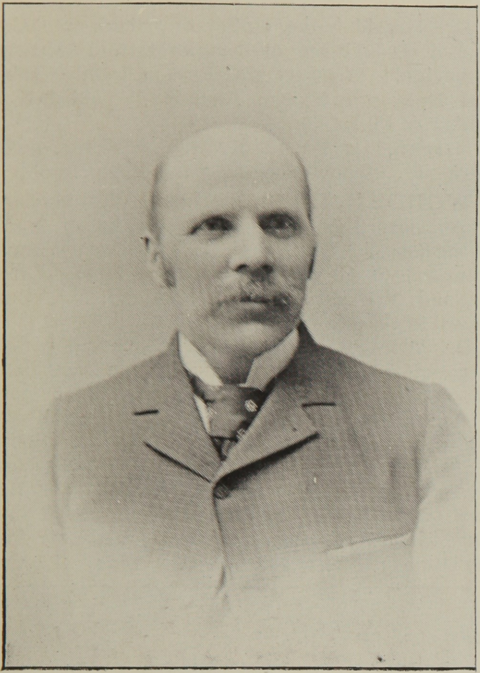
HAMAKER, Winters D., Meadville, Pa., son of Adam P. and Sarah J. (McVicker) Hamaker, grandson of Adam Hamaker, was born September 21, 1859, at Schellsburg, Pa. He was educated in the Schellsburg High school and at Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa., receiving from the latter the degree of A. B., 1880, and A. M., 1883. Commenced the study of medicine in 1880, at Cross Creek, Pa., under Thomas M. Stockton, M. D.; attended three courses of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, Medical Department, and was graduated in 1884. He was then resident physician to Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia, from June, 1884, to February, 1885, and to the University Hospital for one year, until February, 1886. He settled at Meadville in February, 1886. Dr. Hamaker is a member of Crawford County (Pa.) Medical Society, and was its president in 1893; member of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, 1890, and member of its committee on pharmacy, 1893–'94; member of the American Medical Association, 1891; of the Philadelphia Pathological Society; consulting surgeon, Meadville Hospital since 1886; and examiner for several life insurance companies. He has performed the operations of cholecystotomy, ovariotomy, hysterectomy, radical operation for hernia, intubation of larynx, lithotomy, excision of hip-joint, Alexander's operation, nephrectomy, etc.

WINTERS D. HAMAKER.

Married, in 1887, Miss Lizzie Gray, daughter of

Rev. D. W. Townsend, D. D., of Latrobe, Pa. Their children are: Charles Townsend and Edward McVicker Hamaker.

GIBBS, Locero Jackson, Chicopee, Mass., son of John and Lucy A. (Jackson) Gibbs, grandson of Daniel Gibbs, was born July 16, 1844, at Washington, Me. After a preliminary education at Westbrook Seminary, he commenced the study of medicine in 1871, under Dr. Benjamin Williams, of Rockland, Me.; attended three courses of lectures at the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, and at Dartmouth Medical College, graduating from the latter in 1874. He took a post-graduate course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, 1876, and at the New York Polyclinic in 1891. Dr. Gibbs began to practice medicine in 1874, at Epping, N. H., but removed to Chicopee in 1881.



LOCERO JACKSON GIBBS.

In 1861, at the age of seventeen years, he enlisted in the Union army, as a private in the Eighth Regiment, Maine Volunteers, and served to the close of the war, being present at the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court House, and was severely wounded at the Battle of Cold Harbor, in June, 1864.

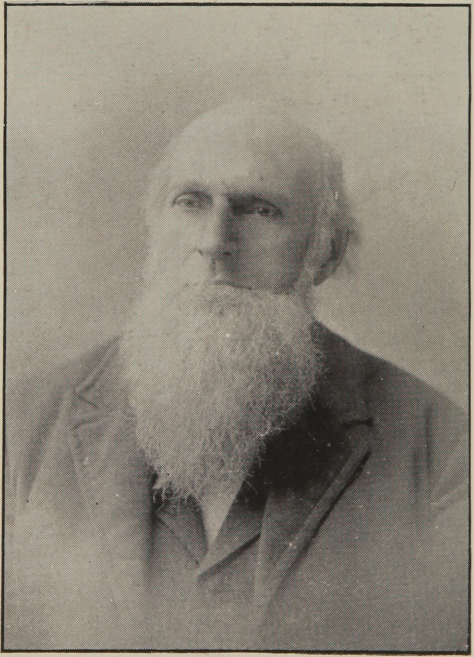
Dr. Gibbs is a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society; Hampden District Medical Society; Eastern Hampden Medical Society, of which he was president in 1887; member of the school board, 1882–'85; member of the board of selectmen, 1886–'87; president of the Chicopee board of health, 1890–'93.

Dr. Gibbs is the author of an article on the "Local Application of Cocaine in Rectal Tenesmus," *Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter*, January, 1885; "Local Paralysis of Diphtheria," and many other papers read before medical societies.

Married, first, in 1879, Miss Cora B. McClench, of Chicopee, who died, leaving one child, Joseph Omar, who also died in 1890; married, second, in 1886, Miss Belle B. Chapin, of Chicopee.

CLAGETT, William Leonard, Rummerfield Creek, Bradford county, Pa., born March 24, 1821, in Montrose, Pa., is the son of George and Betsey (Brownson) Clagett, grandson of Wiseman Clagett, of England, attorney-general for King George III at the breaking out of the Revolution, and also grandson of Isaac Brownson, of Connecticut, a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

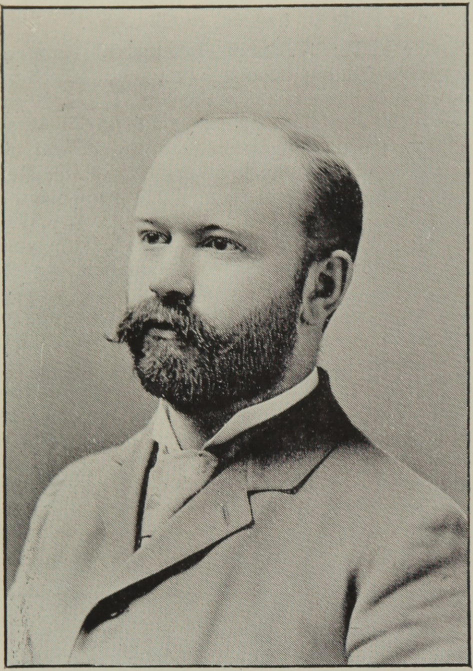
Dr. Clagett worked on his father's farm summers, attending the common schools during the winter sessions, until he was twenty-two years of of age, when his health failed and he was confined to the house for two or three years. He began to read medicine about the year 1846, under Dr. Samuel Huston, of Towanda, Pa., a native of New Hampshire; attended a course of lectures in New York city, 1853. He commenced the practice of medicine in 1854, at Standing Stone, Pa., on the eastern bank of the Susquehanna river, nine miles below Towanda. About that time he joined the Bradford County (Pa.) Medical Society, and has since continued his membership. In 1874 Dr. Clagett was graduated M. D., from the Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati.



WILLIAM LEONARD CLAGETT.

Married, in 1853, Miss Almira, daughter of Lewis Barton, a descendent of Dr. Barton; she died in September, 1892, leaving three children: Sarah Ophelia and Mary Olivia, twins, the last named deceased; and one son, Thomas Clagett.

HEROLD, Justin, New York city, born January 14, 1861, in New York city, is the son of Hieronimus and Mary Anna (Radle) Herold, natives of Germany and Alsace-Loraine, respectively. He was educated in St. Nichols Parish school, New York city, St. Vincent's College, Westmoreland county, Pa., and at Manhattan College, New York city, graduating from the latter, with the degree of M. A., in 1877, and receiving from the same institution the honorary degree of A. M. in 1887. He began to study medicine in 1878, at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, under E. J. Messemer, M. D., attending three winter and three spring sessions of lectures, and graduating March 10, 1882. He was house physician and surgeon to St. Vincent's Hospital, New York city, from October, 1882, to April 1, 1884, and on the latter date commenced the private practice of medicine in the same city. He was assistant to the late Prof. James L. Little, in the New York Post-Graduate school, 1883–'84. He was appointed examiner in lunacy, by Judge McAdam, in 1888. Previous to commencing his medical studies, he attended two courses at the New York College of Pharmacy.



JUSTIN HEROLD.

Dr. Herold is a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York; of the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Society; and the New York County Medical Association. He was appointed coroner's physician for New York city and county, 1885–'87, being the youngest deputy coroner ever appointed in that city. In this position he officiated in about twelve thousand cases, among them the sudden death of Wm. H. Vanderbilt; performed twenty-two hundred autopsies; and has been called as expert witness in some of the most noted murder trials of the nineteenth century. The recent Meyer poisoning case, in both trials, the "Frenchy" case, Francois stangulation case, Reich murder case, and has been on the witness stand about two hundred and twenty-five times. He has given special attention to legal medicine, and has been summoned in many accident and homicide cases, to give expert testimony. He speaks the German language fluently.

Dr. Herold is the author of articles on "Congenital Induration of Sterno-Mastoid Muscle," "Suicide," "Instinct and Reason," and "Tables and Notes on Human Anatomy," published by Lasker of Philadelphia.

Married, March 2, 1886, Miss Adele Frey, of New York city. They have one child, Elsie Herold.

WORDEN, Hiram Kellogg, Westmoreland, N. Y., born March 21, 1850, near Clinton, N. Y., is the son of John S. and Sally (Howe) Worden, grandson of Green Worden, who removed from Rutland, Vt., to the town of Kirkland, N. Y., and served in the War of 1812.

Dr. Worden, by his own exertions and without financial aid, obtained an education at the Clinton Liberal Institute, and the Whitestown Seminary, N. Y.; began to read medicine in 1871, at Whitestown, under the direction of Charles E. Smith, M. D., of that place; attended one course of lectures each at the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, and the Albany Medical College, receiving his degree from the latter institution December 22, 1874. He then practised medicine at Whitestown until April 10, 1876, when he removed to Westmoreland. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Oneida; of Hampton Lodge, F. & A. M.; of Fort Stanwix Chapter, R. A. M., and of Rome Commandery, No. 45, Knights Templar. Dr. Worden

HIRAM KELLOGG WORDEN.

has been health officer of Westmoreland since 1886.

Married, December 21, 1881, Miss Emma E. Halleck, of Westmoreland, N. Y. Their children are: Jessie Sylvia, and John Halleck Worden.

JASPER J. BLAND.

BLAND, Jasper J., New Orleans, La., son of William and Selena (Cater) Bland, was born April 19, 1850, at Deasonville, Miss. His preliminary education was obtained in the public schools of Rankin county, Miss., and at Cooper Institute, Miss., after which he taught in the public schools, at Pelahatchie, Miss., in 1874, and in 1875 commenced the study of medicine with Dr. F. L. Gipsom, at the latter named place. In 1875–'76 he attended a course of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Louisiana; in 1878 entered the Medical Department, University of Tennessee, from which he was graduated in 1878, delivering the valedictory for the class. In June, 1878, he located in practice at Pickens, Miss., where he remained until the fall of 1881, then again entered the Medical Department of the University of Lousiana, and was graduated in the class of 1881–'82. He then practised his profession in Houma, La., ten years, and in 1891 removed to New Orleans, La., his present residence.

Dr. Bland is a member of the Louisiana State Medical Society, and represented that society at the annual meeting of the American Medical Association, of which he is also a member, at Newport, R. I., 1889, and at Nashville, Tenn., 1891.

Among his many published medical papers are: "Malarial Hæmaturia, with a Case," *Southern Practitioner*; "Stricture of the Urethra in the Female," *Daniels's Medical Journal*; "Brown-Sequard's Elixir of Life, with Comments on Microscopical Examination of Same," *New Orleans Picayune*; "Abscess of the Liver: Two Cases, with Removes," *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*.

Dr. Bland was president of the school board of Terrebonne Parish, while at Houma, La., and endeavored to impress upon the minds of the people the importance of instruction in anatomy, physiology, and hygiene in the public schools. He is a Master Mason and a Knight of Pythias.

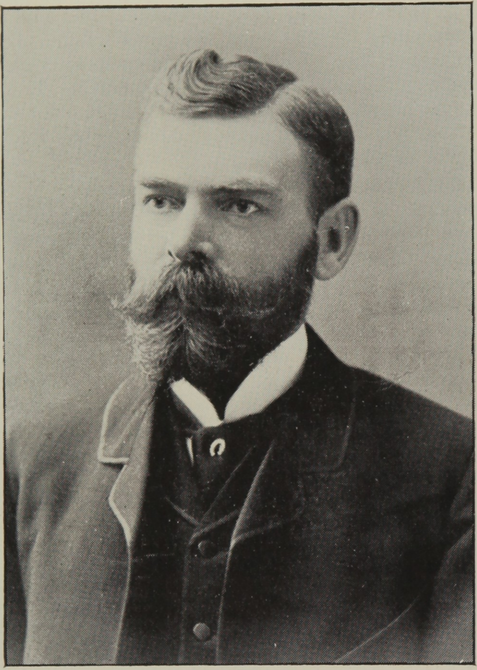
Married, March 17, 1891, Miss Agnes E. Edwards, of New Orleans, La.

CRAMER, William, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., son of George and Cordelia Ross (Jones) Cramer, born June 1, 1860, at Poughkeepsie, prepared for college at Bishop's Preparatory school, Poughkeepsie, and was graduated from Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., A. B., 1879, and received the degree of A. M., from the same institution, in 1882; commenced the study of medicine in July, 1879, at Poughkeepsie, under the preceptorship of N. M. Carter, M. D., and J. G. Porteous, M. D., of that place, and C. H. Wilkin, of New York city; attended three courses of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, from which he was graduated in 1883. He began to practice medicine immediately following graduation, in Poughkeepsie.

WILLIAM CRAMER.

Dr. Cramer is a member and one of the founders of the New York State Medical Association; member of Dutchess County Medical Society, of which he was secretary, 1884–'91; was city physician of Poughkeepsie, 1889–'91; and visiting physician and surgeon to the city almshouse, 1889–'91. He is a member of the Delta Phi Society, of New York; of the Royal Society of Good Fellows; and of the Order of Chosen Friends. Unmarried.

JONES, John Harris, Wilkes Barre, Pa., son of James and Elizabeth (Harris) Jones, grandson of Richard Jones, was born May 20, 1851, at Rhandirmwyn, Carmarthenshire, South Wales. He was educated in the National and British public schools and the Welsh Collegiate Institute, Llandovery, from which place he went to Scotland and passed the preliminary examination in general literature, in accordance with the regulations of the General Medical Council, and became a registered medical student. Immediately after this he was apprenticed to Dr. Pearson Hughes, of Llandovery. After the expiration of his apprenticeship he repaired to Glasgow, where he attended four winter and two summer sessions of lectures at Anderson's College and the university of that city. He received the diplomas of L. R. C. P. Edinburgh, and L. F. P. S. Glasgow, in 1873.



JOHN HARRIS JONES.

Dr. Jones came to the United States very shortly after qualifying as a practitioner of medicine, and settled in Wilkes Barre, and remained there until the spring of 1876, when he moved to the adjoining town of Plymouth. He remained there until the autumn of 1884, and then, being obliged to relinquish work on account of ill health, returned to his native country and spent a year in travel and observation, accompanied by his wife, and attended short courses of lectures in Edinburgh and London. Returned to Wilkes Barre near the close of 1885, but went to Britain in 1889, and started practice in Swansea, South Wales, remaining one year, and then returned again to Wilkes Barre in the spring of 1891. Early in 1893 he again crossed the Atlantic and took short post-graduate courses in Edinburgh, London, and Brussels, and graduated at the University of Brussels as Doctor of Medicine and Doctor of Surgery. While at Anderson's college Dr. Jones was prosector of anatomy to Prof. George Buchanan, for whom he dissected every part of the body for class demonstration.

Dr. Jones is a member of Luzerne County Medical Society; British Medical Association; Brussels Medical Graduates' Association; and honorary member of Anderson's College Medical Society, Glasgow. His medical writings include "Remarks upon Therapeutics," *New York Medical Journal* and *Braithwaite's Retrospect*, 1886; "Summer Diarrhœas of Children," *New York Medical Journal*, 1888; "Report of Cases (surgical and medical), including a Case of Extra-Uterine Pregnancy, successfully treated by Electricity and Laparotomy, and a Pyonephrosis cured by Nephrotomy," *Lancet*, London, 1887; "Rhythmic Contractions of the Pregnant Uterus," *ibid.*, 1888, etc.

Married, in 1875, Miss Kate Griffith, of Wilkes Barre.

KAUFFMAN, Jacob S., Blue Island, Ill., son of Jacob and Ann Eliza (Snyder) Kauffman, grandson of Rudolph Kauffman, was born February 16, 1853, at Jordan, Ill. His preliminary education was obtained in the public and high schools of Sterling, Ill. Commenced the study of medicine in 1872, at Sterling, with Dr. J. P. Anthony, of that place; attended three winter courses of lectures at Rush Medical College, and was graduated in February, 1875. He was physician to Cook County Hospital, Chicago, 1875–'77, and has been

JACOB S. KAUFFMAN.

engaged in general practice in Blue Island since February of the latter year.

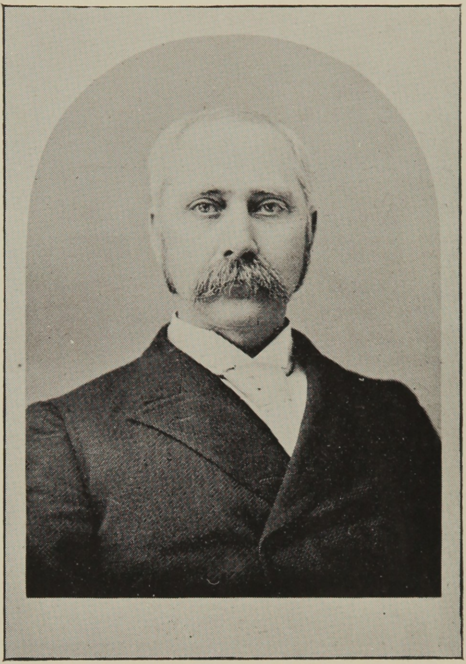
Dr. Kauffman is a member of the American Medical Association; National Association of Railway Surgeons; Illinois State Medical Society; Chicago Medical Society; and of the International Medical Congress. He is local surgeon for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Chicago & Grand Trunk, Chicago & Northern Pacific, and Illinois Central railways. He is a member of the board of health of Blue Island, and of the orders of Masons, Blue Lodge and Chapter, Royal Arcanum, Royal League, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Independent Order of Forresters. He is also medical examiner for the above named orders.

Dr. Kauffman married Miss Florence Robinson, of Blue Island, September 9, 1880. They have three children: Benjamin Ballard, deceased, Jesse, and Lois Kauffman.

CARTER, James Madison Gore, Waukegan, Ill., son of Rev. William Barton and Mary Ann (Deans) Carter, grandson of Rix Carter, was born April 15, 1843, in Johnson county, Ill. His preliminary education was obtained in the Illinois State Normal School, and St. John's College, from which he received the degree of Ph. B. in 1874, and A. B. in 1877. He enlisted as a private in Company K, Sixtieth Regiment, Illinois Infantry, in October, 1861, and served until May, 1865. He marched with General Grant to Chattanooga, Tenn., thence with General Sherman to Atlanta and the sea. He was captured on the march from Savannah north, and was taken to Libby prison, where he was paroled the day that Fredericksburg was taken. During the last nine months he served as orderly at brigade headquarters, and frequently carried orders under fire on the front battle line. After leaving the army he taught school to pay his way through college and received a state teacher's diploma from the superintendent of public schools of Illinois, 1872. He was principal of the High school, Shawneetown, Ill., 1869–'72, and of the Little Rock Grammar and High schools, 1872–'74. He commenced the study of medicine in Chicago, Ill., and continued for three years under the instruction of Prof. J. S. Jewell, A. M., M. D., of that city, before entering the Chicago Medical College. He attended two courses of medical lectures at the latter institution, and was graduated in 1880. He commenced the practice of medicine the same year at Grayville, Ill.; continued there until May, 1883, and since that date has been located at Waukegan, Ill.

After having pursued special studies at McKendee College, Lebanon, Ill., he received, in 1881, the degree of A. M., and in 1887 the degree of Ph. D.; also the degree of Sc. D., from Lake Forest University, Lake Forest, Ill., in 1887.

Dr. Carter is a member of the Lake County Medical Society; Chicago Medical Society; Illinois State Medical Society; American Medical Association; American Academy of Sciences; Chicago Academy of Sciences; American Association for the Advancement of Science; and the American Academy of Social and Political Science. He is professor of preventive and clinical medicine and was lately professor of pathology and hygiene in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago. He was a member of the Ninth International Medical Congress, 1887, at Washington, D. C., and vice-president of section on materia medica. He was chairman of the section of practical medicine, Illinois State Medical Society, 1890, of etiology and state medicine, 1892, and of the committee on medical legislation, 1892–'93. He was for two years observer for the Illinois State Signal Service, during which time he observed the meteorological influences upon disease near the lake; also made researches into the etiology of catarrhal diseases, and the influence of the climate of the lake region in this relation. He has contributed to medical literature a work on the "Medical Botany of Illinois," 1884; "Outlines of Medical Botany of the United States," 1888; and many papers before medical societies. He was one of the first to urge the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a member, to adopt individual cups at communion service, to prevent the communication of contagious diseases.

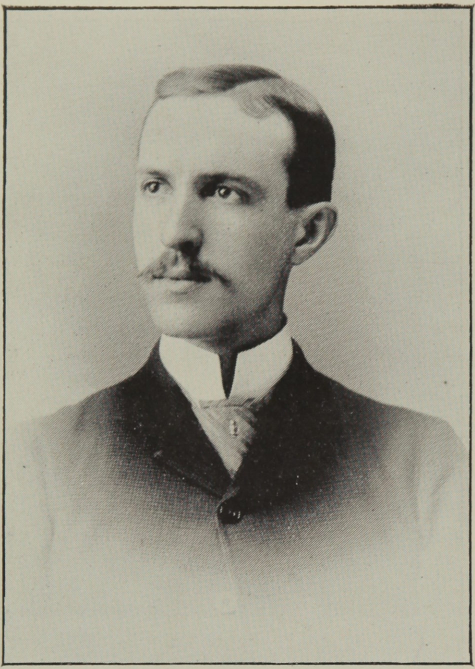


JAMES MADISON GORE CARTER.

Dr. Carter has been a member of the board of education of Waukegan for several years; and president of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Married, first, in 1873, Miss Eunice R. Northrop, of Fairfield, Vt., who died in June, 1887, leaving three children: Florence Emeline, Helen Mary, and William Northrop Carter. He married, second, in 1890, Mrs. Emogene P. Earle, of Chicago, Ill.

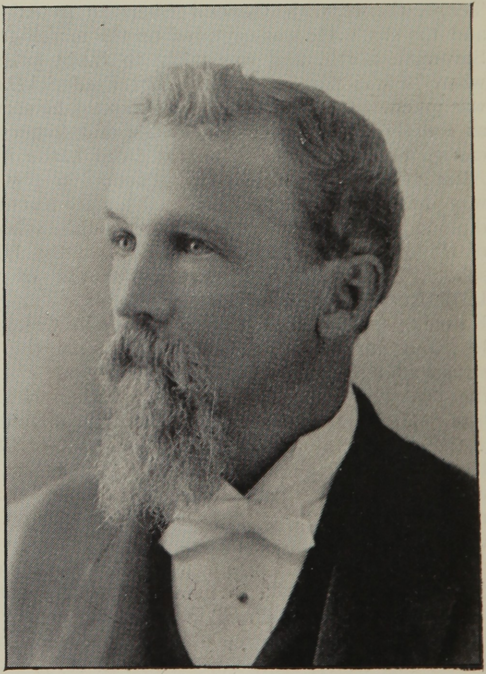
KRAUSS, William Christopher, of Buffalo, N. Y., son of Andrew and Magdalen (Foot) Krauss, was born October 15, 1863, in Attica, N. Y. He was graduated from Attica Union school in 1880, and from Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., in 1884, with the degree of B. S., the winner of prizes and special honors, and an extra two years' certificate in the medical preparatory course for extra work done especially under Dr. Burt G. Wilder on the anatomy and histology of the nervous system. He commenced the study of medicine in 1884, attending two courses of lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and was graduated M. D. in 1886, with honors; he then entered the University of Berlin, Germany, and was graduated *magna cum laude* in 1888. He also attended lectures in Munich, London, and Paris. Dr. Krauss began to practice medicine in October, 1889, in Buffalo, N. Y., making a specialty of mental and nervous diseases, where he has resided since that time. He is neurologist to the Erie County Hospital, and is connected with several other Buffalo hospitals as neurologist and pathologist. He is a member of the American Neurological Association; Medical Society of the State of New York; Medical Society of the County of Erie; Buffalo Academy of Medicine, secretary in 1892–'94; Medical Association of Central and Western New York; fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society, London, Engand; member of the American Microscopical Society; Buffalo Microscopical Society, of which he was president in 1893; Buffalo Medical Club; and Buffalo Liberal Club.


WILLIAM CHRISTOPHER KRAUSS.

Dr. Krauss has been professor of pathology, Medical Department of Niagara University, since 1890; non-resident lecturer at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., 1890; associate editor of the *Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal* since 1889; of the *Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases*, New York, since 1890; of the *Neurologisches Centralblatt*, Berlin, Germany, since 1891; and of the *Revue Internationale de Bibliographie Medicale*, Paris, France, since 1891. He has contributed largely to these journals, also to the Wilder Quarter Century Book, *New York Medical Journal*, and others. Dr. Krauss has made original researches in the pathology of diphtheritic paralysis, muscular atrophies, preservation of brains, and cerebella disease, and has devised a neuro-topographical bust, an improved tape measure, a new urethral electrode, a pedo-dynamometer, and a neurological percussion hammer.

Dr. Krauss married, September 4, 1890, Miss Clara Krieger, of Salamanca, N. Y. They have one child, Magdalen Krauss.

HUGGINS, Jacob, Newbern, Ala., son of Jacob and Ann Isler (Bryan) Huggins, grandson of Jacob Huggins, was born July 13, 1836, near Newbern, Ala. He received a common school education at Newbern, and took a classical course of instruction at Mt. Moriah Academy, Sumter county, Ala. He commenced the study of medicine in 1857, at Newbern, under Dr. Jno. F. Reynolds of that place, and later with Drs. T. G. Thomas and W. R. Donagle, in New York. He attended two regular courses of medical lectures at Jefferson Medical College and the University of Pennsylvania, Medical Department, and one private course under Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, and was graduated in 1860 from the University of Pennsylvania. His entire life has been spent at Newbern, where he commenced the practice of medicine in 1865. He is vice-president of Hale County (Ala.) Medical Society; health officer of Hale county;


JACOB HUGGINS.

member and senior counsellor of the Medical Association of the State of Alabama, junior vice-president in 1891, and senior vice-president in 1892.

Dr. Huggins is a Democrat in politics, and has served as chairman of the county convention of the Democratic party on several occasions. He is trustee of the Canebrake Agricultural Experiment Station, Uniontown, Ala., and trustee of Marion Female College, Marion, Ala. He served three years as surgeon in the Confederate States army.

A paper of his on "A Case of Precocious Development in a Negro Child," and one on "Club-Foot and other Deformities in the Negro Race," were published in the *Virginia Medical Monthly*, Richmond, Va., about 1873. He also published an article on "Two cases of Traumatic Tetanus successfully treated with Fl. Ext. Gelseminum," *Medical and Surgical Age of Alabama*, 1891. He is a member of the Masonic order, and of the Knights of Pythias.

Married, in 1866, Miss Ann J. Christian, who died February 2, 1892, leaving no children.

MACKIE, William, Milwaukee, Wis., son of William and Elizabeth (Paul) Mackie, was born June 29, 1855, at Fyrie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. He received his early education at the school of his native parish and the grammar school of Keith. At the age of fifteen he entered the arts curriculum in the University of Aberdeen, and received the degree of M. A. in 1875. In the spring of the same year he entered the Medical Department (Marischall College) of the same university, and graduated as M. B., and M. C., in 1879, receiving the degree of M. D. in 1881, after being engaged in active practice for two years, as required by this university. In the Royal Infirmary and Medical Dispensary he received his clinical training. In the former his preceptors were Profs. William Pirrie and Smith-Shand, Drs. Alexander Ogston, Ogilvie-Will, Robert Beveridge, Augus Fraser, Robert Rattary, and A. Davidson, and in the latter, Dr. P. Blakie Smith and R. Garden.

In 1879 he was appointed assistant house surgeon to Stockport Infirmary, Manchester, England, and there remained until 1881 when he located in Milwaukee. In 1883 he was appointed surgeon to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway; was one of the attending surgeons to St. Mary's Hospital in 1884–'85; became assistant surgeon to the Milwaukee Hospital in 1884, and was there associated with Dr. N. Senn in his surgical and experimental work until 1891, when, on Dr. Senn's removal to Chicago, he succeeded him as chief-of-the-staff of the Milwaukee Hospital, which position he continues to hold.

Dr. Mackie has been consulting surgeon to the Milwaukee County Hospital since 1887, and to the Hospital for the Insane since 1891; was president of the Brainard Medical Society and vice-president of Wisconsin State Medical in 1889; is a member of the foregoing societies; of the British Medical Association; American Medical Association; National Association of Railway Surgeons; and the Milwaukee Medical Society.

His chief medical papers are,—"Gun-shot Wound of Abdomen: Perforation Diagnosticated by Rectal Insufflation of Hydrogen Gas," *Medical News*, June 9, 1888; "Healing of Aseptic Bone Cavities by Implantation of Decalcified Bone," *ibid.*, August 30, 1890; "Renal Neoplasms," *ibid.*, August 5, 1893; "Fractures of the Patella," *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, August 12, 1893; "Tuberculosis of Knee: Pathology and Symptoms," Transactions of Wisconsin State Medical Society, 1894.

WILLIAM MACKIE.

Dr. Mackie married, in 1881, Miss Isabella Mitchell, a niece of the late Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee. They have one son, Mitchell Mackie.

BALDWIN, James Fairchild, Columbus, Ohio, son of Cyrus H. and Mary P. (Fairchild) Baldwin, was born February 12, 1850, at Orangeville, N. Y. He was educated at Oberlin College, A. B. in 1870, and A. M. in 1874; commenced the study of medicine in 1871, at Dayton, Ohio, under Dr. J. C. Reeve; attended two courses of medical lectures at Jefferson Medical College, and was graduated March 11, 1874. He was then professor of anatomy in Columbus Medical College until 1882; has been chancellor of, and professor of surgical gynecology in, the Ohio Medical University since 1892; gynecologist to the Protestant Hospital since 1892; and editor of the *Columbus Medical Journal* since 1876. Dr. Baldwin is a member of the Columbus Academy of Medicine; member and, in 1892, president of Central Ohio Medical Society; and a member of the Ohio State Medical Society, of which he was secretary, 1878–'82. Dr. Baldwin gives particular attention to the department of gynecology, and made the first Porro operation in Ohio, mother and child both survived, *Philadelphia Medical News*, August 9,

1890. He was also the first to resort to continued intubation for the cure of laryngeal papilloma, *Columbus Medical Journal*, March, 1890. He received the $100 prize (Faculty) for his graduation thesis on "The Relation of Ozone to Disease," published in the *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, October, 1874; and has also written numerous other papers published from time to time in the *Columbus Medical Journal*, in the Transactions of the Ohio State Medical Society, and elsewhere.

JAMES FAIRCHILD BALDWIN.

Married, first, in 1874, Miss Fidelia Finch; married, second, in 1889, Miss Ida Strickler. His children are: Austin Guy, Fredrika Hull, Hugh Allen, Helen Fairchild, Alice, and Josephine.

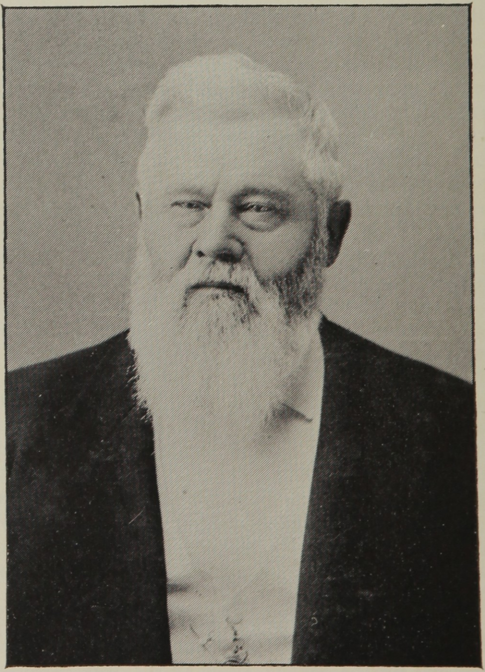
KINYOUN, John Hendricks, Centre View, Mo., born October 4, 1825, in Rowan, now Davie, county, Mo., is the son of James Kinyoun, born February 4, 1804, in North Carolina, where he lived until his death in 1857. His paternal grandfather was born in England, near London, in 1756, came to America in 1777, landing at Norfolk, Va. He enlisted as a private soldier under General George Washington, was afterward promoted to assistant paymaster, and after the close of the Revolution, settled in North Carolina.

John H. Kinyoun spent his youth on his father's farm, attending school during the winter seasons. At the age of twenty he entered the Jonesville Academy, under William L. Van Easton, remaining five months; took a two years' preparatory course at Mocksville Academy, and then matriculated in the Wake Forest College, N. C., where he continued one year. Not liking the course of instruction at this institution, he changed to the Columbian College, Washington, D. C., and after one year there, entered Union College, the state university of New York, Schenectady, and was graduated with honors.

Returning to North Carolina, he taught school for six years, meanwhile attending the law school of Chief Justice Pearson, of the supreme court of North Carolina, and was admitted to the bar. Not liking the profession of law, he abandoned it and commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Valentine Mott, professor of surgery in the University of the City of New York, and was graduated with honors from this university in 1859.

Dr. Kinyoun again returned to North Carolina and commenced the practice of medicine. In 1861 he entered the Confederate service, as captain of a company; passed through thirteen regular battles; was appointed surgeon, and served in that capacity until the close of the war. After the close of the war, Dr. Kinyoun returned to North Carolina, where he was engaged in farming and the practice of medicine for two years, and then removed to Centre View, Mo. He is a member of the John Hoden Medical Society; of the Missouri State Medical Association; of the American Public Health Association; and is president of the board of regents of the State Normal School at Warrensburg, Mo.

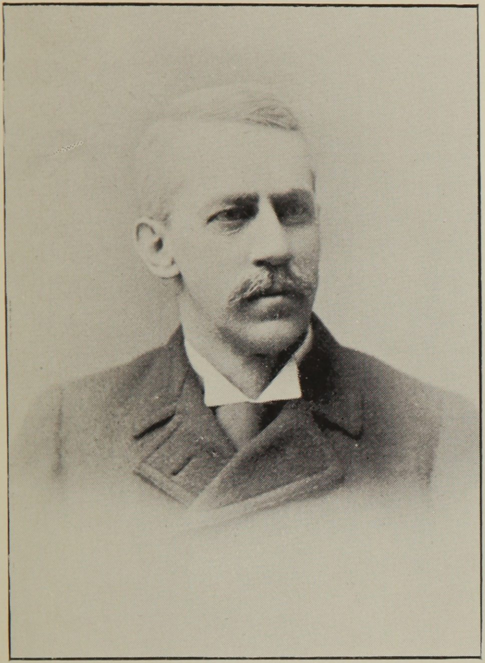
Married, December 18, 1856, Miss Bettie A., daughter of Joseph J. Conrad, of Forsyth county, N. C.; she died March 27, 1872, leaving five children: Joseph J. Kinyoun, M. D., past assistant surgeon, United States Marine Hospital Service, and bacteriologist to the same; Lula A.; Flora R.; Estella K.; and John C., who died at age of eighteen months. Dr. Kinyoun married,



JOHN HENDRICKS KINYOUN.

second, in 1879, Mrs. Martha Hammonds, of Johnson county, Mo.

McGUIRE, William P., Winchester, Va., son of Dr. Hugh H. and Ann E. (Moss) McGuire, grandson of Edward McGuire, and a brother of Dr. Hunter H. McGuire, of Richmond, Va., was born July 19, 1845, at Winchester, Va. He was a student at the Winchester Academy, and at the Glenwood Academy, Albemarle county, Va.; served as a private in Chew's Battery, Confederate States army, from July, 1863, to the surrender at Appomattox in 1865. Commenced the study of medicine in 1865, under the guidance of his father, Dr. Hugh H. McGuire, at Winchester; attended two courses of lectures at the Medical College of Virginia, Richmond; was graduated therefrom in March, 1867, and has practised medicine continuously in Winchester since that year.



WILLIAM P. MCGUIRE.

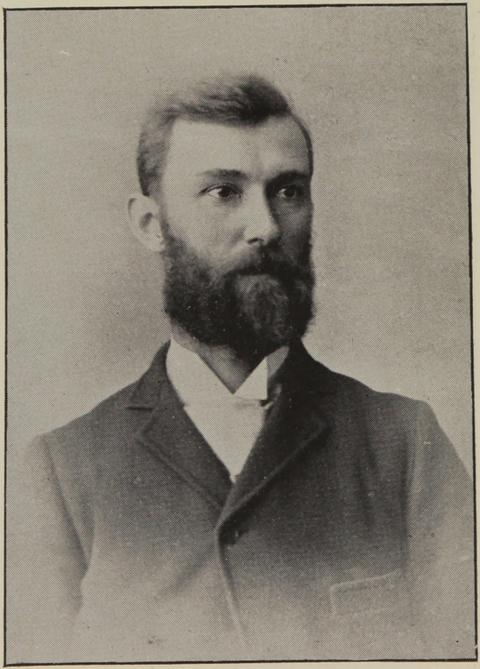
Dr. McGuire is a member of the Medical Society of Virginia, vice-president in 1878–'79, and 1892, president in 1894; member of the American Medical Association; member of the medical examining board of Virginia since 1885; member of the board of visitors to the Medical College of Virginia since 1885; and a director in the Union Bank, of Winchester, since 1889.

Married, in June, 1871, Miss Nannie Holmes Tucker, daughter of the Hon. J. Randolph Tucker. Their children are: Laura, Hunter, Lela, Randolph, Evy, and Willie McGuire.

MARCH, John Bartley, of Berwick, Kings county, N. S., son of Rev. Stephen and Anna Elizabeth (Keating) March, of Bridgewater, N. S., and grandson of John and Ann (Flower) March, of London, Eng., was born October 6, 1859, at St. George, New Brunswick. He was educated at Bridgewater High school, the Normal school of Truro, and at Acadia University, Wolfville, N. S. Commenced the study of medicine in 1881, at Bridgewater, N. S., under James S. Calder, M. D.; attended three courses of lectures (of nine months each) at the Department of Medicine and Surgery at the University of Michigan, U. S., from which he was graduated in 1885. In 1884 he took a special course, with diploma, in electro-therapeutics at the same institution. He is also a fellow of this university.

Dr. March commenced the practice of medicine in July, 1885, at Ritcey's Cove, N. S., remaining there until January, 1887; he was then located at Bridgewater until May, 1891, and since the latter date at Berwick. He is a member of Kings County Medical Society; of the Nova Scotia Medical Society; is medical examiner for several life insurance companies, and in 1891 received the appointment of coroner for the county of Kings, which position he still holds; member of the Baptist church, and in 1890 was ordained a deacon.

Dr. March gives special attention to diseases of women. During his first year of practice he was called upon to treat a very critical case of empyema, of which the remarkable feature, notwithstanding the long duration and extent of the disease, was the final recovery, with the entire absence of lung tissue on the right side. Dr. March has performed several major and numerous minor surgical operations; has amputated at all the surgical regions ot both the upper and lower extremities; has successfully performed exsections, and has had many interesting obstetric cases. He is an enthusiastic lover of his profession.

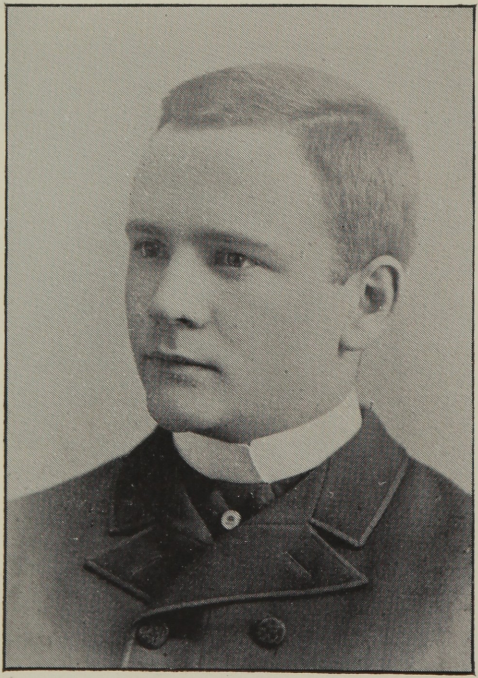


JOHN BARTLEY MARCH.

Married, October 6, 1885, Miss Ida L., daughter of the late Joseph Whitford, of Bridgewater, N. S. They have four children: Arthur Cyril, John Harold, Beryl Burdette, and Grace Erminie.

BRUSO, C. Frank, Buffalo, N. Y., son of Octave and Charlotte (Pierce) Bruso, grandson of Clark Pierce, was born May 11, 1866, at Buffalo, N. Y. He was educated in the Grammar and High schools of Buffalo; commenced the study of medicine in 1883, under Dr. Lewis P. Dayton, ex-mayor of Buffalo, and Dr. John Parmenter, of Buffalo; attended three courses of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, from which he was graduated, with highest honors, March 1, 1887, and has practised his profession in Buffalo since that date.

Dr. Bruso is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Erie; of the Young Men's Christian Association, Railroad Department; of the National Association of Railway Surgeons; of St. Andrew's Brotherhood; of the New York Association of Railway Surgeons; is surgeon to the West Shore Railroad, Buffalo Division; was house surgeon to Fitch Accident Hospital, 1886–'87; physician to Erie County Hospital, 1885–'87; and to Erie County Penitentiary, 1887. He is a member of the orders of Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Patriarchs Militant; Knights of Pythias; Improved Order of Red Men; and is examining surgeon for several secret societies. Dr. Bruso is the author of a "History of Obstetrics."



C. FRANK BRUSO.

Married, January 28, 1890, Miss Katherine, daughter of Jno. C. and Katherine Hanbach, of Buffalo, N. Y. Their two children are: Edward Hanbach, and Katherine Bruso who died August 30, 1894.

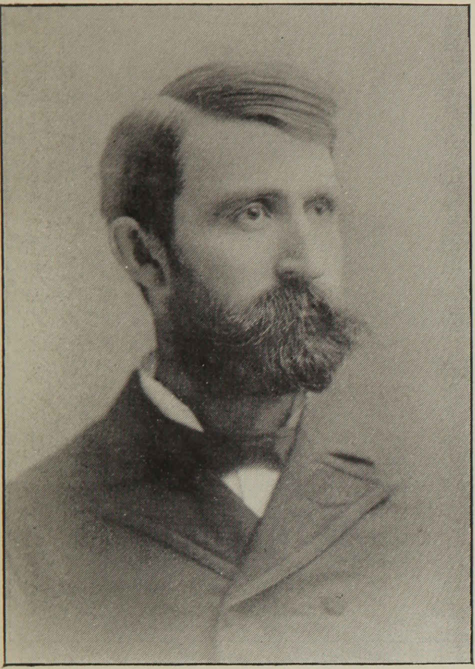
SMITH, Asahel Wilkes, Richmond, Ky., son of James and Mary (Lang) Smith, grandson of John Smith, of Kentucky, was born in Champaign county, Ohio, September 12, 1844. Commenced the study of medicine in 1871, under Dr. Burgess, of New York; received the degree of D. D. S. from Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, Philadelphia, in 1872; attended three courses of medical lectures at the Hospital College of Medicine, Louisville, Ky., and was graduated M. D. June 5, 1885. He commenced the practice of medicine at Richmond, Ky., in 1885; was editor of the dental department of *Medical Progress* in 1888 and 1889; lecturer on oral surgery and therapeutics in the Hospital Medical College, 1887; professor of physiology in the Central University of Kentucky from 1881 to the present time; president of the Louisville College of Dentistry, 1888–'91; president of the Richmond board of health since 1891; member and ex-president of the Kentucky State Dental Association; member and vice-president of the Practitioners' Club, Richmond; member of the Kentucky State Medical Society; American Medical Association; American Dental Association; Southern Dental Association; and ex-president of the Century Club.

ASAHEL WILKES SMITH.

Dr. Smith has given particular attention to oral surgery, and to diseases of the throat and nose; performed four operations for cleft palate in 1889, and has devised an inter-dental splint needle for this operation; has also operated for fracture of inferior maxilla, 1890, and removed tumor in antrum of Highmore, 1891.

Married, November 8, 1881, Bertha O'Donell Cecil Miller, of Louisville. They have two children: Elliott Poe, and Bertha Evelyn Byrd Smith.

BARTLETT, Rufus Henry, Chicago, Ill., son of Jonas and Amanda (Cryder) Bartlett, was born May 20, 1855, at Morris, Ill. His preparatory education was obtained at the Morris Classical Institute, and at Rock River Seminary, Mount Morris, Ill. He commenced the study of medicine in 1873, at Chicago, under Drs. C. M. Whiting and C. M. Fitch; attended three full courses of lectures at Rush Medical College, and was graduated in February, 1879. In May of the same year he began the practice of medicine at Chicago, where he still resides.



RUFUS HENRY BARTLETT.

He served three years, 1875–'78, in the First Regiment Illinois National Guard, first as private, then promoted to lieutenant, and is ex-secretary of the board of officers of that regiment. He is president of the American Health University; member of the Chicago Medical Society; Chicago Medico-Legal Society; and Chicago Pathological Society. He is also a member of the Sunset Club; Royal Arcanum; Royal League and Home Circle; National Union, etc. He is medical director of Reserve Fund B. & L. Association, and medical examiner for several life insurance companies. He is a specialist in the treatment of intemperance, and is medical director of an Intemperates' Sanitarium.

Dr. Bartlett married, April 2, 1881, Miss Celia P. Convis, of Chicago. They have three children: Annie May, and Edith and Ethel, twins.

RHU, Auguste, Marion, Ohio, born April 5, 1849, in Seneca county, Ohio, is the son of Conrad and Elizabeth (Detsch) Rhu, grandson of Sidney Rhu, (Roux.) His preliminary education was obtained at the Franklin-street High school, Dayton, O., and at the Notre Dame University, South Bend, Ind. He began to read medicine first in 1860 at Tiffin, O.; also under the direction of Dr. Robert Leper Sweney, of Marion, O., in 1876, and Dr. Jefferson Wilson, of Beaver, Pa., in 1880; attended two courses of lectures at the Western Reserve University, Medical Department, Cleveland, O., and received therefrom the degree of M. D., February 25, 1885; attended one course of lectures at the Chicago Ophthalmic College, and was graduated September 25, 1887; has also taken post-graduate courses in New York city and Chicago.

Dr. Rhu commenced the practice of medicine February 26, 1885, at Marion, O., his only location. He was elected professor of surgical pathology, in the Ohio Medical University, Columbus, O., 1893, but soon resigned to devote himself to private practice. Is surgeon to several railway corporations; surgeon to the Marion Steam Shovel Company, 1893–'95; and president of the United States pension examining board, Marion, O., 1894.

Dr. Rhu is a member of the American Medical Association; of the Ohio State Medical Society, assistant secretary 1892–'93; of the Mississippi Valley Medical Society; of the Northwestern Ohio Medical Association; of the North Central Ohio Medical Association; of the Northeastern Ohio Medical Association; of the Marion County Medical Society, president in 1890; of the National Association of Railway Surgeons; and the American Academy of Railway Surgeons.

AUGUSTE RHU.

Dr. Rhu's literary work includes papers on "Treatment of Tubercular Laryngitis," read before the Marion County Medical Society, May, 1885; "Strangulated Umbilical Hernia; Laparotomy, Recovery," *Western Medical Reporter*, Chicago, Ill., December 5, 1888, (this article was awarded the one hundred dollar prize offered by the *Western Medical Reporter* for that year;) "The Inflammatory Troubles of the Right Iliac Fossa," *American Gynecological Journal*, February, 1892; "Treatment of Surgical Shock," *Fort Wayne Journal of Medical Sciences*, April, 1887; "Treatment of Acute Ædema of the Larynx," *International Medical Magazine*, Philadelphia, 1892; "The After Treatment of Amputation Wounds," Transactions of the Ohio State Medical Society, 1893; "Rupture of the Urinary Bladder with Fracture of the Symphysis Pubes," *International Surgical Journal*, 1892; "The Surgical Consideration of Idiopathic Peritonitis," *Chicago Clinical Review*, June, 1893; "Report of Two Cases of Operation for Movable Kidney, with Recovery," *St. Louis* (Mo.,) *Weekly Review*, January, 1894; and "The Surgical Treatment of Rectal Abscess," read before the Crawford County (O.,) Medical Society, 1895. Dr. Rhu performed the first successful laparotomy in the history of Marion county, O., April 19, 1888; did a successful triple amputation in June, 1889; hysterectomy, with entire removal of tubes and ovaries, for carcinoma uteri, 1891, patient enjoying perfect health in March, 1895; removal of large carcinomatous submaxillary gland, reaching down to and attached to the trachea, March, 1890, successful, patient living 1895; kolpo-cystotomy for removal of large calculus and cystic papilloma of enormous size, October 14, 1893; removal of cataracts; operations for strangulated hernia; appendicitis; nephrorrhaphy, for floating kidneys, two cases; and numerous gynecological surgical operations.

Married, July 8, 1875, Miss Helen Sweetser, eldest daughter of Dr. R. L. Sweney, of Marion, O. They have one child, Herman S. Rhu, a pupil at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Deleware, O., late of Gambier, O., Military Academy.

QUINN, Allen Trimble, Wilmington, Ohio, son of Rev. Isaac Quinn, M. D., and Cynthia Cecil (Witten) Quinn, was born December 16, 1837, on a farm near Hillsboro', Highland county, Ohio. Educated in the common schools until the age of seventeen, he then taught school during the winter months, attending the Ohio University, Athens, spring and summer sessions, from which he was graduated; commenced the study of medicine in 1859, with Dr. C. C. Sams, Hillsboro', Ohio, and later with Dr. W. W. Dawson, of Cincinnati; attended two courses of lectures at the Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati, graduating March 3, 1862. He passed the army medical examining board, Louisville, Ky., March 31, 1862; was appointed acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A., and was assigned to duty with the Army of Ohio, General Buell commanding. Later he was transferred to the Department of the Cumberland, Generals Rosecrans and Thomas commanding, serving until the capture of Atlanta, autumn of 1864. He then resigned, and returning to Ohio, located at Wilmington, in November, 1864, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of medicine.

Dr. Quinn is a member of the Clinton County (Ohio) Medical Society, president in 1884; of the Miami Valley Medical Society, president in 1887; permanent member of the American Medical Association; member of the Ohio State Medical Society; of the National Association of Railway Surgeons; of the Ohio State Association of Railway Surgeons; and of the Baltimore and Ohio Association of Railway Surgeons, vice-president since 1894. He was physician to the Clinton County Infirmary, 1870–'82; pension examining surgeon, 1881–'93; has been a member of the board of health, Wilmington, since 1890; physician to the Clinton County Children's Home since 1883; physician to the Clinton county jail since 1874; surgeon to the Baltimore & Ohio Railway since 1887, and to the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railway since 1886.

ALLEN TRIMBLE QUINN.

Dr. Quinn is a Mason, and a member of the Wilmington Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery, Syrian Temple, and Mystic Shrine, Cincinnati; a member of the Wilmington Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, assistant inspector general of the National Encampment, 1889.

Married, in August, 1869, Miss Mary, daughter of W. B. Fisher, editor of the *Clinton Republican*. They have no children.

SIM, Francis Little, Memphis, Tenn., son of Dr. William and Frances Elizabeth (Jack) Sim, grandson of John Sim, of Aberdeen, Scotland, was born April 29, 1834, at Golconda, Ill.; died November 23, 1894, at Memphis, Tenn. His preparatory education was at Hanover College, Hanover, Ind., which he left, however, at the completion of the junior course; commenced the study of medicine in 1850, at Golconda, under the direction of his father, Dr. William Sim, during the first year, then under the preceptorship of T. G. Richardson, M. D., Louisville, Ky., until graduation. He attended three courses of lectures at the University of Louisville, Medical Department, Louisville, Ky., and was graduated therefrom in 1855; also received the *ad eundem* degree of M. D., from the Pennsylvania Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1857.

Dr. Sim practised medicine at Golconda, Ill., from 1855–'60, when he removed to Memphis, Tenn. He served through the yellow fever epidemics in Memphis, in the years 1868, 1873, 1878, and 1879; through several epidemics of cholera, two of small-pox, two of cerebro-spinal meningitis, and was with Memphis in all her troubles, save the yellow fever epidemic of 1855.

At the beginning of the war he entered the Confederate service as surgeon. A year of hard service, and the exposure incident thereto, developed a grave lung trouble with him, and he was, much against his inclination, though counselled by his superior officers to do so, forced to leave the army.

Dr. Sim was with Prof. T. G. Richardson, and prosected for him, while he was professor of anatomy in the Pennsylvania Medical College. He was one of the founders of the Memphis Hospital Medical College, and for several years ably filled the chair of obstetrics and diseases of children. In 1885 he was transferred to that of principles and practice of medicine, in which he taught with pre-eminent ability. During the last five years of his life he was dean of said college, and the present prosperous condition of this institution, together with its high rank among American medical colleges, is due largely to his labors and popularity.

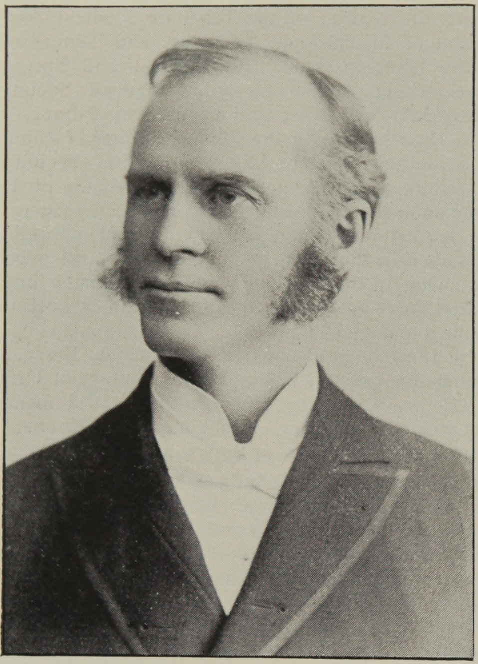
FRANCIS LITTLE SIM.

Dr. Sim was a member of the Association of American Medical Editors, president in 1890; of the Medical Society of the State of Tennessee, president in 1894; of the American Medical Association; of the Nashville Academy of Medicine; of the British Medical Association; of the American Public Health Association; of the Tennessee State Board of Health; of the Tri-State Medical Association of Mississippi, Arkansas, and Tennessee; of the Western Tennessee Medical and Surgical Association; of the Memphis Medical Society; a Royal Arch Mason; and a Knight of Honor.

In 1892 he bought the *Memphis Medical Monthly*, a journal about to be abandoned on account of its failure to pay expenses, and as editor of the same soon placed it on a good financial basis, with the largest circulation of any medical periodical published in the South. His editorials and papers appearing in this journal were often of such intellectual force as to attract the attention of both the medical and secular press.

In 1859 he was married to Mary A. Berry, of Livingston county, Kentucky, a daughter of Uriah G. Berry, a wealthy merchant and land owner. His wife survives him. They had no children.

TIFFANY, Flavel Benjamin, Kansas City, Mo., born April 28, 1846, at Cicero, N. Y., is of Scotch-English parentage, being the son of Ambrose Benjamin and Electra (Shephard) Tiffany, and grandson of Benjamin Tiffany. While he was yet an infant, his parents emigrated, via the Great Lakes, to Rutland, Wis., where the first seven years of his life were spent, the last summer attending the district school. From Rutland the family went to Baraboo, Wis., and the following year, with their household goods in three "prairie schooners," and a few head of cattle and horses, started for the government lands in Minnesota, finally settling on the shores of Rice Lake, being the first family in that settlement. Several other white families joined them during the following summer, and a school was started, which Flavel attended for two terms; but the loss of his mother and financial reverses so interrupted his schooling that he afterward had only a few months of study in different years. At the age of seventeen he enlisted as a recruit in the Fourth Minnesota, Battery B, Light Artillery, serving until the close of the war, then returning to Minnesota. With the bounty money received as a soldier, he entered school at Faribault, Minn., living with the family of Dr. N. M. Bemis, a venerable and able physician. Here he continued in school for three years, doing chores for his board and working during vacations until he received a certificate to teach school. After teaching for two years, he entered the University of Minnesota, meanwhile, in 1869, reading medicine with Dr. Bemis, and later with Dr. Johnson, of Minneapolis, at the same time paying his way by giving private instruction and by manual labor. His health failing, he was obliged to abandon the literary course before its completion. He attended lectures two years at the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, from which he received the degree of M. D., in 1874. Dr. Tiffany practised medicine for a short time at Grand Haven, Mich., and then returned to Minnesota. From there he went to East St. Louis, but only for a short time. In the fall of 1874 he located at Medford, Minn., and in the fall of 1876 was able to gratify his ambition to continue his studies abroad. In London he pursued the study of the diseases of the ear, eye, and throat for nearly a year, and the following year in Paris, Berlin, and Vienna, together with the French and German languages.



FLAVEL BENJAMIN TIFFANY.

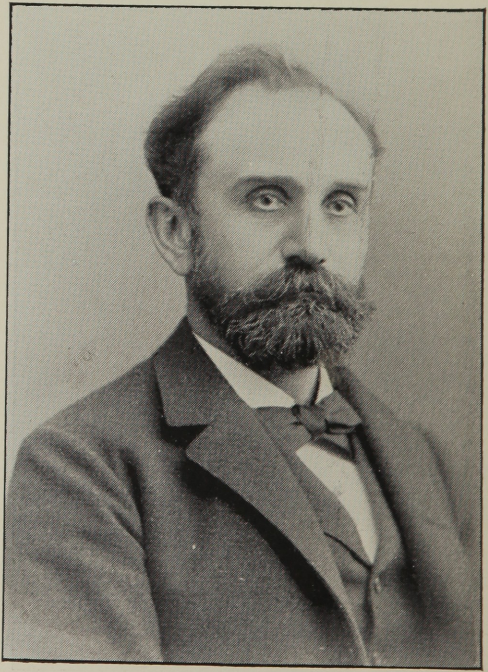
In the fall of 1878 Dr. Tiffany located at Kansas City, limiting his practice to diseases of the eye, ear, and throat. In 1880 he took the initiatory steps in founding the Kansas City University, and was elected to the chair of ophthalmology, otology, and microscopy, which position he held until 1893, when he resigned the branch of microscopy. In the autumn of 1887 he again visited Europe, and spent nearly a year in the several eye and ear clinics with many of the more prominent oculists and aurists of that country. He has contributed many articles to medical literature, among others, "Glaucoma: Its Etiology," "Cataract," "Skin Grafting for Malignancy," and a work on the "Anomalies of Refraction and of the Muscles of the Eye," published in 1893. To Dr. Tiffany is due the priority of speaking of skin grafts as a cure for cancer of the orbits and eyelids, 1881, to which subject he has devoted much original research. He is a member of the American Medical Association; of the International Medical Congress; of the Pan-American Medical Congress; and of the American Society of Microscopists.

Married, in the spring of 1879, Miss Olive E. Fairbanks, of Northboro', Mass., whom he first met in Paris, France, 1877. They have no living children.

GEIGER, Jacob, St. Joseph, Mo., son of Anton and Marie G. (Eberhardt) Geiger, was born July 25, 1848, at Würtemberg, Germany. He came with his parents to the United States in 1856; was educated at Homer Seminary, Homer, Ill., and was graduated from Bryant's Business College, St. Joseph, Mo., in 1866; commenced the study of medicine the same year, at St. Joseph, under the preceptorship of Dr. Galen E. Bishop. He commenced the practice of medicine at St. Joseph in 1868; attended one course of lectures and was graduated from the University of Louisville, Medical Department, Louisville, Ky., in 1872; then returned to his practice at St. Joseph.

Dr. Geiger is a member of the American Medical Association; of the Mississippi Valley Medical Society; of the Missouri Valley Medical Society; of the Northern Kansas Medical Society; of the Western Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists; of the Tri-State Medical Society; of the Missouri State Medical Association; of the St. Louis Medical Society; of the Buchanan County (Mo.) Medical Society; of the Academy of Medicine, St. Joseph; of the District Medical Society of Northwestern Missouri, president in 1894; was president of the board of health of St. Joseph, 1888–'89; member of the city council, 1890–'91; and is a Master Mason.

Dr. Geiger is professor of the principles and practice of surgery, and of clinical surgery in the Ensworth Medical College and Hospital, St. Joseph; and occupies the same chair in the Marion-Sims College of Medicine, St. Louis, Mo., since organization of both colleges. He has contributed freely to medical literature, and is one of the editors and owners of *St. Joseph Medical*



JACOB GEIGER.

Herald. He has confined himself exclusively to surgical work since 1890.

JEFFERSON, Herbert Perry, Lowell, Mass., son of Perry Madison and Caroline Augusta (Walker) Jefferson, grandson of Roswell Jefferson, was born February 13, 1856, at Andover, Mass. He was educated at Phillips Andover Academy and at the Lowell High school; commenced the study of medicine in 1876, in the office of Dr. George H. Pillsbury, Lowell; took a full three years' course at the Medical School of Harvard University, and was graduated therefrom in 1880. Dr. Jefferson entered upon the practice of medicine in partnership with his former preceptor, Dr. George H. Pillsbury, at Lowell, continuing thus from July, 1880, to August, 1885. In 1893, he opened an office in Boston, at 149 Newbury street, in addition to his Lowell practice. He was gynecologist and staff officer to the Lowell Hospital, 1886–'89; gynecologist to St. John's Hospital, 1889–'91; gynecologist to the Woman's Hospital, Lowell, since its foundation by him in 1890; physician to the Edson Orphanage, Lowell, since 1880; a member of the Lowell school board, by unanimous election by both parties, 1884–'86.

HERBERT PERRY JEFFERSON.

Dr. Jefferson gives particular attention to diseases of women, and to abdominal diseases, and has performed all the major operations pertaining to those departments. He was the first, in 1889, to use curettement and uterine drainage for the permanent relief of pyosalpingitis, in the place of removal of the appendages, and his large experience has proven to him that this is the best method in a majority of such cases.

Married, in 1885, Miss Marietta, eldest daughter of Hon. George F. Richardson, Esq., of Lowell. Their children are: Richardson Perry, George Herbert, and Meta Jefferson.

KERR, William H., Falls City, Neb., son of Dr. William Moses and Narcissa (Stanford) Kerr, grandson of Abner Kerr, was born September 2, 1843, at New Castle, Ind. Educated in the High school, New Castle, Cooper's Academy, Dublin, Ind., and a scientific course at the Indiana State University, he began to read medicine in 1859, under the direction of his father, William M. Kerr, M. D., his later preceptors being Prof. Owen Bloomington, Dr. Middleton Goldsmith, Louisville, Ky., and Prof. W. H. Byford, Chicago, Ills. In 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Thirty-sixth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and while nursing a wound attended lectures at the University of Louisville, Medical Department, during the winter of 1861–'62. Again, while still in the army and convalescing from pneumonia, he attended lectures at the Gratiot-Street Medical College (McDowell school), St. Louis, Mo., during the winter of 1862–'63. Returning to his command in the spring of 1863, Dr. Kerr was appointed acting assistant surgeon of the Employed Service, and stationed at Murphysborough, Ky., serving one year and seven months, and receiving an honorable discharge by reason of physical disability.

WILLIAM H. KERR.

Dr. Kerr received the degree of M. D. from the Gratiot-Street Medical College, St. Louis, Mo., in 1863; also from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa, in 1880. He also took a partial post-graduate course at Chicago Policlinic, including a special private course in medical and surgical treatment of diseases peculiar to women under Prof. W. H. Byford, at Chicago.

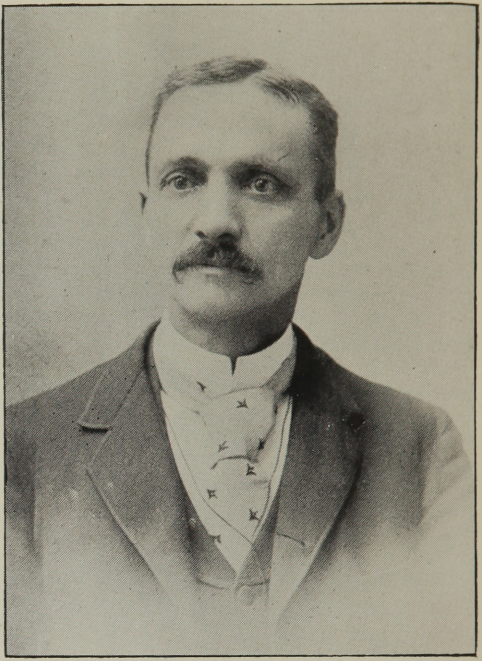
Dr. Kerr was in the private practice of medicine in St. Louis, Mo., 1865–'67; at Louisville, Ind., from 1867–'76; at Storm Lake, Iowa, 1877–'84, and at Falls City, Neb., since the last named year. Is a member of Richardson County Medical Society; of Missouri Valley Medical Society; of the Nebraska State Medical Society; and of the American Medical Association. Dr. Kerr was pension examiner, 1874–'83; surgeon to the Illinois Central Railway, 1872–'83.

Married, February 27, 1867, Miss Rebecca K. Kneedler. Their children are: Charles L. Kerr, M. D., in partnership with his father in the practice of medicine; Ralph H. Kerr, a jeweler; C. Herbert Kerr, pianist; Daisy E., wife of Mr. Edwin King; Grace Oleta, wife of Mr. Alexander Cameron of Omaha, Neb.; and Blanche Kerr.

MOORE, Kingman Porter, Macon, Ga., son of David H. and Susan (Callaway) Moore, grandson of Thomas Jenning Moore, was born May 6, 1844, in Monroe county, Ga. He was preparing for Mercer University at Barnesville Institute, now Gordon Institute, at the beginning of the War of the Rebellion, and entered the Confederate service from that school, in 1860; served four years, but never completed his college course; commenced the study of medicine in 1865, at Barnesville, under the direction of Drs. George M. McDowell and Daniel B. Searcy; attended one course of lectures at the Washington University School of Medicine (now College of Physicians and Surgeons), Baltimore, Md., and one at the Atlanta Medical College, Atlanta, Ga., graduating from the latter institution, in 1868, with first honor, and valedictorian of his class; also took post-graduate courses at the New York Polyclinic in 1886 and 1889, and University of New York, 1886–'87.

Dr. Moore practised medicine at Knoxville, Ga., 1868–'79; at Forsyth until 1883; and has been located at Macon since the latter year. He is a member of the Macon Medical Society, of which he was president in 1886; of the Medical Association of the State of Georgia, annual orator in 1875, vice-president in 1878, treasurer from 1879–'82, president in 1882, and secretary, 1884–'89; member of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association; president of the Middle Georgia Medical Society in 1881; now (1895) a member of the board of directors of the Macon Hospital Association; appointed by the governor a representative from Georgia to the Pan-American Medical Congress in 1893; and has been lecturer on anatomy, physiology, and hygiene at Mercer University, Macon, Ga., since 1891.

Dr. Moore is not a specialist, but gives his chief attention to gynecology, and has performed a number of major operations, including that for vesico-vaginal fistula, uterine fibroids, pyosalpinx, abscess of ovaries, cystic ovaries, appendicitis, removal of ribs, stone in the bladder, etc. To medical literature he has contributed articles on "Bromide of Potassium," "Muriate of Ammonia," "Anæsthesia in Labor," "The Female Urethra, a Source of Trouble Overlooked in Our Gynecological Investigations," President's address, "What Shall Be Done With the Uterus After Abortions," "Large Visico-Vaginal Fistula, With Complete Eversion of Bladder in Vagina and Pregnancy, Four and One-half or Five Months, Operation, Recovery," etc., in the Transactions of the Medical Association of the State of Georgia; "The Battey-Tate Operation, With Report of Twenty-eight Operations," Report before the Macon Medical Society, 1893.



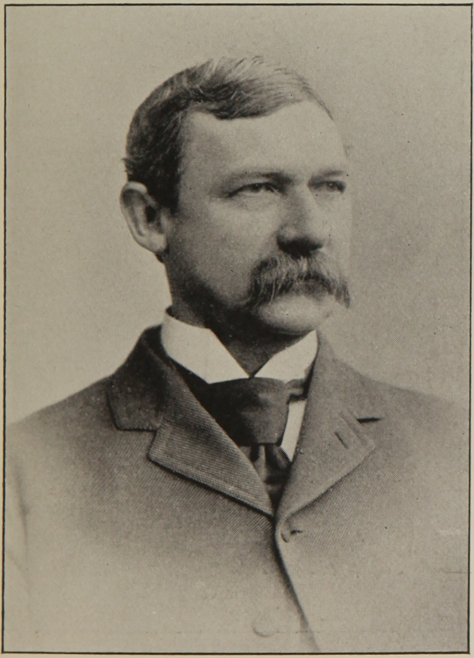
KINGMAN PORTER MOORE.

Married, January 29, 1867, Miss Sallie M. Milner, of Barnesville, Ga. Their five children are: Johnson McDowell Moore, M. D. (Graduated Mercer University, 1888; Atlanta Medical College, 1894; Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1895;); Minnie Lou, wife of Prof. C. W. Steed, Gordon Institute; Attie S.; Colquitt K.; and Marie Susan Moore.

BROWNE, Bennet Bernard, Baltimore, Md., born June 16, 1842, in Queen Anne's county, Md., is the son of Charles Cochrane and Mary Elizabeth (Willson) Browne, grandson of Charles Cochrane Browne and of Dr. Thomas Willson, of Kent county, Md., and great-great-great-grandson of Robert Brooke, B. A., Oxford, 1620, M. A., 1624, president of the council, and acting governor of Maryland, 1652. After a preparatory education at Loyola College, Baltimore, Dr. Browne began the study of medicine, in 1865, at Baltimore, under the preceptorship of Prof. Nathan Ryno Smith, M. D., LL. D.; attended two courses of lectures at the University of Maryland School of Medicine, and was graduated in 1867; also a post-graduate course in medicine at Bay View Asylum, Md., in 1867.

Dr. Browne has practised medicine at Baltimore since graduating in 1867. He is a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland; of the Baltimore Clinical Society, president in 1884–'85; of the Baltimore Obstetrical and Gynecological Society, president in 1892–'93; of the American Gynecological Society; of the Maryland Historical Society; of the Society of Sons of the American Revolution; and of the Society of Colonial Wars, chairman of the gentlemen of the council. He has been professor of diseases of women, Woman's Medical College of Baltimore, since 1882; professor of gynecology, Baltimore Polyclinic and Post-Graduate Medical School, 1885–'86; and has been gynecologist to the Hospital of the Good Samaritan since 1882.

Dr. Browne is the author of articles upon a "Case of Fibroid Tumor of the Uterus, Causing Eclampsia," *American Journal of Obstetrics*, January, 1877; "Report on Obstetrics and Gynecology, including Uterine Thermometry, Retained Placenta, Diagnosis and Treatment of Obstetric Cases by External Examination and Manipulation. Dilation of the Female Urethra, etc.," Transactions of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland, 1880; "Use of the Curette as a Therapeutic Agent in Gynecological Practice," *Obstetric Gazette*, 1882; "Combined Intra-Uterine and Extra-Uterine Pregnancy," Transactions of the American Gynecological Society, Vol. VI., 1882; "The Surgeons of Baltimore and Their Achievements;" "A New Operation for the Reduction of Chronic Inversion of the Uterus," *New York Medical Journal*, November 24, 1883; "Artificial Vesico-Vaginal Fistula for the Examination and Treatment of Ureteral Diseases," *Maryland Medical Journal*, December 2, 1893.



BENNET BERNARD BROWNE.

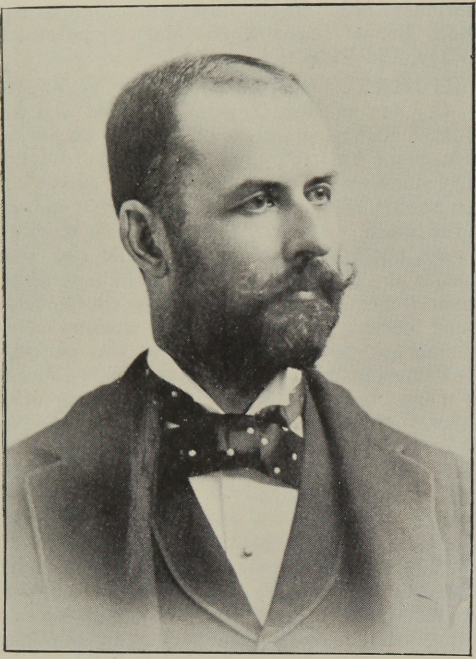
Dr. Browne entered the Confederate Army in May, 1861, serving in Company G, Seventh Virginia Cavalry, during the entire war. This regiment was commanded successively by Ashby, Jones, and Rosser. The brigade to which it was attached was known as the "Laurel Brigade."

Married, in 1872, Miss Jennie Nicholson, of Baltimore, Md. Their children are: Jennie Nicholson, Bennet Barnard, Jr., Mary Nicholson, DeCourcy, and Ethel Browne.

RICHEY, Stephen Olin, Washington, D. C., son of Rev. Francis Hartman and Eliza (Jones) Richey, grandson of John S. Richey, was born April 12, 1849, at Woodstock, Va. His early studies were conducted at home and at a private school, as was the custom in *ante bellum* days in the South. The war interrupted his studies for a time, but after its close he was for one year a student at a classical school. His father's reduced financial means prevented a college course, and he found occupation in teaching a country school, reading law during three years of this period, at his father's instance, but much to his own distaste. In 1872, being beyond the surveillance of his father, he began to read medicine with Dr. Nicolas Brewer, at Dawsonville, Md.; attended lectures at the University of Maryland, School of Medicine, session of 1874–'75; entered for the third session, 1875–'76, in the three years' graded course, at the Chicago Medical College (now the Northwestern University Medical School,) having passed the examination for the two previous years, and received his degree from that institution in the spring of 1876. Because of certain advantages for further study offered him by Prof. S. J. Jones, his preceptor, Dr. Richey remained in Chicago until the autumn of 1878; was assistant aural surgeon to the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, 1876–'78; to St. Luke's Hospital, 1876–'78; and ophthalmic and aural surgeon to the South Side Dispensary, 1876–'78. On account of ill health, he removed to Washington, D. C., in November, 1878, and was for a short time ophthalmic and aural surgeon to the Providence Hospital, but resigned the position and has since declined all such appointments.

Dr. Richey is a member of the American Medical Association; of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia; of the American Ophthalmological Society; of the American Otological Society; of the Washington Biological Society; of the Columbia Historical Society, Washington, D. C.; and a member of the American Congress of Physicians and Surgeons, since its organization, at Washington, D. C., in 1888; ex-member of the Illinois State Medical Society; of the International Medical Congress; of the American Public Health Association; and of the Washington Philosophical Society, having withdrawn from these latter societies, because he believes that a man cannot profitably belong to so many bodies. He was an honorary president of the section of ophthalmology, of the Pan-American Medical Congress, Washington, 1893.

Dr. Richey's special field of work is in otology and ophthalmology. His contributions to ophthalmological literature include: "Results of Ametropia," *Maryland Medical Journal*, Nov. 24, 1883; "Eczema Simplex in Ametropia," *Archives of Ophthalmology*, Vol. XIII, No. 1, 1884; "Deterioration of Vision in School Children," Reports and Papers of the American Public Health Association, 1884; "A Case of Chronic Simple Glaucoma Treated with Eserine," *Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*, 1886; "Eczema Simplex Dependent upon Ametropia," *ibid.*, 1888; "Binocular Astigmatism," *ibid.*, 1888; "A Contribution to the Management of Initial Myopia Acquisita," *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, Philadelphia, 1889; "The Prime Etiological Factor of Glaucoma is Constitutional," *ibid.*, November, 1892, also Transactions of the American Ophthalmological Society, 1892; "The Disease Process Glaucoma," *ibid.*, 1893; "The Halo Symptom in Glaucoma," Transactions of the American Ophthalmological Society, 1894. To otological literature he has contributed papers upon "Restoration of the Membrana Tympani," Transactions of the Illinois State Medical Society, 1878; "Exfoliation of the Cochlea," *Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*, 1878; "A Case of Reproduction of the Membrana Tympani," *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, 1880; "A Contribution to the Management of General Atrophy (Sclerosis?) of the Conducting Apparatus of the Ear," *ibid.*, 1887; "General Atrophy of the Conducting Apparatus of the Ear (proliferous inflammation)," *Archives of Otology*, New York, Vol. XV, 1886; "The Primary Physiological Purpose of the Membrana Tympani," Transactions of the American Otological Society, 1888; "The Physiology of the Intra-Tympanic Muscles," *ibid.*, 1889.

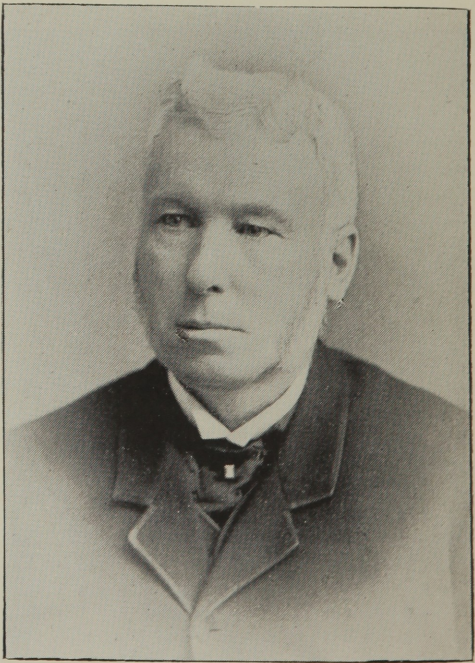

STEPHEN OLIN RICHEY.

Dr. Richey married, in 1878, Miss Sarah R. White, who died in child-birth the following year. He married, second, in 1884, Miss Mina, daughter of Hon. Montgomery Blair, and granddaughter of Francis Preston Blair. They have no children.

PIKE, Charles Colby, Peabody, Mass., son of James M. and Sarah (Colby) Pike, grandson of John K. Pike, was born May 5, 1844, at New London, N. H.; died, January 27, 1894, of appendicitis, at Peabody, Mass.

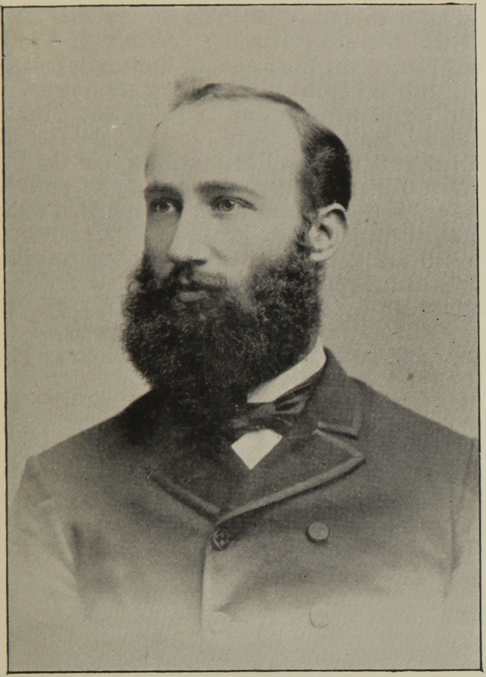
Dr. Pike's preparatory education was at Colby Academy, New London, N. H. He began to study medicine in 1865, with Dr. S. M. Whipple, at New London; attended two courses of lectures at Dartmouth Medical College, Hanover, N. H., and one course at the Medical School of Harvard University, Boston, Mass., graduating from the first named institution in 1869. He practised medicine at Sutton, N. H., from May, 1869, to March, 1871, then removed to Peabody, Mass. He was a member of the Essex South District Medical Society, president in 1885; of the Massachusetts Medical Society; and of the New Hampshire Medical Society. He was chairman of the U. S. pension examining board at Salem, Mass., from July, 1889, to October, 1893.

Dr. Pike served in Company F, Eleventh New Hampshire Regiment, under Colonel Walter Harriman; was severely wounded in the mouth, in the Battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, and was discharged from the service, disabled, April 18, 1863.


CHARLES COLBY PIKE.

Married, first, in December, 1870, Miss Evelyn Piper, who died in 1871, leaving one daughter, Eva Warren, who died in 1876. He married, second, in 1874, Miss Susan Baker, of Peabody, Mass., who survives him.

SCHROEDER, Simon P., Hoyleton, Ill., son of John C. and Henrietta (Sander) Schroeder, grandson of Karl Schroeder, was born January 24, 1861, in Freelandville, Ind. He was a student at Central Normal College, Danville, Ind., and then taught common school for three years; commenced the study of medicine in 1884, at Freelandville, under Drs. McDowell & Martin; attended two courses of lectures at Hospital College of Medicine, Louisville, Ky., and one course at the University of Louisville, Medical Department, graduating from the former June 14, 1887, with first honors. He was house physician to Louisville Hospital July 1, 1887, to July 1, 1888, and then removed to Hoyleton, Ill.



SIMON P. SCHROEDER.

He is a member of the Southern Illinois Medical Association; was appointed a member of the pension board, Nashville, Ill., in July, 1889, and has served as its secretary since that time. His medical writings include "Report of a Case of Trephining for Depressed Fracture and Endocranial Hemorrhage," *American Practitioner and News*, February 13, 1892; "Mastoid Abscess," *Medical News*, February 25, 1893; and a "Report of Three Cases of Supernumerary Mammæ," *St. Louis Clinique*, 1893.

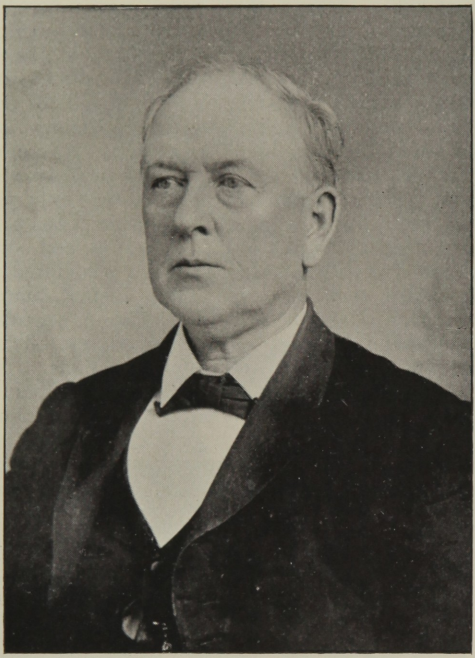
Dr. Schroeder married, September 9, 1888, Miss Eunice Rohlander. Their children are: Godfrey, Eunice, and Helen.

HINCKLEY, Livingston Spraker, Newark, N. J., son of Dr. John Warren and Maria (Schuyler) Hinckley, born August 28, 1855, at Albany, N. Y. He is a brother of Isabella Hinckley, the famous singer. He was educated in the public schools of Jersey City and New York city, and commenced the study of medicine in 1874, under Dr. James S. Perry, of the latter city. He attended two courses of medical lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, from which he was graduated in March, 1878. Immediately after graduation he received the appointment of assistant physician to the New York City Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, where he served until 1881, the last eighteen months as first assistant, and finally as acting assistant superintendent under Dr. A. E. Macdonald. After a three years' service here, he resigned his position to take up private practice. After one year's residence in New York city, he removed to Avon Springs, N. Y., in 1882, from which place he received the appointment of first medical superintendent of the Essex County Asylum for the Insane, at Newark, N. J., November 19, 1884, and has served in this capacity nine years. The institution was at that time only partially built, but under his management it has been completed, contains seventeen wards and over six hundred patients, and is now recognized as the model county asylum of the United States. Among the features introduced by him are a training school for nurses, for both sexes, established in 1886, and still in successful operation; a day school for patients; a monthly paper edited by patients, called the *Home Teacher*; and an abundance of varied amusement and occupation for the inmates.

LIVINGSTON SPRAKER HINCKLEY.

Dr. Hinckley has been called in the capacity of expert in important murder trials, and his testimony in the "Fales Case" won for him a reputation as an alienist. He is a member of the American Medico-Psychological Association; the American Medical Association; the Essex County Medical Society; and the Medical and Surgical Society, of Newark, N. J. He is a veteran of the Twenty-second Regiment, New York National Guard; and vice-president of the West End Club, of Newark, N. J.

Married, in 1890, Miss Barbara Halber, of New York city. They have one child, Livingston S. Hinckley, Jr., born April 23, 1893.



JAMES HUSTEAD BROWNFIELD.

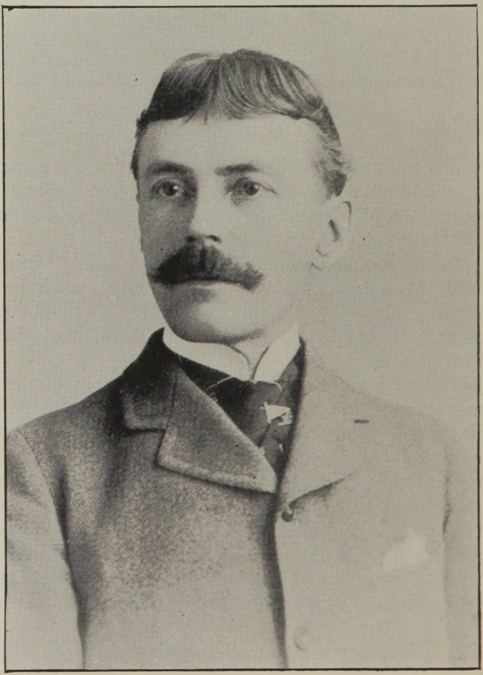
BROWNFIELD, James Hustead, Fairmont, W. Va., son of Hon. John and Belina (Hustead) Brownfield, grandson of James Brownfield, was born July 5, 1836, at Smithfield, Pa. After a public school education and an academic course at Lewisburg, Pa., he began to read medicine, in 1856, under Dr. Henry B. Mathiott, at Smithfield; attended one course of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, during the winter of 1858–'59, then engaged in practice at Fairmont; was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Fourteenth Regiment, West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, U. S. A., and served from April 7, 1864, to June 27, 1865; returned to Jefferson Medical College for a second course of lectures, session of 1878–'79, and received his degree therefrom at the close of that course. He is a member of the Marion County (W. Va.) Medical Society, president in 1884; of the Medical Society of the State of West Virginia, president in 1890; of the American Medical Association; of the National Association of Railway Surgeons; president of the board of education, Fairmont, 1878–'89; mayor of Fairmont, 1884; a member of the legislature of West Virginia, 1894; a Knight Templar; and a Mason of the Thirty-second degree.

Married, October 19, 1866, Miss Ann E. Fleming, of Fairmont, W. Va. Their children are: John M., Clark B., George H., and Archie F. Brownfield.

GRANT, Frank Sargent, New York city, born April 24, 1852, at Akron, O., is son of William Harrison and Mary Laura (Locke) Grant. His father, William Harrison Grant, C. E., was associated in the construction of the Erie Canal and was the superintending engineer of Central Park, New York, from its inception to its completion. He has been retired now for some years.

Dr. Grant was educated at Holbrook's Military Academy, Sing Sing, N. Y., in the public schools of New York city, and at the College of the City of New York; commenced the study of medicine in 1872, his preceptors being George B. Fowler, M. D., and James R. Pooley, M. D.; attended the full medical course of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, and received his degree therefrom in March, 1875. He was assistant to Alonzo Clark, professor of the theory and practice of medicine, College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1872–'75.

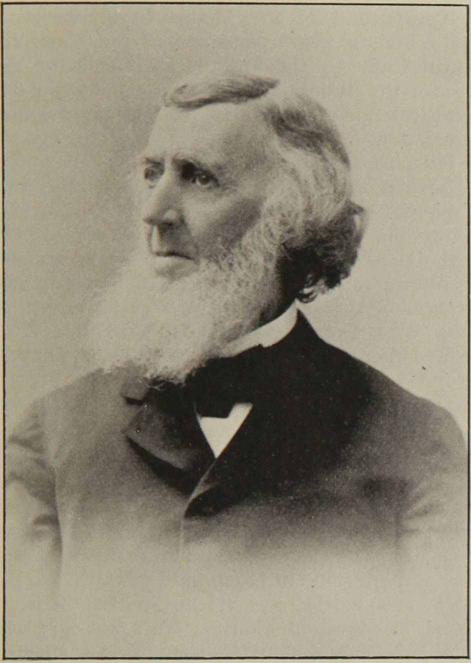
Dr. Grant began the practice of medicine immediately after graduation, at Yonkers, N. Y., remaining there until 1880; then removed to New York. He was house surgeon, and later visiting surgeon, to the Yonkers Hospital, 1874–'80. In 1884 was appointed medical officer of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society, of New York, which position he retains at the present time. He is a member of the Association of Medical Directors of the United States and Canada; of Delta Kappa Epsilon Club, New York; etc.



FRANK SARGENT GRANT.

Married in 1884, Ada Marsh, of Plainfield, N. J.

WHEELER, William Goodnough, Chelsea, Mass., son of Humphrey and Penelope (Holcomb) Wheeler, was born August 3, 1821, at Columbus, N. Y. He was educated at Foster's private school and at the Benton Academy, Little Falls, N. Y.; commenced the study of medicine in 1840, at Little Falls, under his uncle, Dr. James Wheeler; attended three courses of lectures at the Geneva Medical College, now merged in the Syracuse University College of Medicine, and was graduated M. D. in 1845.

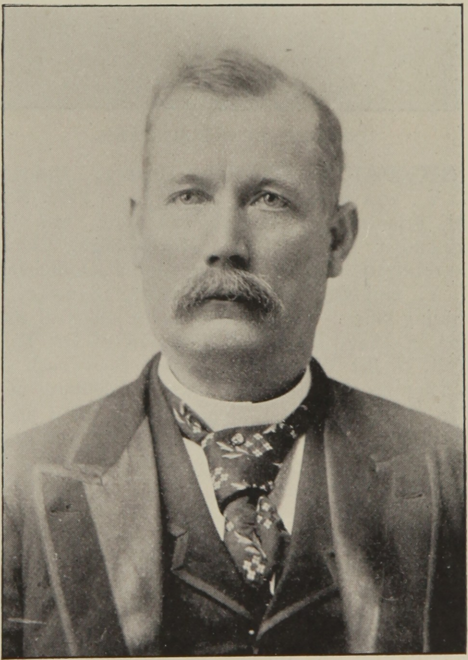

WILLIAM GOODNOUGH WHEELER.

Dr. Wheeler practised medicine at Little Falls from April, 1845, to 1847, then made his permanent residence at Chelsea, Mass. He is a member of the American Medical Association; fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society; member of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement; of the Boston Gynecological Society, president in 1875–'76; vice-president of the Suffolk District Medical Society in 1861; honorary member of the surgical staff of Lynn Hospital, Lynn, Mass., since 1888; consultant to the Frost Hospital, and to the Soldiers' Home, Chelsea, Mass., since 1890.

Although Dr. Wheeler is a general practitioner, he exhibited in early life a strong liking for general surgery, and has performed nearly all the capital operations, as amputations, tracheotomy, lithotomy, laparotomy, etc. He has performed thirty complete ovariotomies, the majority of them before the days of strict antisepsis, and when that operation was considered scarcely justifiable by the profession in New England. In 1891 he curetted the trachea for the removal of obstructing membrane in diphtheritic croup, and in 1893 successfully curetted three cases where tracheotomy had failed. These are believed to be the first recorded cases of such operation in New England. (See case of Dr. Scudder, reported in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, November 9, 1893).

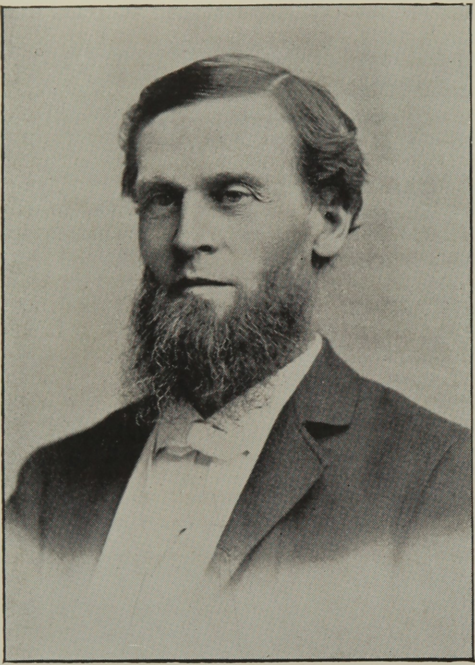
Married, first, in May, 1850, in Utica, N. Y., Miss Mary C. Williams, who died in July, 1860; married, second, in September, 1862, Mrs. Jennie C. Jones, of Rochester, N. Y., who died in December, 1885; married, third, May 10, 1887, Mrs. Mary A. Crowell, of Chelsea, Mass. He has had two sons: William Holcomb Wheeler, died in March, 1883, aged 27 years, and Herbert Whipple Wheeler, aged 37 years, living at Saline, Mich.

TIPTON, Joseph Stephens, Allisonia, Va., son of John and Joanna (Early) Tipton, grandson of James Tipton, was born September 11, 1837, in Hillsville, Va. After obtaining a common school education he began to read medicine with Dr. Kimbro Thompson, at Hillsville, in 1856; took two courses of lectures of nine months each, one at the University of Virginia, Medical Department, Charlottesville, and the other at the University Medical College, New York city, receiving his degree from the last named institution in 1860. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in Carroll county, Va.; was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Winder Military Hospital, at Richmond, Va., Confederate States army, and had charge of the army small-pox hospital at Richmond, Va., during the year 1863; was commissioned surgeon in the Confederate navy in 1863, and served to the close of the war. He returned to the practice of medicine in Carroll county after the close of the war, and continued there until 1890, then removed to Allisonia, Va.


JOSEPH STEPHENS TIPTON.

Dr. Tipton is a gynecologist, and for one year, 1885, made a special study of the diseases of women, under Prof. A. L. Loomis and Prof. Walter Ranney, at the University of New York city.

He is a member of the Medical Society of Virginia, 1873; of the American Medical Association, 1875; and has been director of the Southwestern Lunatic Asylum, at Marion, Va., since 1890. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, 1884, at Chicago.



CHARLES HENRY SHEPARD.

SHEPARD, Charles Henry, Brooklyn, N. Y., son of Timothy and Betsy (Vail) Shepard, grandson of Timothy Shepard, was born September 28, 1825, at Morrisburgh, Canada. He received an academic education at Ogdensburg, N. Y., and was then for ten years, 1840–'50, in a printing office. He undertook the study of medicine in 1847, under the direction of Dr. R. T. Trall, of the Water Cure School, New York city. In 1857 he attended two courses of lectures at the New York Medical College, having for a special preceptor, Dr. George H. Taylor, and was graduated in 1859. Immediately after graduating Dr. Shepard entered upon the practice of medicine in New York city, remaining two years, then removed to Brooklyn, July, 1861. He established the first Turkish bath in America, at Columbia Heights, October 6, 1863, and in 1865 traveled through Great Britain and the continent of Europe, going as far as Constantinople, Turkey, to familiarize himself with the working of the Turkish bath in those countries. He has made it his life work to demonstrate to his countrymen the advantages of the Turkish bath, and has written extensively upon this subject, including "Treatment of the Insane by the Turkish Bath," *Alienist and Neurologist*, April, 1887; "Hot Air in Inebriety," *Journal of Inebriety*, January, 1888; "Rheumatism and Its Treatment by Turkish Baths," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, September 20, 1890; "Action of the Turkish Bath in Disease," *ibid.*, October 31, 1891; "Heat a Preventative of Cholera," read before the American Medical Association, June, 1893; and "Sanitary Advantages of the Turkish Bath," Reports and Papers of the American Public Health Association, Vol. XVI, 1890.

Dr. Shepard is a member of the American Medical Association; of the American Public Health Association; of the Medical Society of the County of Kings; and of the Medico-Legal Society of New York; is also a member of the New York Reform Club; of the Twilight Club of New York city; of the Brooklyn Institute; the Long Island Historical Society; and of the Brooklyn Ethical Association, Brooklyn, N. Y., being treasurer of the latter society since 1892.

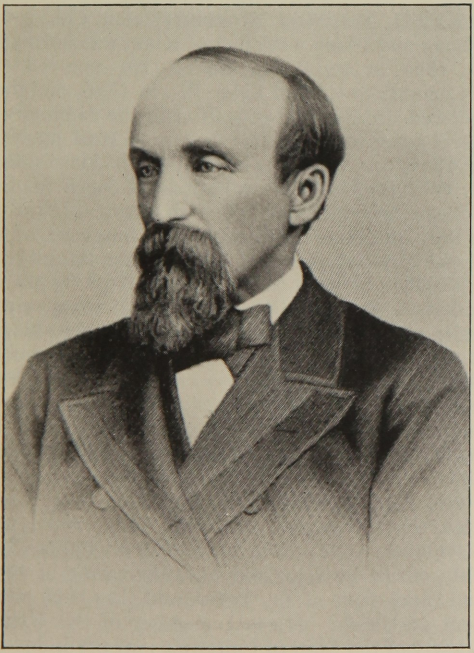
Married, first, November 22, 1856, Miss Mary Elizabeth Coan, of Dexter, Me., who died in 1866, leaving four children: Charles W., deceased; Elizabeth B., wife of Rev. Horace Porter; Margaret Josephine; and William Henry, M. D., practising in Brooklyn. He married, second, October 14, 1869, Miss Cornelia Roach of Brooklyn, N. Y. Their children are: Frederick W., Ralph K., Percy W., and Eliot.

SANGER, Eugene Francis, Bangor, Me., son of Zebulon and Charlotte (Wayne) Sanger, was born October 18, 1829, at Waterville, Me. He fitted for college at Waterville Academy; was graduated A. B. from Dartmouth College in 1849, and received the degree of A. M. from Waterville College in 1857; commenced the study of medicine at Waterville in 1850, under Dr. N. R. Boutelle; attended lectures at the Medical School of Maine at Bowdoin College, and was graduated from Jefferson Medical College, after a course of lectures at that institution, March 9, 1853; also visited the hospitals of London, Edinboro, and Paris during the winter of 1854–'55.

Dr. Sanger was physician to the United States Marine Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., in 1853; was physician to Blackwell's Island hospitals until the fall of 1854, serving through an epidemic of cholera there; practised in Ellsworth, Me., 1855–'56; and has been in the active practice of medicine and surgery at Bangor since 1857.

Dr. Sanger was surgeon of the Sixth Maine Infantry, Army of the Potomac, from June to November, 1861; was medical director of General Hancock's brigade, Army of the Potomac, 1861–'62; was medical director of General Phelps's Brigade, at the taking of Fort Philip and Jackson in the spring of 1862; was surgeon to St. James Hospital, New Orleans, during the summer of 1862; was medical purveyor, Department of the Gulf, and at the same time was medical director of the defenses of New Orleans, on Gen. T. W. Sherman's staff, 1863; was medical director of the Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, before Port Hudson until the surrender; was medical director of the Nineteenth Army Corps in the Red River campaign of 1864, on General Franklin's staff; was with General Sherman when he received his wound and lost his leg at Port Hudson; was with General Franklin when he was wounded at Sabine Cross Roads, Red River; was surgeon in charge of the Elmira rebel prison during the summer of 1864; was medical director of the District of Michigan, in charge of general hospitals, Harper and St. Mary, at Detroit; was medical director of East Tennessee, under Generals Stoneman and Gillen, at Knoxville and Chattanooga during the spring of 1865. Dr. Sanger was commissioned brigade surgeon, United States Volunteers, November 9, 1861, by Abraham Lincoln, and was brevetted lieutenant colonel for meritorious service by Andrew Johnson, in 1865. Dr. Sanger has performed many surgical operations, and up to 1879 had removed from the bladder, by lithotomy, the largest stone recorded by such an operation. He is the author of a paper on "Resection of the Elbow Joint, with Cases," Transactions of the Maine Medical Association, 1866; "Annual Address," *ibid.*, 1869; "Radical Treatment of Malignant Growths," *ibid.*, 1871; "Abcess of the Lung, with Two Illustrative Cases," *ibid.*, 1875; "Bloodless Amputations, with Case," *ibid.*; "Lithotomy, with Illustrative Cases," *ibid.*, 1880; "Report on Malpractice," a pamphlet, 1878.

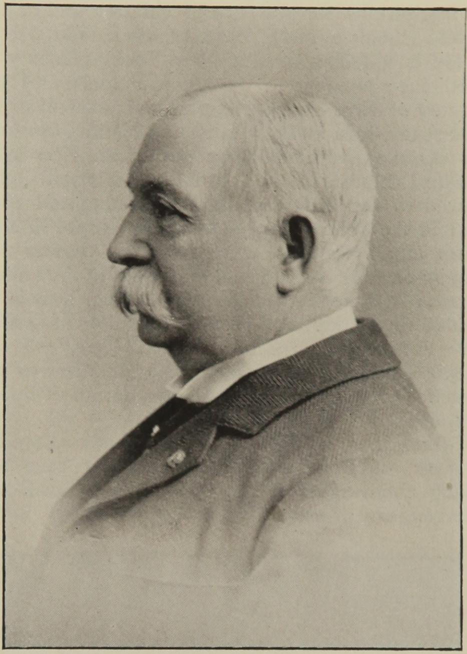
Dr. Sanger is a member of Penobscot County Medical Association; of the Maine Medical Association, president in 1877; of the American Medical Association; honorary member of the Medical and Surgical Society of Baltimore; and of the Detroit Academy of Medicine. He is also a member of the society of Masons; of the Grand Army of the Republic; of the Loyal Legion; president of the Sixth Maine Veteran Association, 1877-'78; member of the Society of the Army of the Potomac; and was a member of the common council of the city of Bangor, 1871-'72.



EUGENE FRANCIS SANGER.

Dr. Sanger was surgeon general of Maine, 1869-'70, on Gov. J. L. Chamberlain's staff; was surgeon of the Second Maine Regiment, 1878-'85; and was pension examining surgeon for twenty years or more following the year 1866.

Married, December 9, 1857, Miss Emily Fay Pond, of Ellsworth, Me.; had three children by his first wife: Mary Charlotte, Sabin Pond, and Eugene Boutelle Sanger. He married, second, November 19, 1890, Miss Mary R. Treat, of Bangor.



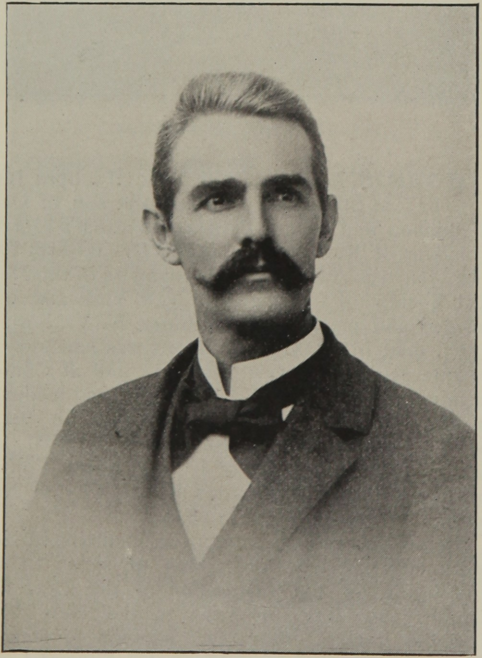
MOREAU MORRIS.

MORRIS, Moreau, New York city, born June 19, 1825, at Stillwater, N. Y., is the son of Oran Wilkinson and Selina Patience (Patrick) Morris, grandson of Rufus Morris and of Dr. William Patrick, Jr., who was one of the founders of the Medical Society of the State of New York and who resided and practised in Stillwater, N. Y., born in 1763, died in 1824. Dr. Morris was educated in private schools in New York city and at Clinton Seminary, Clinton, N. Y.; began to read medicine in 1842, in New York city, under Gurdon Buck, M. D., surgeon of the New York Hospital; attended four full courses of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York and was graduated in 1848.

He commenced the practice of medicine in New York city the same year; was physician to the Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, 1853-'55; physician to the New York Juvenile Asylum, 1855-'57; surgeon to steamer *Prometheus*, to San Juan, Nicaragua, Central America, 1857; health commissioner of New York City, 1866; appointed sanitary inspector of the Metropolitan Board of Health of New York, May, 1866; New York state cattle commissioner, 1869-'70; promoted to assistant superintendent to the Metropolitan Board of Health, 1869; and appointed superintendent of the board of health, 1870-'72, inclusive; surgeon to the Seventh regiment, National Guard of the State of New York, 1871–'78, and assistant surgeon, 1880–'86; superintendent of the New York State Inebriate Asylum, Binghamton, 1878; surgeon-in-chief to the American Popular Life Insurance Company, 1872–'77; surgeon to the Seventh Regiment Veteran Association, 1893–'96; and re-appointed sanitary inspector in the New York health department, especially in charge of institutions for the care of children and of the public schools in New York city, since 1889.

He is a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; member of the Medical Society of the County of New York; American Medical Association; American Public Health Association, of which he was one of the founders; and of the New York Medical Library and Journal Association. He served in the cholera epidemics of 1849 and 1866 and in the yellow fever epidemic of 1871, in New York city. He has written various reports and papers on sanitary subjects, published in the annual reports of the Metropolitan and State boards of health since 1866, and is also the author of articles on "Fat Melting," "Cerebro-spinal Fever," "Texas Cattle Disease," "Biometry: Its Relation to the Practice of Medicine," and "Ventilation of Public Schools."

Married, April 6, 1848, Miss Lydia Caroline Thayer, of Dorchester, Mass. They have one living child, Selina Vose. Two sons, Frank and Moreau, are deceased.



JOHN BROOKS LEFFINGWELL.

LEFFINGWELL, John Brooks, Braidentown, Fla., son of Hiram Wheeler and Susan M. (Brooks) Leffingwell, grandson of Andrew Leffingwell, was born November 4, 1854, Kirkwood, St. Louis county, Mo. His preliminary education was obtained at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., and at Columbia College (State University), Columbia, Mo. Commenced the study of medicine in 1877, at St. Louis, Mo., with Charles D. Stevens, M. D.; attended three regular courses of medical lectures, also spring term of each year, at the St. Louis Medical College, and was graduated March 5, 1880. Commenced the practice of medicine in 1880, at the St. Louis Female Hospital, remained there till 1881, then removed to Braidentown, Fla., where he has been in practice to the present time, with the exception of seven or eight months in 1883, when he was at Bunker Hill, Ill.

He is a member of Manatee County Medical Society, of which he is president; was president of the Manatee County Board of Health in 1887; port physician; United States examining surgeon for pensions; medical examiner for several life insurance companies; member of the Republican executive committee; postmaster of Braidentown under President Harrison. He served through the yellow fever epidemic of 1887, on the Manatee river, Fla. He is particularly interested in the diseases of women and children, but does a general practice. Before Dr. Leffingwell commenced the study of medicine, he was deputy United States marshal under his father, who was United States marshal for the eastern district of Missouri eight years under President Grant.

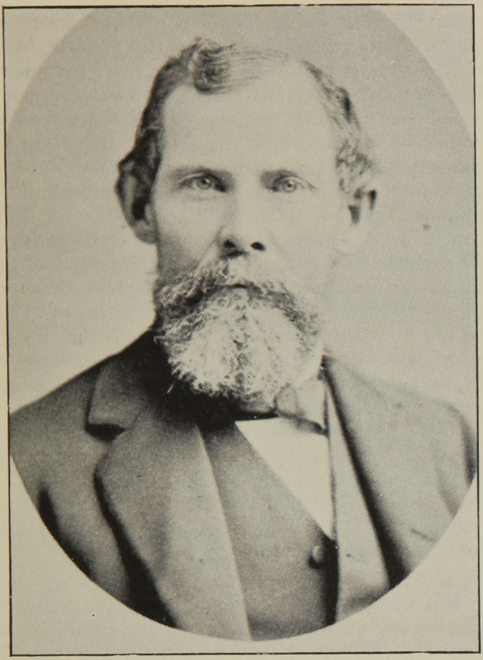
Married, in 1880, Jennie S. Barnard, daughter of W. D. W. Barnard, of St. Louis, Mo. They have one son, John Barnard Leffingwell.

KING, Edward Warren, Ukiah, Cal., son of Lyman and Phebe (Williams) King, was born June 15, 1831, at Alexandria, N. Y. He removed with his parents to Crystal Lake, Ill., in 1836, and there received an English education in the common and select schools of Illinois; began to read medicine in 1849, at Woodstock, Ill., with his brother, A. W. King, M. D., a graduate of Rush Medical College; attended one course of lectures, 1849–'50, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Upper Mississippi, Rock Island. At the close of this course he went to California, across the plains, and worked at mining about twelve years, meanwhile giving considerable attention to the study of Latin, physics, geometry, and English literature. He attended a second course of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of the Pacific (now Cooper Medical College), and received the degree of M. D. therefrom in 1863; also holds a diploma from Cooper Medical College.

Dr. King practised his profession in Howland Flat, Sierra county, Cal., from June, 1863, until November, 1868, when he moved to Santa Clara, Cal., where he remained until the spring of 1870, and since June of the latter year, has been a resident of Ukiah. He is a member of the Medical Society of the State of California; of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and of the Masonic fraternity, having been master of the Blue Lodge, 1871–'72, high priest of the Royal Arch Chapter, and a member of the Commandery, Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter of California.

Dr. King was physician in charge of the Mendocino County Hospital at Ukiah for several years was superintendent of schools at Santa Clara, 1869–

'70; and has held the position of trustee of the city of Ukiah several terms. He was appointed by Governor Waterman, and re-appointed by his successor, Governor Markham, one of the board of trustees to select a site, purchase the same, and erect buildings for the Mendocino State Asylum for the Insane. In April, 1893, he resigned this position, and was unanimously elected medical superintendent of the institution, and still holds that office, patients having first been admitted in December, 1893. Besides being an alienist, Dr. King has given considerable attention to psychological questions, hypnotism and kindred subjects. He has performed nearly all the surgical operations encountered in a general practice, including capital amputations, resections, etc.



EDWARD WARREN KING.

Married, in 1860, Mrs. Caroline Lincoln, of Rochester, Wis. Their children are: George Warren, deceased, Ella Lincoln, wife of D. A. Hodghead, M. D., and Arthur William King.

HENKEL, Casper Coiner, New Market, Va., born April 17, 1835, at Great Plains, Va., is the son of Dr. Samuel Godfrey and Susan (Coiner) Henkel; grandson of Casper Coiner, and of Dr. Solomon Henkel who attended lectures under Professors Rush, Physic, and Jackson, University of Pennsylvania, 1793; and great-grandson of Rev. Paul Henkel, Lutheran minister, who was a grandson of Rev. Gerhard Henkel, a German court preacher, who came to Philadelphia about 1718; a descendant of Count Henkel of Poeltzig, (instrumental in sending Rev. Muhlenberg of Revolutionary fame to America,) and of Johann Henkel, D. D., LL. D., of Lentschan, Hungary, who was father confessor to Queen Maria, about 1530, but afterwards embraced Protestantism.

Casper Coiner Henkel was six years under Prof. Joseph Salyards, at the New Market Academy, taking a full course in English, German, Latin, and Greek, mathematics, and the natural sciences. He learned from his parents to speak German well. He worked on the farm, in a drug store, and in a printing office at different times, during school vacations; began to read medicine in April, 1853, with his father, Samuel G. Henkel, M. D., and with his uncle, S. P. C. Henkel, M. D.; attended two courses of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine, and was graduated therefrom in April, 1857.

Dr. Henkel began to practice medicine immediately after graduation, in company with his father at New Market, continuing thus until July, 1861, when he volunteered in the Confederate States army, and was appointed assistant surgeon. In September, 1861, he was commissioned surgeon, and served with the cavalry and artillery until April 17, 1862; was then with the Thirty-seventh Virginia Infantry, Stonewall Brigade, until September 2, 1862; was made surgeon of the brigade, and appointed member of the board of medical examiners for Gen. T. J. Jackson's corps, and served as such up to the surrender at Appomattox, in April, 1865. He was acting division surgeon during March and April, 1865. Being engaged with the army in active operations for nearly four years, Dr. Henkel had ample opportunity for observation, and much work. He performed during that time nearly all the surgical operations incidental to the army; engaged in twenty-nine regular battles, *i. e.*, in all the battles in which the army of Northern Virginia was engaged, from McDowell to Appomattox. At the Battle of Gains Mill, of five surgeons who entered

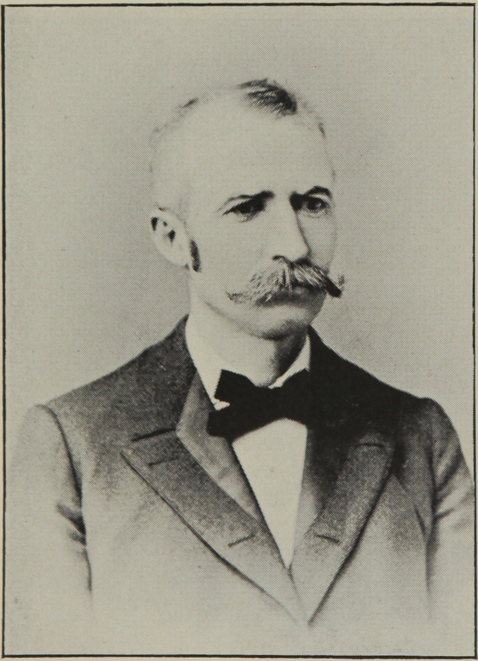
CASPER COINER HENKEL.

the engagement with the brigade, three were wounded and one killed, Dr. Henkel alone escaping uninjured. Paroled at Appomattox, he returned to New Market without money or business, but with much hard-earned experience. With good health and a determination to succeed, he commenced practice anew at his old office, in co-partnership with Dr. S. P. C. Henkel, who died in May, 1882. Since that date he has continued in professional work alone.

Dr. Henkel is a member of the Medical Society of Virginia, of which he was vice-president two terms; was appointed, by the legislature, a member of the board of trustees of the Polytechnic Institute, New Market, Va., in 1867; and by Gov. J. L. Kemper, a member of the board of visitors of the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, Staunton, Va., 1874–'79. He was a lecturer on physiology and anatomy, Polytechnic Institute, 1871, and is medical examiner for various life insurance companies.

Married, January 17, 1867, Miss Margaretta M., daughter of Peter Miller, of Winchester, Va. They have one child, Ellen, wife of Frank Rupert, New York city.

HILDRETH, Mortimer Lambert, Lyons, Neb., born January 9, 1850, in Lee, Mass., is the son of James E. and Sarah A. (Bullock) Hildreth, of French and English, and of Dutch descent, respectively, grandson of William Hildreth, a native of New York. He received a preliminary education in the graded and private schools of Massachusetts, and in 1874 went West, on account of ill-health, where he was employed in farm work for three years, later engaging in school teaching and in commercial business; commenced the study of medicine in 1876, at Tekamah, Neb., under the preceptorship of A. J. Ryan, M. D.; attended three courses of lectures at Rush Medical College, and was graduated in February, 1880. He practised medicine in Tekamah from February, 1880, until September of the same year, then removed to Lyons.


MORTIMER LAMBERT HILDRETH.

Dr. Hildreth is a member of the American Medical Association; of the Nebraska State Medical Society, secretary, 1889–'92, vice-president, 1888–'89, and president in 1892; a charter member of the Medical Society of Missouri Valley, vice-president in 1891; member of the National Association of Railway Surgeons; of the Railway Surgeons' Society of Nebraska, vice-president in 1886, and president in 1887; member of Burt County Medical Society; member and president of the municipal board of Lyons, 1889–'91; of the Knights of Pythias; and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was coroner of Burt county, 1889–'91, and president of the U. S. pension examining board, 1892–'95; was one of the state delegates to the Pan-American Medical Congress, Washington, September, 1893.

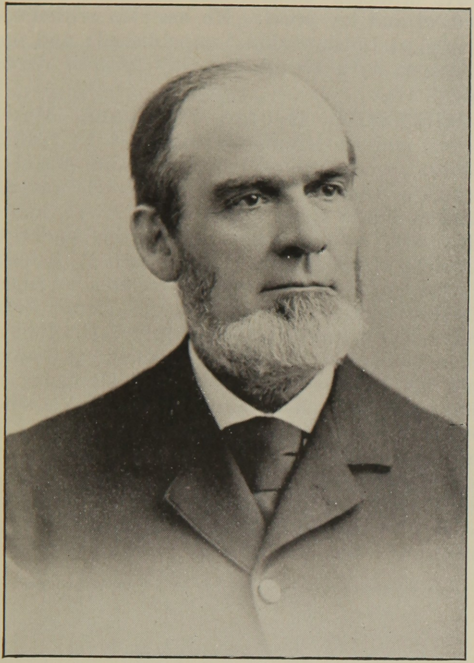
Dr. Hildreth has been a regular contributor to, and an active member in, all the medical societies to which he belongs, and to medical journals.

Married, October 25, 1882, Miss Carrie E. White, of Milburn, Ill. They have two children: Beular I., and Raymond C. Hildreth.

BASS, William, Lowell, Mass., son of Joel, Jr., and Catherine W. (Burnham) Bass, grandson of Joel Bass, was born June 22, 1832, at Williamstown, Vt. He was educated in the public schools of Vermont, attended private schools for a few terms, and was then a student at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H.; commenced the study of medicine in 1853, at Lowell, Mass., under Walter Burnham, M. D.; attended two courses of lectures at the Worcester Medical College, and was graduated in June, 1856; also attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, and at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, as well as attending the clinics and hospitals, in 1875; and in 1886 attended the clinics and hospitals of Paris and London. He commenced the practice of medicine at Lowell, Mass., in 1856, and has since continued there, with the exception of two years, 1858–'59, spent at Wilmington, Ill. In July, 1864, he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, U. S. A., for the one hundred days service and served the time.

Dr. Bass is a permanent member of the American Medical Association; member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, councillor 1879–'81, and again from 1886–'89; of the Middlesex North District Medical Society, vice-president, 1883–'84, and president, 1885–'86; of the Medical Journal Society, Lowell; was elected a member of the British Medical Association in 1886; member of the order of Masons; and Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has been a member of the surgical staff of St. John's Hospital, 1889–'90; of the Lowell Hospital since 1891; and of the medical advisory board of the Lowell General Hospital since its organization in 1893. He was a member of the city council of Lowell in 1873; and is a member of the First Baptist church, Lowell.

Dr. Bass gives special attention to surgery and gynecological work. During thirty-eight years of active practice in a manufacturing city, he has performed nearly all the major surgical operations. To medical literature he has contributed articles on "Fractures," "Tracheotomy in Croup," "Injuries of the Head," "Premature Delivery on Account of Puerperal Convulsions," "Hernia," and many others.



WILLIAM BASS.

Married, October 5, 1857, Miss Elizabeth G. Hunt, of Lowell, Mass. They have one child: Lillie C. Bass.

COLE, Charles Knox, Helena, Mont., son of Charles Nelson and Louisa Brainerd (Wood) Cole, grandson of Harvey H. Cole, was born April 5, 1852, at Plainfield, Ill. He attended the public schools in Plainfield and Lincoln, Ill., and was graduated from the Lincoln University in 1872; began to read medicine in 1875, at Jacksonville, Ill., under the direction of Dr. David Prince, of that place; attended three courses of lectures, and one summer course, at the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, and was graduated therefrom in 1879; also took post-graduate studies in New York, Chicago, Berlin, Vienna, Paris, and London, 1885–'92.

Dr. Cole began to practice medicine in 1879, at Jacksonville, Ill., but removed to Helena, Mont., in 1880. He is a member of the American Medical Association; of the National Association of Railway Surgeons, chairman of the executive committee in 1893; of the Medico-Legal Society of New York; of the Medical Association of Montana, president in 1894; president of the Lewis and Clarke County (Mont.) Medical Association; president of the state senate, Mont., 1889; president of the city council of Helena, 1884; president of the Chamber of Commerce, Helena, 1887; vice-president and director of the Second National Bank of Helena, 1883–'94; president of the Helena Hotel Company, 1890–'95; president of the Montana Hydraulic Mining Company, 1886–'90; president of the state board of medical examiners of Montana since 1892; secretary and treasurer of the National Association of State Examining and Licensing Boards since 1893; treasurer of the U. S. board of pension examiners at Helena since 1892; county physician of Lewis and Clarke county since 1893; president of the American Academy of Railway Surgeons, 1895; surgeon to St. John's Hospital since 1880, to St. Peters's since 1882, and to the County Hospital since 1893; chief surgeon to the Montana Central Railway since 1887; physician to the Orphans' Home since 1894, and to the House of the Good Shepherd since 1894. He is a member of the orders of Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Elks, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and has occupied high positions in nearly all of them.

Dr. Cole owns a large stock ranche in Montana, on which are being bred Percheron horses, blooded cattle, etc. He is the owner of The Helena, one of the leading hotels of the city, and is engaged in various business enterprises, all subservient, however, to his professional duties.

CHARLES KNOX COLE.

Dr. Cole was elected to the chair of gynecology in the Tennessee Medical College, Knoxville, but declined. His practice is largely confined to gynecology and surgery. To medical literature he has contributed papers on "Results in Surgical Cases in the Rocky Mountain Region," "Health Conditions in Montana," "A Proposed New Method in the Treatment of Eczema by Galvano Puncture," "Head Injuries," and "Treatment of Burns and Scalds."

Married, June, 1881, Miss Hattie, daughter of Dr. P. G. Gillett, of Jacksonville, Ill. They have two children: Philip Gillett, and Alma Ellen Cole.

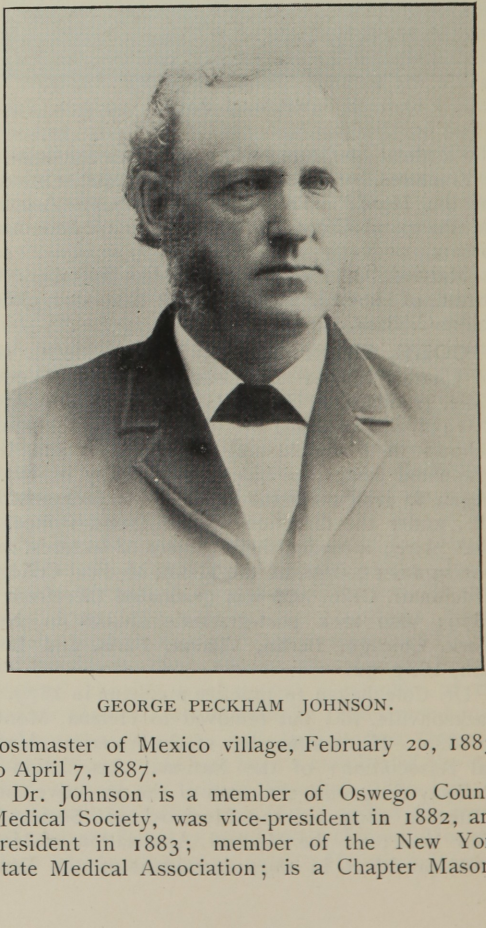
CHARLES LOFTUS GRANT ANDERSON.

ANDERSON, Charles Loftus Grant, of Hagerstown, Md., son of Rev. George Washington and Anna Maria (Winter) Anderson, grandson of William Anderson, was born March 8, 1863, in Washington county, Md. He pursued scientific courses at the Centenary Collegiate Institute, Hackettstown, N. J., and Claversack College, N. Y., and a course preparatory to the study of medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, in 1881. He began to read medicine in 1881, at Glen Gardner, N. J., with Dr. T. M. A'Heron; attended three courses of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, and received therefrom the degree of M. D., May 13, 1884. He was house physician and surgeon to the Jersey City Charity Hospital in 1885; practised medicine in New York city from January 1, 1886, to August 1, 1886; was commissioned acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A., August 23, 1886; was promoted to assistant surgeon, November 6, 1886, and resigned his commission July 1, 1888; has been located in the practice of medicine at Hagerstown since the latter date.

Dr. Anderson is a member of the Washington County (Md.) Medical Society; of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland; of the Brooklyn Ethical Association; and of the Anthropological Society of Washington.

Dr. Anderson is interested in farming and in peach culture, and is somewhat of an archæologist. His original article on "Peach Fever," published in the *Maryland Medical Journal*, February 18, 1893, attracted considerable attention from the medical and lay press. He has also written upon "Surgical Inflammation," unpublished; and upon "Arizona as a Health Resort," *Medical Record*, July 5, 1890.

JOHNSON, George Peckham, Mexico, N. Y., son of Noah and Margaret E. (Miller) Johnson, grandson of James Johnson, was born August 9, 1844, at Palermo, N. Y. He was educated at Falley Seminary, Fulton, N. Y., and in 1864 took up the study of medicine under the direction of his brother, Dr. Stephen P. Johnson, of Oswego, N. Y.; attended lectures at Albany Medical College, and was graduated December 24, 1867. On December 26, following, Dr. Johnson entered upon the practice of medicine at Oswego, with his brother, remaining until December 16, 1868, when he removed to Mexico, N. Y., where he has continued his professional work since. He was U. S. pension examining surgeon from November, 1869, to January, 1883; physician and surgeon to Oswego county insane asylum and poor house, January 1, 1873, to January 1, 1891; health physician of Mexico, N. Y., 1872–'79; and postmaster of Mexico village, February 20, 1883, to April 7, 1887.



GEORGE PECKHAM JOHNSON.

Dr. Johnson is a member of Oswego County Medical Society, was vice-president in 1882, and president in 1883; member of the New York State Medical Association; is a Chapter Mason;

and a member of the First Presbyterian church of Mexico, N. Y. He is greatly interested in infant education, and read a paper on that subject before the county medical society in 1891.

Married, June 5, 1883, Miss Sarah A. Webb, of Mexico, N. Y., who died September 10, 1893, leaving one child, Fannie W. Johnson, born December 6, 1884.

ALANSON GEORGE ALDRICH.

ALDRICH, Alanson George, Anoka, Minn., born March 19, 1856, at Adams, Mass., is the son of John Rexford and Lois Ann (Randall) Aldrich, and grandson of David Aldrich, a Quaker preacher. He was educated in the public schools of Massachusetts, and under the private tutelage of Rev. George M. Harmon, now of Tufts College, Boston, Mass ; began the study of medicine in 1875, at Adams, under the preceptorship of Dr. H. M. Holmes; attended one course of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, and one course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., receiving his degree from the last named institution, March 4, 1879. In 1887 he took a private course in ophthalmology at the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago, under Dr. F. C. Hotz; in the winter of 1888–'89, a full course in the diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat, in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital; and in 1891 a special course in the same department, at the Post-Graduate Medical School and Charity Hospital of Chicago.

Dr. Aldrich commenced the practice of medicine in April, 1879, at West Cummington, Mass., but after three months there, he was taken ill and returned to Adams, his native town; practised his profession in that place until 1883, then removed to Anoka, Minn. He is a member of the Minnesota State Medical Society; is a Thirty-second Degree Mason; a Knight Templar; and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He has frequently contributed articles to journals of ophthalmology; and has been a U. S. pension examining surgeon since 1893.

Married, in April, 1883, Miss Flora L. Southard, of Westford, N. Y., who is associated with him in the practice of medicine, having graduated in 1887 from the Minnesota College Hospital, now the Medical Department of Minnesota State University. They have no children.

BEDAL, Marshal D., Blair, Neb., son of Elias and Maria (Clark) Bedal, grandson of Isaac Bedal, was born February 13, 1846, at Brighton, Prince Edward's District, Canada West. His preparatory education was obtained at Shurtleff College, Alton, Ill., and at the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. Commenced the study of medicine in 1871, at Eyota, Minn., and took a progressive course, three winter terms, at the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he was graduated in March, 1874. He settled in practice at Rochester, Minn., in 1874, but remained there only three months, and then was in Brownsdale, Minn., two years; Tekamah, Neb., one year, and Blair, Neb., the past sixteen years. He is a member of the Nebraska State Medical Society; is U. S. examining surgeon for pensions; county physician; and physician to the city board of health. He is chairman of the board of commissioners of insanity, of Washington Co., and medical examiner for several life insurance companies. For the past two years he has given con-

MARSHAL D. BEDAL.

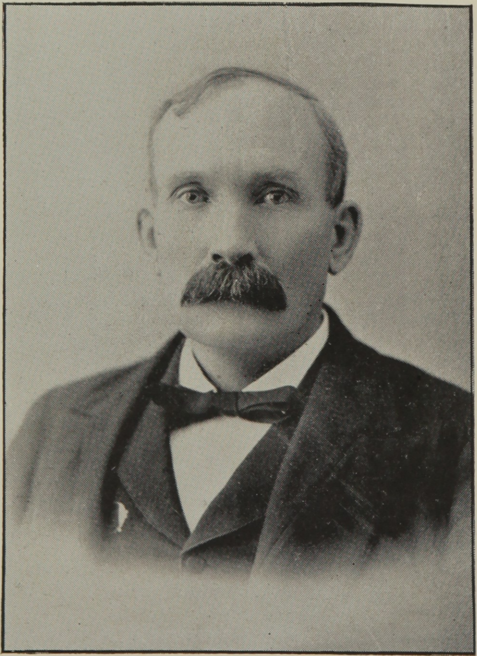
siderable attention to the treatment of alcoholism. He is a registered pharmacist and the owner of a drug store in Blair. He is a member of the Blair Lodge, I. O. O. F.

Dr. Bedal takes much pleasure in the hunt, and has made two expeditions to the Rocky mountains for that purpose.

Married in 1874, Miss Lottie A. Rivenburgh, of Chicago, Ill. They have six children: Albert, Eugene, Sylvester, Reymond, Nellie, and Lottie Bedal.

McCOLL, Hugh, Lapeer, Mich., son of Duncan and Isabella (McCowan) McColl, grandson of John McColl, was born Feb. 13, 1844, near London, Ont. He was a student in the common schools (pioneer) in early boyhood; attended the High school at St. Thomas, one year; and at the Toronto Normal School, 1863–'64, graduating with First A normal certificate; commenced the study of medicine in 1867, under Dr. Spenser, of Shakspeare, Ontario; attended two courses of lectures, at the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan and at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, graduating from the latter in 1871. He has been in the practice of medicine at Lapeer since graduating.

Dr. McColl taught in the common schools one year, 1862, and again for three years and a half after graduating from the Normal school, in county of Perth, Ontario, meantime commencing the study of medicine; finally he taught school for eighteen months, 1867–'68, in the London, Ont., Central school. He is a member of the American Medical Association; of the Michigan State Medical Society; of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists; of the Detroit Gynecological Society; of the Northeastern District Michigan Medical Society; of the American Public Health Association; and of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.



HUGH MCCOLL.

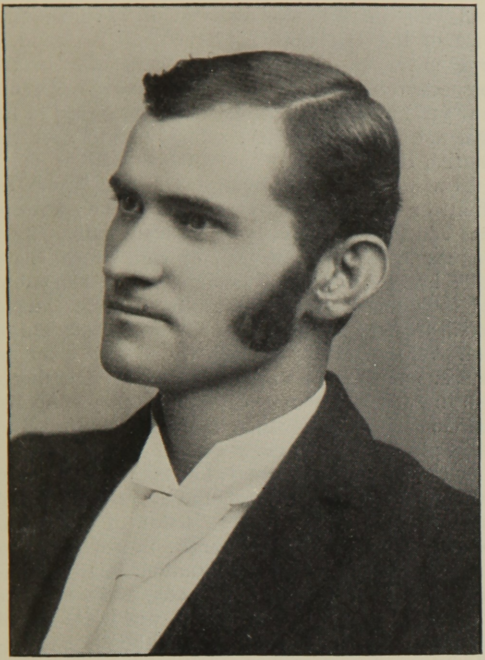
Dr. McColl gives his chief attention to gynecology. He took special courses of study at the Bellevue Hospital, New York city, 1874–'75; in London and Vienna nine months, 1883–'84; in Berlin two months in 1890; and with Mr. Tait in Birmingham five months in the year 1890. He is the author of papers on "Plaster-of-Paris as Immediate Treatment in Fractures," Transactions of the Michigan State Medical Society; "Is Craniotomy Justifiable in the Living Fœtus?" *ibid.*; "Salol in Typhoid Fever," *ibid.*; "Flap-Splitting Operation in Lacerated Perineum," *ibid.*; "Surgical Treatment of Uterine Myoma," *American Gynecological Journal*. Unmarried.

DAVIS, William Elias Brownlee, Birmingham, Ala., son of Dr. Elias and R. Georgia Ann (Lathem) Davis, grandson of Dr. Daniel Davis, was born November 25, 1863, at Trussville, Ala. His preliminary education was obtained in the common schools of Trussville and at the University of Alabama; commenced the study of medicine in 1881, under the preceptorship of Dr. J. D. S. Davis, his brother, in Birmingham, Ala.; attended three courses of lectures, the last being at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, from which he received the degree of M. D. in 1884. He immediately entered the practice of medicine in partnership with his brother, Dr. J. D. S. Davis, in Birmingham, and after three years of active work he went abroad for medical study in the hospitals of London, Berlin, and Vienna. Returning to the United States in 1889, he formed a partnership with Dr. J. B. S. Holmes of Rome, Ga., in January, 1892; but remained there only six months, returning to Birmingham the same year, where he and his brother established their private infirmary, in 1892, Dr. W. E. B. Davis doing the gynecological work, and Dr. J. D. S. Davis attending the general surgical cases.

Dr. Davis is a member of the Alabama Medical Association; Jefferson County and Birmingham Medical Society (board of health); of the American Medical Association, secretary of its surgical section in 1892, and one of its vice-presidents in 1893; was one of the honorary presidents of the section on abdominal surgery and diseases of women of the First Pan-American Medical Congress, Washington, D. C., 1893; a fellow of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists; fellow of the British Gynecological Society; was one of the founders of the Alabama Surgical and Gynecological Association, in 1887, secretary in 1887–'88; and one of the founders of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association in 1888, has been secretary of the association since its organization, editor of its transactions, and *ex-officio* member of its executive council; also a member of the Tri-State Medical Society of Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee, of which he was elected president in 1891, succeeding Dr. Robert Battey of Rome, Ga.

Dr. Davis was a member of the surgical staff of the Hospital of United Charities of Birmingham, 1891–'92, and it was largely through his efforts that the department of diseases of women was established in 1892. He was elected to the chair of gynecology, obstetrics, and abdominal surgery, Birmingham Medical College, in October, 1894, its first term.

Dr. Davis and his brother edited the first medical journal in Alabama, the *Alabama Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1886–'87, and in 1890 he assumed the editorship of the gynecological department of the *Alabama Medical and Surgical Age*, which he resigned in 1892, although he is yet a collaborator of that as well as of other medical journals. He was associate editor of the *American Gynecological Journal* during its publication. He has contributed a number of articles to medical journals and medical societies, on abdominal surgery. He recommended an operation on the common bile duct, and has also modified the technique in a number of abdominal and gynecological operations.



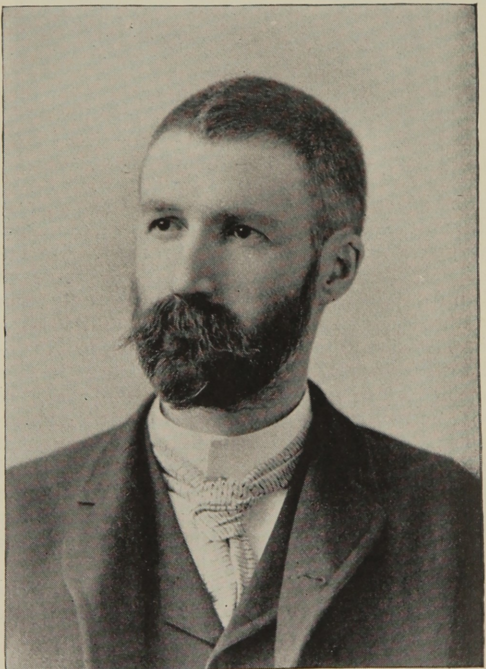
WILLIAM ELIAS BROWNLEE DAVIS.

Unmarried.

DOGGETT, Frederick Fobes, Boston, Mass., born February 22, 1855, at Barnstable, Mass., is the son of Rev. Theophilus Pipon and Elizabeth (Bates) Doggett, grandson of Rev. Simeon, of Simeon, of Thomas 2d, of Thomas 1st, of John, of Thomas, who came from England in 1637. His early education was under the direction of his father, formerly principal of the Bridgewater (Mass.) Academy; entered Phillips Exeter Academy in 1870, graduating in the class of 1873; and was graduated from Harvard University, A. B., class of 1877. He then matriculated in the Medical School of Harvard University, and was graduated M. D. in the class of 1880. Dr. Doggett went abroad soon after graduating, and pursued his medical studies for eighteen months, being for one year a special student at the University of Vienna, taking special courses at the École de Médecine in Paris, in 1881, and at Guy's Hospital, London, for three months in the summer of that year. He began the private practice of medicine in 1882, in Boston, at his present residence. From 1882–'86 he was district physician to the Boston Dispensary; in 1885–'86, was a member of the state committee of the Massachusetts Emergency and Hygiene Society, and gave several courses of lectures before the Boston police and factory operatives on surgical emergencies; in 1888 was fleet surgeon of the South Boston Yacht Club; was a member of the Citizen's Association; of the Massachusetts Medical Society since 1882; of the South Boston Medical Society; and of the Seventh International Medical Congress, London, 1881.

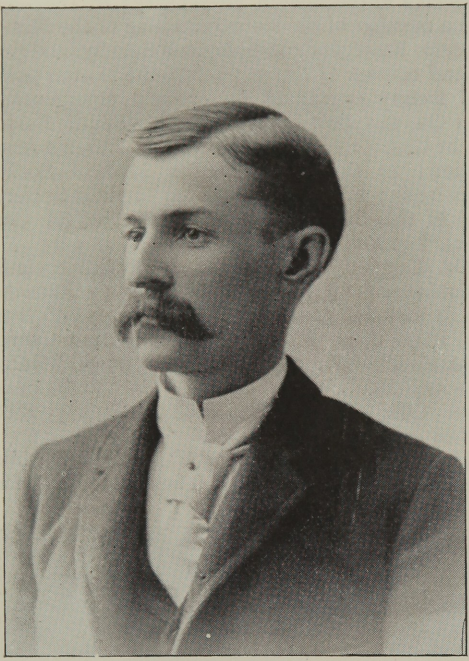
Dr. Doggett has read before medical societies several papers on professional subjects: "Anæsthetics in Vienna," *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1880–'81; "Metallic Poisoning from Canned Tomatoes," *ibid.*, 1884–'85; "Abuse of Medical Charity," *ibid.*, 1886, and also in the Transactions of the Massachusetts Medical Society, 1886, and in pamphlet form.

Married, July 7, 1880, in Halifax, N. S., Miss Mary Chipman DeWolf. They have had four children: Elizabeth DeWolf, Arthur Latham, Ellen, and Leonard Allison Doggett.



FREDERICK FOBES DOGGETT.

REDPATH, Nathaniel J., Fort Steilacoom, Washington, son of James and Priscilla C. (Ostrander) Redpath, grandson of Adam Redpath, was born January 19, 1860, at Freeport, Wash. He was educated in the public schools of Albany, Oregon, and later at the Albany Collegiate Institute, and was within one year of graduation when he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. N. Ostrander, his maternal grandfather, at Olympia, Wash., in 1883. He attended medical lectures one year, at the Medical Department of Willamette University, Portland, Ore., and one year at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., and was graduated from the latter in 1887. He immediately began the practice of medicine at Olympia, Wash., but remained there only four months, leaving to accept the position of first assistant physician to the Western Washington Hospital for the Insane, Fort Steilacoom, where he has remained since that time. During the winter of 1891, he took a post-graduate course at the Philadelphia Polyclinic; and again in 1892, a course at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. He is a member of the Washington State Medical Society, and of the Pierce County (Wash.) Medical Society. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.


NATHANIEL J. REDPATH.

Dr. Redpath married, November 28, 1882, Miss Anna R. Bridgford, of Scio, Ore., who died July 20, 1893, leaving no children.

GRANT, Sir James Alexander, Ottawa, Canada, was born in Inverness-Shire, Scotland, August 11, 1830, and is now chief of the Grants of Corrinmony, the estate, until recently, having been in the family over four hundred years. His father, Dr. James Grant, graduate of Edinburgh, Scotland, emigrated to Canada in 1830 and settled in Glengarry, Ontario, where he practised over forty years; he then moved to Ottawa, where he died in 1874. His mother, Jane (Ord) Grant, was also of Scotch origin, of Aberdeenshire, Scotland; she took an active interest in educational and religious work, and died in Ottawa, at the age of seventy-six years. His grandfather, James Grant, advocate of Corrinmony, Inverness-Shire, Scotland, was well known for his literary attainments, his chief productions being an "Essay on the Origin of Society," and "Thoughts on the Origin and Descent of the Gael," for which he was awarded, in 1819, the first prize of the Highland Society of all Scotland, a large silver vase suitably inscribed, now in the possession of his grandson, Sir James A. Grant; in 1835, James Grant, advocate, was, owing to his legal and forensic ability, called "Father of the Scottish Bar."

As a lad in old Glengarry, Ontario, James A. Grant, or "Sandy" Grant, as he was then known, was educated chiefly by a private tutor, Rev. Thomas S. Russell, M. A., of Edinburgh, Scotland; he then entered Queen's College, Kingston, and took first class honors. In 1849, he entered McGill College, Montreal, as the private student of Prof. William Wright, who held the chair of materia medica, and was graduated M. D., therefrom in 1854. He then settled in the practice of medicine in Ottawa, which has since continued to be his place of residence.

Dr. Grant went abroad for medical study in 1864; became a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London, in 1864; fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, in 1864; fellow of the Geological Society of London, in 1873; fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, and a member of the council, in 1884; in 1886, was made one of the twenty-five honorary members of the British Medical Association; became an honorary member of the American Academy of Medicine in 1889; was president of the Dominion Medical Association in 1883; president of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, Toronto, in 1868–'69; the representative of the Ottawa University, in the Ontario Medical Council, 1873–'95; president of the Ottawa General Hospital since 1885, and consultant to the same; chairman and consultant of the General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa, since 1884; president of the Ottawa Literary Society in 1865; an honorary vice-president of the International Medical Congress, Washington, D. C., in 1887; in 1887, was made Knight Commander of the order of St. Michael and St. George, by Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, it being the jubilee year. In 1887, Italy conferred upon Dr. Grant, for medical science, the position of corresponding member of the Associzione de Benmerite Italiani, Palermo, Sicily, and awarded the gold medal, their highest order of merit for medical science. In 1887, he was also made "Cavalier d'Onone," and awarded the gold cross of Italy, for medical science.

In the literature of the medical profession, Sir James Grant is well known, having been for forty years a contributor to the medical and scientific journals of Europe, Canada, and America. His geological studies were carried on chiefly to ascertain the relationship of disease to the physical structure of the earth, and thus many sanitary points of importance were brought to public attention. In 1879 this subject was presented to McGill University, in Sir James's opening address.

While a medical student at McGill, 1849–'54, he resided with Mr. Angus McDonald, late chief factor of "The Great Hudson Bay Company." Mr. McDonald having lost his eyesight, the student was called upon to read documents and papers relating to that northern country, and thus acquired much valuable information about an almost unknown country. After residing in Ottawa a few years, he became a Conservative, in politics, was elected a member of Parliament for the county of Russell in 1869, and, knowing the history, geography, and physical characteristics of the Northwest, in 1873 presented a bill in Parliament to construct the trans-continental Pacific Railway. Prior to that date, Sir James took an active part in the admission of the Northwest territories and British Columbia, into the Dominion of Canada. In 1893 he was elected by acclamation, representative in Parliament, for the Capital, which position he now holds (1895), and still carries on his medical practice. Among his contributions to medical literature are: "Gymnastics of the Brain," Canada Medical Association, September, 1880; "The Epidemic Zymotic Diseases of Animals, and How They are Communicated to Man," Medico-Chirurgical Society, Ottawa, November, 1885; and "Rare Forms of Gout and Rheumatism," Transactions of the New York State Medical Association, 1893.

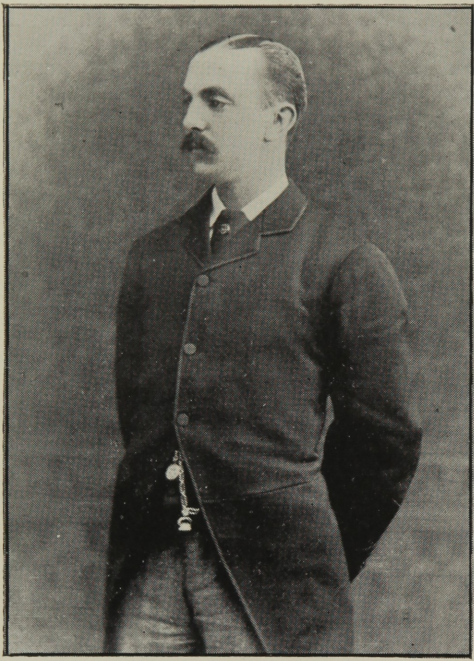
Dr. Grant married, January 22, 1856, Miss Maria, daughter of Edward Malloch, M. P., who sat for Carleton in the legislative assembly of Upper Canada for more than twenty years. Their living children are: James A. Grant, Jr., M. D., Ottawa; H. Y. Grant, M. D., ophthalmic surgeon, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. E. C. Grant, head of the Ottawa Lumber Company; W. W. Grant, C. E. (Royal Military College, Kingston, 1865), electrical engineer to the Westinghouse Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Jessie M., wife of Geo. R. Major, Vancouver, B. C.; Misses Harriot and Gwen Grant; and Molly, wife of J. M. Cochrane, Hillhurst, P. Q., died in 1890, and they have also lost four other children in infancy.

SIR JAMES ALEXANDER GRANT.

McLEOD, William McKenzie, of Sidney, Cape Breton, Canada, born July 4, 1854, at Sydney, Cape Breton, is the son of the late Rev. Hugh (M. A., D. D.) and Catherine (Ross) McLeod. His father was prominent in the church in Scotland, and was moderator of general assembly, Presbyterian church, Canada, 1877; his mother was daughter of Rev. Hugh Ross, M. A., of Ross-shire, Scotland. He obtained an education at the Sydney Grammar school, Sydney Academy, and at the Dalhousie College and University, Halifax, N. S.; commenced the study of medicine in 1871, in the office of Dr. A. D. McGillvarg, Sydney, and in college was under the preceptorship of Professors Austin Flint, Sr., Frank Hastings Hamilton, Lewis A. Sayre, A. B. Crosby, Austin Flint, Jr., William T. Lusk, W. Van Buren, Fordyce Barker, E. Peaslee, W. Brickell, E. Janeway, A. B. Mott, James R. Wood, R. O. Doremus, J. Gray, Jno. A. Wyeth, Isaac E. Taylor, L. M. Yale, and Henry D. Noyes; attended three full courses of lectures, exclusive of post-graduate work, at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1875; also two courses each in ophthalmology, otology, laryngology, and rhinology, at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, 1889–'90.

While a student, in 1872, Dr. McLeod was enrolled in the Victoria Battalion, Ninety-Fourth Highlanders, Canadian Militia, and while in camp was hospital sergeant, on the brigade staff. In March, 1887, after studying and drilling in the Royal School of Artillery, Quebec Citadel, Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Montizambert, commandant, he passed the examination, theoretical and practical, and received a First Class A certificate in artillery and gunnery. The same year he organized the Sydney Battery (a mounted corps), was commissioned major by Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, and each year has gone (under canvas) into camp for a twelve days' drill; all the officers and many of the men hold certificates, and thus they have instructed and drilled their corps without outside assistance.

Dr. McLeod entered upon the general practice of medicine in the autumn of 1875, at Sydney, C. B., continuing until 1879, when he abandoned medicine to enter political life, having been elected a member of parliment, to represent his county in the Canadian house of commons, at Ottawa, Ont., where he supported the Liberal-Conservative prime minister, Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald. In 1883 he organized the Sydney, C. B., quarantine station, and was appointed medical superintendent. which position he now holds by virtue of a commission; also justice of the peace, *ex officio*. He has been a member of the board of school commissioners for Cape Breton county since 1886, by government appointment; and was physician to the county gaol from 1876–'78, when he resigned. Official duties interfered with Dr. McLeod's general practice, but since February, 1890, having considerable time at his disposal, during the winter, he has given special attention to diseases of the ear, eye, throat, and nose. He has done some important surgical work, and in the latter part of 1885, during the small-pox epidemic in Canada, had charge of the municipal patients, in addition to the regular patients, at the quarantine station hospitals, to which they were remanded. In August, 1894, the quarantine limits were extended to embrace, in all, four ports, and in October following the government appointed an assistant quarantine medical officer.



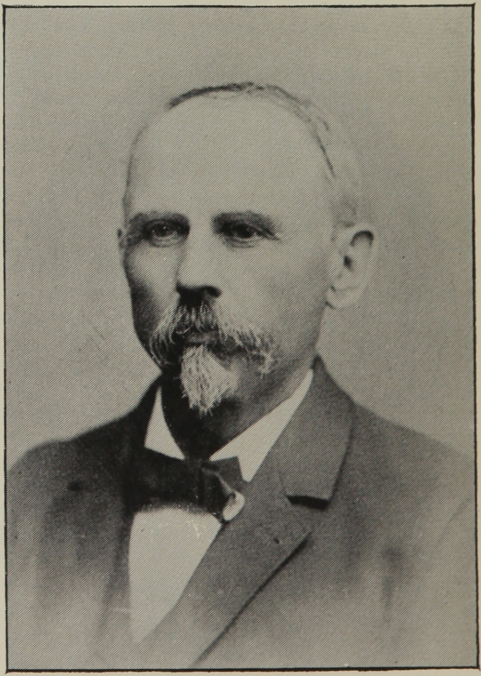
WILLIAM MC KENZIE MC LEOD.

Dr. McLeod was one of the founders of the Cape Breton Medical Society, about the year 1876, was vice-president and president several times; is a member of the Nova Scotia Medical Society; of the New York Clinical Society; a member and one of the originators of the Sydney Cricket and Athletic Association; and of the Sydney Curling Club (in affiliation with the Royal Caledonian Curling Club, of Scotland;) a member of the Cape Breton Rifle Association; of the Young Men's Christian Association, Sydney; of St. Andrews's church, (Presbyterian); etc.

Married, December 29, 1884, Hattie, daughter of Judge Lewis E. and Annie (Kavanagh) Tremaine, Sydney, C. B. Their two children are: Hugh Ross, and Annie Tremaine McLeod.

BARTLETT, Aurelius T., Virden, Ill., son of Joseph Waterman and Mary (Twombly) Bartlett, grandson of William Bartlett, was born December 4, 1830, at Searsmont, Me. His preparatory education was obtained in the common schools of Ohio, supplemented by a course in Temperance Hall Academy, Jerseyville, Ill. He taught school for a time in each of the above named states, and commenced the study of medicine in 1858, at Jerseyville, under Joseph O. Hamilton, M. D.; attended two courses of lectures at Missouri Medical College and Rush Medical College, from the latter of which he was graduated in 1862. He also attended a course of lectures at St. Louis Medical College in 1873–'74, receiving the *ad eundem* degree; also took a post-graduate course at the New York Polyclinic in the winter and spring of 1891.

April 21, 1862, he was commissioned assistant surgeon in the Missouri State Militia, in the service of the Federal Army; was promoted to rank of surgeon on May 7, following; was mustered out February 15, 1863; recommissioned surgeon of the Thirty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry April 15, 1863, and was mustered out of service August 10, 1865, having been reported "present for duty" with regiment every day, although as senior medical officer of his brigade he frequently did brigade and division work. In October, 1865, Dr. Bartlett located in the private practice of medicine at Virden. He is local surgeon of the J. S. E. R. R.; ex-president of Macoupin County Medical Society; member of Capital District Medical Society; District Medical Society of Central Illinois; Illinois Army and Navy Medical Association; life-member of the Illinois State Medical Society; ex-member of the American Medical Association; and of the National Association of Railway Surgeons. While associated with the Thirty-third Missouri Infantry he was appointed surgeon-in-chief of the district of Eastern Arkansas, and later was made a member of the board of operators for the First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, and was actively employed as such in several engagements in the Red River campaign, Louisiana, and



AURELIUS T. BARTLETT.

at the battles of Tupelo, Nashville, and Mobile, besides others of less importance.

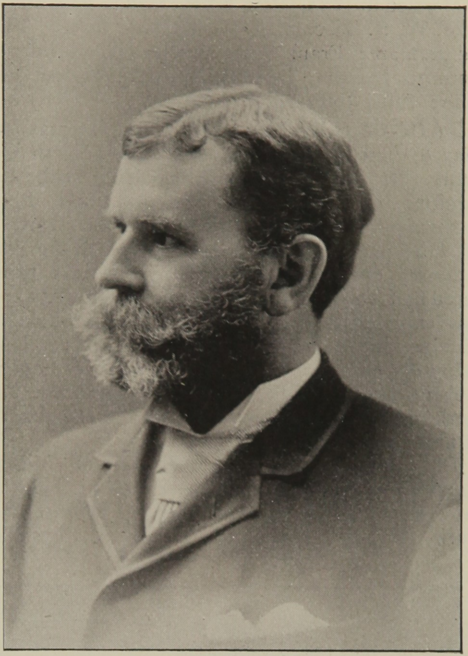
Dr. Bartlett has been engaged in a general surgical practice, military and civil, for thirty years, the operations including amputations, resections, tracheotomy, laparotomy, operations upon the skull and for strangulated hernia, besides gynecological work. He is the author of articles on surgical topics, published in the *St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1879; a paper on "Diphtheria" in the May number, 1881, of *Gaillard's Medical Journal*; and has also presented papers at the meetings of the various medical societies of which he is a member. Dr. Bartlett is a member of Virden Lodge, A. F. & A. M., having repeatedly filled the office of W. M.; and is an elder in the Presbyterian church.

Married, October 23, 1866, Miss Sue A., daughter of R. C. and Hannah Brown, of Virden. Their children are: Aurelius Willard, a graduate of Illinois College and a student at Marion-Sims College of Medicine, and Hattie Bartlett, a graduate of the Female Academy, Jacksonville, Ill.

JOHNSON, Joseph Taber, Washington, D. C., son of Rev. Lorenzo Dow and Mary (Burgess) Johnson, grandson of Jeremiah Johnson, who was a soldier in the War of the Revolution, and is a lineal descendant of John Alden and Priscilla Mullens, who came out to this country in the Mayflower, was born June 30, 1845, at Lowell, Mass. Received his early education at Rochester Academy, Plymouth county, Mass. His collegiate course at Columbian University, Washington, D. C., was interrupted by the outbreak of the Rebellion in 1861, but he was awarded the honorary degree of A. M. by this institution in 1869; commenced the study of medicine in 1862, under Dr. William G. Palmer, Washington, D. C., and continued it later, under Dr. Austin Flint, of New York; was graduated at the University of Georgetown, Medical Department, Washington, D. C., in 1865, and received the degree of Ph. D., in 1890; was graduated at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, in 1867. In 1870 Dr. Johnson visited Europe, for medical study in the hospitals of Dublin, London, Paris, Edinburgh, Berlin and Vienna; passed an examination before Prof. Carl Braun, in Vienna, and received a diploma for proficiency in obstetric operations in 1871.

Dr. Johnson was commissioned acting assistant surgeon in the U. S. army in 1868; and was on duty at the Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, 1868–'78. He has been in the private practice of medicine in Washington since in 1867; was professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children, Howard University, Medical Department, 1867–'72; gynecological surgeon to Columbia Hospital, in 1892—which he reorganized after the death of Dr. Murphy; gynecological surgeon to Providence Hospital, 1884–'94; consulting gynecologist to the Emergency Hospital and Central Dispensary, 1890–'95; lecturer on obstetrics and gynecology in the University of Georgetown, Medical Department, from 1874 to 1880, and professor of same branches in the same institution since 1880.

In 1887 Dr. Johnson built a private hospital in Washington, for cases of gynecology and abdominal surgery, which he has successfully conducted to the present time. At first the institution accommodated but eight patients, but in 1890 the capacity was doubled. The mortality in his large number of abdominal sections has been about eight per cent.; in ovarian operations alone, about three per cent.; and in hysterectomies, about seven per cent. Has performed one hundred and eighteen laparotomies in his private hospital with only seven deaths, and four of those were cancerous.



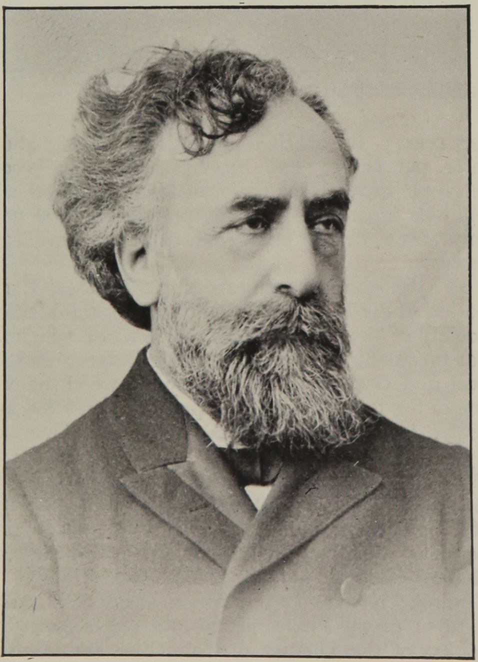
JOSEPH TABER JOHNSON.

Dr. Johnson is a member of the Medical Association of the District of Columbia; of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, of which he was president in 1890; of the Washington Obstetrical and Gynecological Society, of which he was one of the founders and was president in 1888 and 1889; is one of the founders of the American Gynecological Society, and was secretary from 1888–'91, and editor of its transactions, 1888–'61; fellow of the British Gynecological Society; of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Society; honorary fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and of the Medical Society of Virginia; member of the American Medical Association; of the Philosophical and Anthropological Society of the District of Columbia; president of the Georgetown University Alumni Society in 1884; of the Bellevue Hospital Alumni Society in 1886; of the Woman's Dispensary and Hospital, 1884–'95; and of the Medical Department of the University of Georgetown in 1887–'91. He is also a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; of the Cosmos, and Metropolitan Clubs, and of the Columbia Athletic Club.

Dr. Johnson has written many papers, addresses, and reports of important operations, chiefly in gynecology and obstetrics, and is the author of the section on "Surgical Diseases of the Ovaries and Tubes," in A System of Surgery by American Authors, soon to be published.

Married in 1873, Miss Edith Maud, daughter of Prof. W. S. Bascom, of Washington, D. C. Their children are: Frank Sumner, who died in infancy, Lorenzo Bascom, Bascom, Edith, Margaret Josephine Taber Johnson.

JACOBI, Abraham, New York city, was born May 6, 1830, in Hartum, Westphalia, North Germany. He was a student in medicine at the universities of Greifswald, Göttingen, and Bonn, receiving from the latter institution the degree of M. D., in 1851. Becoming involved in the revolutionary movement of Germany, he was prosecuted and convicted of high treason in 1851, and was confined in the prisons of Berlin, Cologne, Minden, and Bielefeld, Prussia, until 1853. Upon being discharged from prison, he went to England and in the fall of the same year, sailed for New York, where he has since continued in the practice of his profession.


ABRAHAM JACOBI.

Dr. Jacobi was professor of diseases of children, New York Medical College, 1860–'64; held the same chair in the University Medical College, New York, 1865–'70; and in the College of Physicians and surgeons in the City of New York since 1870. He has been visiting physician to the German Dispensary and Hospital since 1857; to Mount Sinai Hospital since 1860; to Bellevue Hospital since 1874; and is consulting physician to the New Skin and Cancer, the St. John's Guild, the Babies', the Orthopædic, the Manhattan, and the Beth Israel hospitals.

Dr. Jacobi is a member of the New York Pathological Society, president in 1864; of the New York Obstetrical Society, president in 1868; of the Medical Society of the County of New York, president in 1871–'72; of the Medical Society of the State of New York, president in 1882; of the New York Academy of Medicine, president in 1885–'89; of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; the Obstetrical Society of Boston, and of Berlin; the Medical Society of Würzburg, and of Berlin, etc.

Besides editing the *American Journal of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children* from 1868–'71, Dr. Jacobi has contributed to medical literature: "Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children" (with E. Noeggerath), 1859; "Dentition and Its Derangements," 1862; "The Raising and Education of Abandoned Children in Europe," 1870; "Infant Diet," 1874; "Treatise on Diphtheria," 1880; "Care and Nutrition of Children," "Diphtheria," and "Dysentery," in Gerhardt's Handbuch der Kinderkrankheiten, Tübingen, 1877; "Diphtheria," "Rachitis," and "Laryngitis," in Pepper's System of Practical Medicine, Philadelphia; "Sarcoma of the Kidney in the Fœtus and Infant," Transactions of the International Medical Congress at Copenhagen, 1884; "Intestinal Diseases of Infancy and Childhood," second edition, 1890; "The Anatomy and Pathology of the Thymus Gland," in the Transactions of the Conference of American Physicians; and numerous articles, essays, and addresses on various scientific topics, amongst them a long series of papers on "The Therapeutics of Infancy and Childhood," in the *Archives of Pediatrics*, from 1888–'94.

JACOBI, Mary Putnam, New York city, daughter of George Palmer and Victorine (Haven) Putnam, granddaughter of Henry Putnam, was born August 31, 1842, in London, Eng. Her parents, both of New England birth, returned to America in 1847, and her first schooling, other than from her mother, was obtained at the Twelfth Street public school, New York city, where she went at the age of fifteen. She began the study of medicine in 1859, in New York city, under the preceptorship of Dr. James L. Brown; attended lectures at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, from which she was graduated M. D., in 1864, having previously matriculated in the New York College of Pharmacy, and graduated thence in 1862, being the first woman to receive a diploma from that institution. In 1866, she went to Paris, and was the first woman to be admitted to the École de Médecine, from which she was graduated in 1871.

Dr. Putnam-Jacobi has practised medicine in New York city since 1872. She is a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York; of the New York Pathological Society; of the New York Neurological Society; and of the New York Academy of Medicine, having been the first woman to be admitted as a member. She was physician to the out-door department of Mount Sinai Hospital, 1873–'82; professor of diseases of children, New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, 1881–'84; professor of therapeutics, Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary, 1872–'88; visiting physician to the New York Infirmary since 1880; visiting physician to St. Mark's Hospital since 1893; and medical examiner for the Equitable Insurance Company since 1891.

MARY PUTNAM–JACOBI.

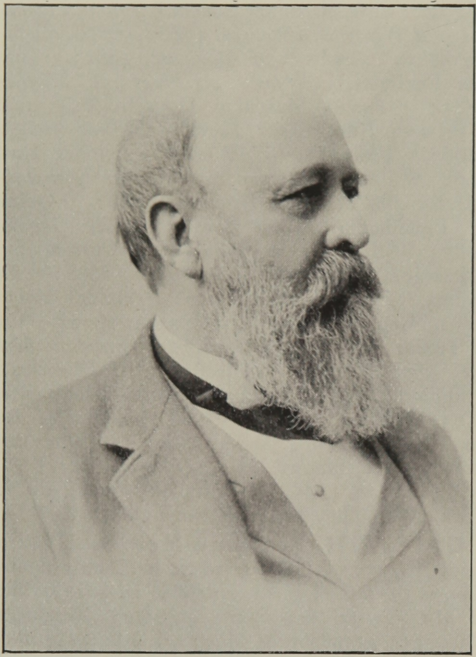
In 1874, Dr. Putnam-Jacobi was elected president of the Association for the Advancement of the Medical Education for Women, and continues to serve in that capacity. She was the first to formulate, definitely, a cyclical theory of menstruation, and to associate its details with those of clinical and anatomical facts; upon this she also formulated the general theory for the treatment of endometritis. She made an extensive experimental study of the effects of cold pack and massage in the treatment of anemia, anticipating in several respects the results announced a few months later by Weir Mitchell, in his essay on "Fat and Blood." Her article on "Cold Pack and Anemia" appeared in the *Archives of Medicine* in 1880. She also wrote a paper on the "Pathogeny of Infantile Paralysis," *American Journal of Obstetrics*, May, 1874, read before the Medical Society of the County of New York, December, 1873, and which contained the first collection of recorded autopsies of this disease; an original essay on "Buhl's Disease," *ibid.*, 1878; "Trephining the Sternum," *ibid.*, 1881; "Dermoid Cysts," *ibid.*, 1883; "Studies in Endometritis," *ibid.*, 1885; "Menstrual Subinvolution," *ibid.*, 1885; "New Theory of Menstruation," *ibid.*, 1885; "Electricity for Uterine Fibroids," *ibid.*, 1888; "Intra-Uterine Therapeutics," *ibid.*, 1889; "Septicæmia and Pyæmia," *New York Medical Record*, 1872 (being the first paper to be read by a woman before a medical society in the United States); "Microcephalus," *ibid.*, 1875; "Hysteria," *ibid.*, 1888; "Congenital Ptosis," *ibid.*, 1894; "Quinine and the Cerebral Circulation," *Journal of Obstetrics*, 1879; "Fibroid of the Uterus," *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, 1880; "Case of Rotary Spasm," *Journal of Mental and Nervous Diseases*, 1880; "Specialism in Medicine," *Archives of Medicine*, 1882; "Infantile Paralysis," *Pepper's Archives of Medicine*, 1885; "Pseudo-Muscular Hypertrophy," *ibid.*; "Primary Education," *Popular Science Monthly*, 1886; "Brain Tumor," Wood's Reference Handbook; "Loss of Names in Aphasia," *Journal of Mental and Nervous Diseases*, 1886; "Quinine in Pneumonia," *New York Medical Journal*, 1887; "Place of Language in the Curriculum of Education," *Journal of Psychology*, 1888; "Empyema," *Medical News*, 1890; "Spinal Myelitis in Children," Keating's Cyclopædia, 1890; "Case of Tumor of the Spinal Cord," *International Medical Journal*, 1890; "Electricity in Diseases of Childhood," Cyclopædia of Electro-Therapeutics, 1893; and an essay on "The Question of Rest for Women During Menstruation," for the Boylston prize of Harvard University, 1876.

Married, in 1873, Dr. Abraham Jacobi, of New York city. They have had three children.

GRIFFITH, Benjamin Mordecai, Springfield, Ill., born April 14, 1831, in Shelby county, Ky., is the son of Lieut. Nicholas Howard Griffith, of the Tenth Regiment Missouri Volunteers, 1861–'65; grandson of Mordecai Griffith, of Baltimore, Md. His mother, Sarah Mariah (Parrish) Griffith, was the granddaughter of Colonel Harlow, an early settler in Kentucky and an officer in the Revolution, while Captain Isham Parrish, her brother, served in the War of 1812.

Benjamin M. Griffith was educated in the public schools of Shelby county, Ky, and Lincoln county, Mo., and prepared for college at the Woods Academy, Louisiana, Mo.; commenced the study of medicine in March, 1852, at Louisiana, Mo., with Drs. T. A. Pinckney and Ezekiel M. Bartlett. After three years of study and a course of lectures at the St. Louis Medical College, he began to practice medicine with his preceptors, at Louisiana, Mo.; practiced at Rockport, Ill., from October 1, 1855, to October 1, 1858; reëntered the St. Louis Medical College and was graduated therefrom at the close of his second course of lectures in 1859. After graduating in medicine, Dr. Griffith returned to his practice in Louisiana, Mo., remaining until April, 1865, and since that date has been a resident of Springfield. He is a member of the American Medical Association; of the Mississippi Valley Medical Society, president in 1883; of the Illinois Central District Medical Society, president in 1884; of the Illinois State Medical Society; of the Springfield Capital Medical Society; of the Springfield Medical Club; of the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley; of the American Public Health Association; of the Authors' Club, Springfield, president, 1894–'95; member of the Illinois State Board of Health since 1890, and treasurer of the board since 1893; served as a member of the school board of Springfield, 1869–'74; and of the city board of health, 1880–'81. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and a Sir Knight.

In connection with his work on the state board of health, Dr. Griffith suggested and advocated until its adoption in 1891, a curriculum of study in the college course especially arranged for students contemplating the study of medicine.



BENJAMIN MORDECAI GRIFFITH.

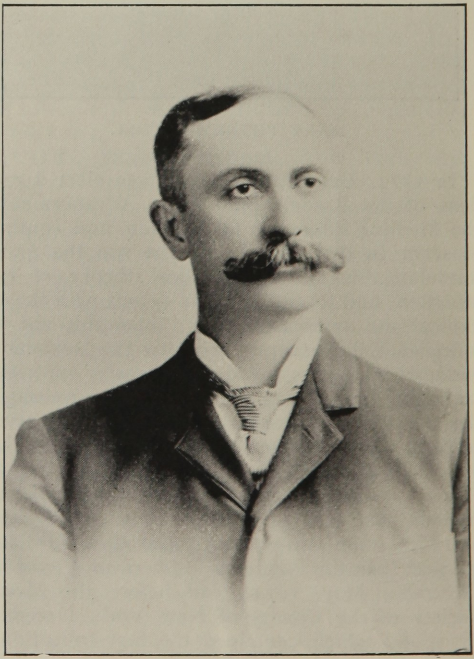
Married June 1, 1859, Miss Alice A. McElroy, of Ralls county, Mo. Of their three children, Eloise Anna is the wife of T. J. Pitner, M. D.; Ben Barrett Griffith, M. D., graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., 1882, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1885, is a practitioner in Springfield. Dorsey Griffith died at the age of three years.

HOLMES, Horatio Reese, Portland, Oregon, son of Horatio Nelson Viscount and Nancy (Porter) Holmes, grandson of Alexander Holmes, was born July 30, 1856, in Polk county, Oregon. After a preparatory education at the Pleasant Hill and Bethel (Oregon) academies, he engaged in the study of medicine at Salem, in 1874, under Dr. J. W. McAfee; was graduated M. D. from the Medical Department of Willamette University, Portland, Oregon, in June, 1877, after two courses of lectures, and from the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., at the close of the session ending in June, 1880; also attended courses at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, the New York Polyclinic, and at the Post-Graduate Medical School of Harvard University, 1889 and 1890.

Dr. Holmes practised medicine at Salem, Oregon, from August, 1877, to 1888, and settled in Portland in 1890. He is a member of the Oregon State Medical Society, president in 1894; of the Portland Medical Society; of the American Medical Association; of the American Gynecological Society; of the British Medical Association; of the British Gynecological Society; and of the Alumni Association of Willamette Medical School.

Dr. Holmes has held the professorship of principles and practice of gynecology since 1894, and of clinical gynecology since 1894, both in the Medical Department of Willamette University; has been gynecologist to the Portland Hospital since 1894, and to the Portland Free Dispensary since 1894. His practice is confined exclusively to gynecology and abdominal surgery.

Dr. Holmes is the author of articles on: "Gynecology in the Northwest," Transactions of the Oregon State Medical Society, 1892-'93; "Ventral Fixation in Displacements of the Uterus," *Pacific Medical Record*, February, 1893; "First Symphyseotomy on the Pacific Coast," *New York Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics*, July, 1893; "A Year's Work in Surgical Gynecology, Including Thirty-One Cœliotomies, without a Death, or a Stitch-hole Abscess," *Medical Sentinel*, January, 1894; "Hints on the Mortality of Cœliotomies," *Medical Sentinel*, April, 1895; "A New Pelvic Drainage Tube," *Medical Record*, March, 1893; "Ventro-Fixation in Extreme Anterior Displacements of the Uterus," read before the section on obstetrics and diseases of women, American Medical Association, and published in the journal of that association, August 11, 1894; and "Viburnum Prunifolium," read before the section on materia medica and pharmacy, American Medical Association, and published in the journal of that association, October 27, 1894.



HORATIO REESE HOLMES.

Married, September 17, 1877, Miss Olivia Ernestine Swegle, of Salem, Oregon. Their only child, Guy Paul, born April 14, 1879, died January 4, 1884.

SUDDUTH, William Xavier, Minneapolis, Minn., son of Dr. James McCreary (M. D., Rush Medical College, 1855) and Amanda E. (Ashmore) Sudduth, grandson of Thomas Sudduth, was born January 18, 1853, at Springfield, Ill. He prepared for college at the Illinois State Normal University, Normal, Ill.; was graduated Ph. B., from the Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Ill., and received therefrom the degree of A. M. in 1889; was a graduate student at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, 1891; commenced the study of dentistry in 1879, at the Philadelphia Dental College, and after graduating D. D. S. therefrom in 1881, practised the profession in Bloomington, Ill., two years. He began to read medicine in 1883, under Drs. James B. Laylor and William F. Mittendorf, of New York city; attended one course of lectures each, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, and the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, receiving the degree of M. D. from the latter in 1885. During the three following years he spent a portion of his time as a graduate student in the universities of Berlin, Heidelberg, and Vienna.

WILLIAM XAVIER SUDDUTH.

From 1884–'90, Dr. Sudduth was director of the physiological and pathological laboratory of the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, and lecturer on clinical microscopy and genito-urinary diseases, with several leaves of absence during the time for post-graduate study abroad and lecture courses in the universities of Iowa and California. In 1890 he was elected professor of pathology and oral surgery in the Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates in Medicine, but did not enter upon the duties of the position, as he was considering the matter of leaving the city. Dr. Sudduth believed that dentistry should be taught as a specialty in medicine, and to carry out this idea accepted the opportunity offered in the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, in the year 1890, where the primary branches of medicine are taught with as much thoroughness as in medical schools, but with the "practice of dentistry" substituted for the "practice of medicine." This was the first dental college to establish a regular post-graduate year, 1894, and a large percentage of the students take the medical degree in addition to the D. M. D. Dr. Sudduth has been dean of the College of Dentistry since 1892, and professor of embryology, pathology, and oral surgery. He was for seven years, 1887–'94, on the staff of senior editors of the *Annual of the Universal Medical Sciences*, Philadelphia, having the department of embryology, anomalies, and monstrosities. He wrote a 150-page article on "Embryology and Histology" for the American System of Dentistry, 1885, and has written extensively in dental and medical literature on strictly scientific subjects—little or nothing on practice: "Products of the Epiblast," read before the American Medical Association, Newport, R. I., 1888; "Vocal Resonance," *ibid.*, at the San Francisco meeting, 1894; "The Antrum of Highmore in its Relation to Vocal Resonance," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, November 17, 1894; "Special Forms of Ossification," read before the Ninth International Medical Congress, section on anatomy, 1887; "The Present Scientific Status of Hypnotism," *Review*, Chicago, February, 1895; "A Study in the Psycho-physics of Music," *Minnesota Magazine*, April, 1895; and is engaged, in 1895, in writing a thesis on the "Psycho-physics of Sleep," in connection with the treatment of insomnia. Having devoted considerable attention to psychology in its relation to medicine, he is considered an authority on the subject.

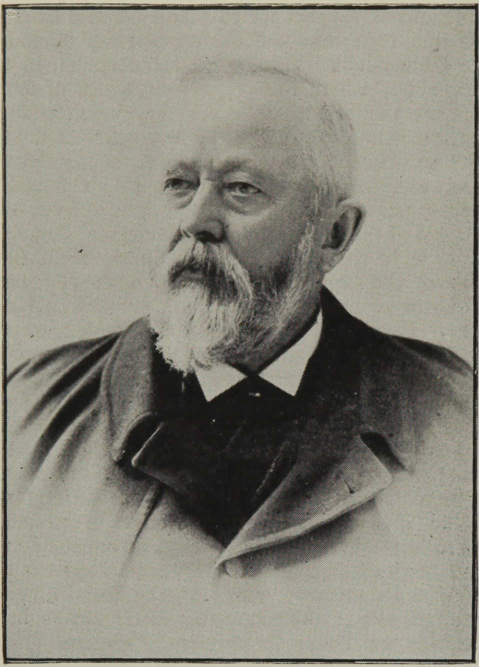
Dr. Sudduth has given much time to photomicrography, and has discovered, in 1885, a method of reproducing the colors of the original microscopic specimen in the lantern slide, without hand painting. He has devised a plan of treating empyema antri by means of specially placed tubes; also a mento-dental splint for treatment of fracture of the inferior maxilla, described in Garretson's Oral Surgery.

Dr. Sudduth was editor of the *International Dental Journal*, Philadelphia, 1887–'89; lecturer on biology in the University of Iowa, 1888–'89, in the University of California, 1891–'92, and in the Minneapolis Academy, 1893–'95; and university extension lecturer in the University of Minnesota, 1893–'95.

Dr. Sudduth is a member of the American Medical Association; of the Academy of Natural Science, Philadelphia; of the Academy of Natural Science, Minnesota; of the Academy of Dental Science, Boston; of the Association of American

Anatomists; a fellow of the Royal Microscopic Society, London; and an active and honorary member of other societies.

Married, in 1875, Miss Elizabeth Staples Ballard, of Saybrook, Ill. They have one child, Mabel Love Sudduth.



REED BROCKWAY BONTECOU.

BONTECOU, Reed Brockway, Troy, N. Y., born April 22, 1824, in that city, is the son of Peter and Semantha (Brockway) Bontecou, of Huguenot and Scotch descent, respectively, and grandson of David Bontecou. He was educated at the Troy High school and academy, at Poultney academy, Vt., and at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, from which he received the degree of B. N. S. in 1842; commenced the study of medicine in 1842, under Drs. A. G. Skilton, Thos. C. Brinsmade, and John Wright, of Troy; attended lectures at the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, 1844–'45, and at Castleton Medical College, Castleton, Vt., graduating M. D. from the latter institution in May, 1847, when he at once entered into practice with his preceptor, Dr. Thomas C. Brinsmade, at Troy, N. Y. In 1846 he made a voyage up the Amazon river, South America, passing the entire year exploring that region in the interests of natural science. He served through the cholera epidemic of 1848, at Troy, N. Y., and again, in 1858, at Troy, N. Y., when he used tranfusions on numerous hospital cases of the disease, being at that time surgeon to the Troy Hospital.

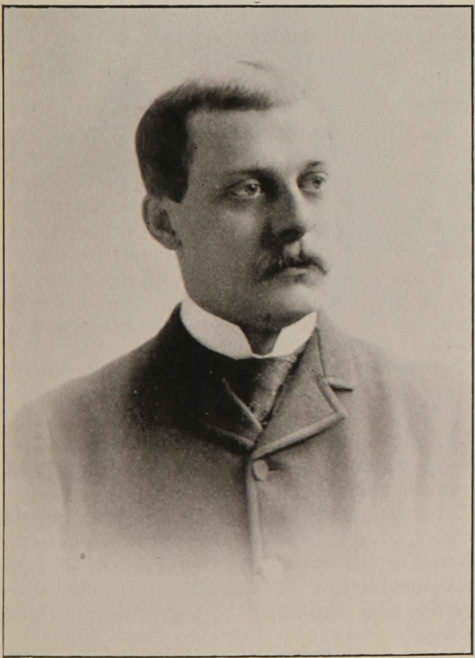
Dr. Bontecou was commissioned surgeon of the Twenty-Fourth regiment, New York state militia, in 1849; entered the Federal service as surgeon of the Second New York volunteer infantry, April, 1861, to September of the same year; was commissioned brigade surgeon and surgeon of volunteers, September, 1861, to June, 1866, when he was mustered out of the service. Dr. Bontecou was present at the Battle of Big Bethel, Va., June 10, 1861, and at the fight between the Monitor and Merrimack; and at the capture of Yorktown, Va.; was in charge of the Hygeia United States Army General Hospital, Fortress Monroe, Va., from September, 1861, until its destruction in September, 1862, when he was ordered to the Army of the Potomac, for duty in the surgeon-general's office. He was soon ordered to the Department of the South during the yellow fever, and was in attendance on General Mitchel, who died of that disease there, and was placed in charge of one of the hospitals at Beaufort, S. C., and was subsequently appointed chief medical officer of all the hospitals there. He was with Medical Director Charles H. Crane in the iron-clad attack on Fort Sumter, and was soon after placed in charge of the hospital steamer, *Cosmopolitan*, lying off Charleston, during the siege of that city, and collected the sick and wounded from all points below on the Atlantic coast, transferring them to Hilton Head, Beaufort, and New York city. Early in October, 1863, he was ordered to Washington, D. C., to take charge of the Harewood United States Army General Hospital, and was on duty there until its discontinuance in May, 1866; after that being employed on various boards of investigation until he was mustered out in June, 1866. Dr. Bontecou was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and colonel of volunteers, March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the war.

At the close of the war Dr. Bontecou returned to the private practice of medicine at Troy, N. Y. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Rensselaer, president in 1891, and again in 1892; a member of the Medical Society of the State of New York; of the New York State Medical Association; of the American Medical Association; of the American Surgical Association; was one of the council of the section on military and naval surgery and medicine of the Ninth International Medical Congress at Washington, D. C., 1887; was a delegate to the Tenth International Medical Congress, Berlin, 1890, and while abroad, in 1891, and in 1892, made a tour of the principal hospitals of England and the Continent. He is surgeon to Marshal Infirmary, Troy, since 1880, and attending surgeon to the Watervliet Arsenal, Troy, since 1870.

In surgical work his more notable cases are: "Ligature of the Right Sub-Clavian Artery for Traumatic Aneurism," "Operation for the Radical Cure of Umbilical Hernia," "Ligature of the Right Iliac Artery for Aneurism," "Ovariotomy, including both Ovaries," "Lithotomy," "Tracheotomy," "Strangulated Hernia," "Pelvic Abscess, from Perforation of the Appendix Vermiformis," "Inverted Uteri, Reduced by an Improved Method," and many operations in military surgery. He originated and practised the application of photography to military surgical history; was one of the largest contributors to the "Surgical History of the War," and to the Army Medical Museum. The Transactions of the American Medical Association, 1876, gives a résumé of the operations on the larger joints, frequently referring to Dr. Bontecou as an operator. He originated a modification of Pirigoff's operation for the amputation for the foot; an instrument to reposit inverted uterus; a provisional wound dressing for military service, to be carried in the soldier's pocket, etc. For many years he has been president of examining board of surgeons for pensions at Troy.

Married, in 1849, Miss Susan Northrup, of New Haven, Conn. Of their children, Josephine is the wife of J. Lincoln Steffens, of New York city; Reed Brinsmade, M. D. (College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, 1889), is in partnership with his father, Troy, N. Y.; Louise died at the age of twenty-one years; Anna Louise and Horatio Brinsmade died in infancy.

ASHTON, William Easterly, Philadelphia, Pa., son of Dr. Samuel Keen and Caroline M. (Smiley) Ashton, grandson of Rev. William E. Ashton, was born June 5, 1859, in Philadelphia. He prepared for college at the Germantown and Episcopal academies of Philadelphia; Burlington College, N. J., Hellmuth College, Canada; matriculated in the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Arts, but left that department at the close of the sophomore year; commenced the study of medicine in 1877, under the direction of his father, Samuel Keen Ashton, M. D.; attended three courses of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine, with the degree of M. D. in March, 1881, and a post-graduate course and the degree of M. D. from Jefferson Medical College in 1884.



WILLIAM EASTERLY ASHTON.

Dr. Ashton has practised medicine in Philadelphia since graduating in 1881. He is a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; of the Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia; of the Philadelphia Pathological Society; of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists; and of the American Medical Association. He has held the professorship of gynecology in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia since 1892; gynecologist to the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital since 1892; gynecologist to the Philadelphia Hospital since 1889; and was clinical lecturer on gynecology in Jefferson Medical College in 1891 and 1892.

Dr. Ashton's writings include papers on: "The Rational Treatment of Appendicitis," "The Etiology and Treatment of Appendicitis," "The Exploratory Abdominal Incision," "Symptoms and Diagnosis of Intestinal Obstruction following Intra-Perineal Operations," "Ventral Hernia following Abdominal Operations," "Nephritic Abscess Caused by Calculi," "The Management of Complications in Pelvic Surgery," "Endometritis," "The Technique of Abdominal and Pelvic Operations," "The Surgical Treatment of Appendicitis," "The Removal of Gall-stones Obstructing the Cystic Duct," "Lateral Anastomosis of the Ileum," "The Relation of Laceration of the Cervix to Malignant Disease, and Its Treatment," "A Successful Porro-Müller Operation for Malformation of the Uterus and Vagina," "The Technique of Pelvic Surgery," "Ectopic Gestation." His original researches, methods, etc., include: "Experimental Studies in Intestinal Surgery," (Ashton, Baldy); "A Simple Device for Sterilizing in Private Houses;" "Pads of Absorbent Gauze as a Substitute for Flat Sponges in Abdominal Surgery;" "The Pathology of Intestinal Obstruction following Abdominal and Pelvic Operations;" "The Failure of Legislation in Limiting the Spread of Venereal Diseases," (Allison, Ashton); and "A Self-Retaining Abdominal Retractor."

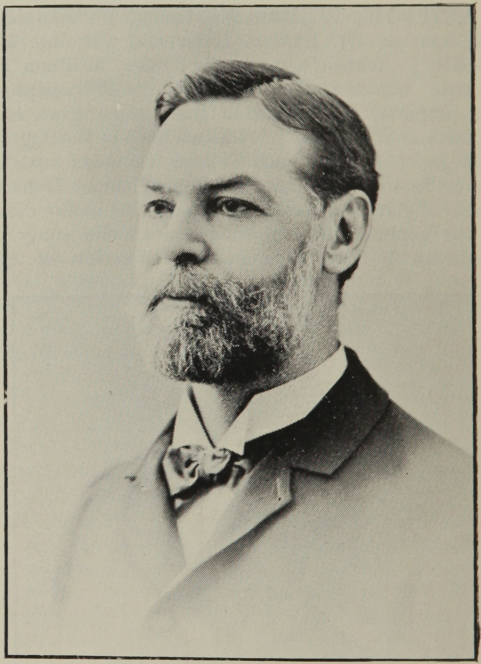
Married, October 5, 1891, Alice Elizabeth, daughter of M. G. Rosengarten, Esq., of Philadelphia. One child, Dorothy Ashton, born July 29, 1892, died April 2, 1893.

FERNALD, Charles Augustus (XII), Boston, Mass., born December 5, 1847, at Wolfborough Centre, N. H., has a paternal ancestry as follows: Jonathan Poor Fernald (XI), b. 1797; d. 1893, in his ninety-sixth year; m. Mary Cotton Pike, daughter of Robert and Mary Pike (*nee* Cotton). William (X), b. 1775; m. Betsey Johnson, daughter of Phineas and Hannah Johnson (*nee* Poor). Betsey died aged about one hundred years. John (IX), b. about 1725, the confidential adviser and private secretary of Governor John Wentworth of New Hampshire in 1774; rowed the good governor to take the ship when he left New Hampshire never to return; signed the "Association Test;" served in the Revolution; m. Mary, daughter of Thomas and Alicia Savage. John (VIII), b. 1698; captain of the *Abigail*, at the Seige of Louisburg he, with Capt. John Tufton Mason, volunteered to and did lead a company each in the hazardous and successful attempt to erect a battery on Light House Clifts, which was said to have been a prime factor of its capture; m. Elizabeth, daughter of John and Martha Rogers of Ipswich. John (VII), b. 1673; m. Sarah, daughter of Judge John Hincks (who came over in 1670 or 1672). Dr. John (VI), b. 1640; d. 1687; m. Mary, daughter of Thomas Spinney (name knighted three times, de Spiny, Spiny, Spinney, as it is now spelt). Dr. Renald (V), chirugeon, surgeon in English navy, and the first physician and surgeon to settle in New Hampshire, arrived in barque *Warwick*, July 4, 1631, from Downs, London, England, with about eighty emigrants sent by Captain John Mason to Piscataqua, now Portsmouth, formerly called "Strawberry Bank," N. H.; m. Joanna Warburton. Captain William (IV), b. 1575; d. 1650; m. daughter of Amand (who was commander of an English squadron, time of Queen Elizabeth). John (III), M. D. R. N., b. 1556 (died at sea); m., twice, Josephine de Bigne; and a daughter of G. de Cologni; she d. 1673. Francis (II), M. D. R.N., b. 1538 (died at sea); m. Marie de Riant; his sister Magdalen m. M. Giles de Riant, president *au mortier*; she died in 1642, aged ninety-four years; his oldest sister m. M. Barjot, president in the Grand Council and Master of the Requests. Jean (I), b. 1497; d. 1558, M. D., physician to King Henry II of France; professor of dialectics in the college where he studied; was designated the modern Galen; author of many books, the best "Medicina," dedicated to King Henry II (in Boston public library), contains an engraving of him. He m. a daughter of a councilor of Paris, after taking his degree (M. D), she died about a month previous at Fontainbleu, 1558. "History of France," Boston public library, *c.* III, *p.* 690, reign of Henry II, mentioning Jean, has the following,—"Among the men of Science France might point out with pride men like" him, "equally distinguished in medicine and mathematics."

The maternal ancestry, so far as the preponderance of evidence, at present, in compiling the Fernald genealogy, demonstrates, is as follows: Mary Cotton Fernald (XI) (*nee* Pike[9]). Robert and Mary Pike (VIII) (*nee* Cotton, who was a daughter of Col. William Cotton, founder of the Methodist society at what is now East Wolfboro, N. H., whose ancestors can be traced eighteen generations, and one of the brothers was vice chamberlin to King Henry VI of England). Major Zebulon (VII), who was the father of Robert, also Brigadier-General Zebulon Montgomery Pike, that was killed at York, now Toronto, Upper Canada. Before his death the British flag was brought and placed beneath his head, and he died befitting a conqueror April 27, 1813. Captain John (VI), who had a traditional reputation as a gallant soldier in the Indian wars. John (V), who moved to New Jersey—Alamatunk after called Lamberton—and was among the first settlers. Rev. John (IV) of Dover, N. H. Major Robert (III) of Salisbury, who was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces east of the Merrimac, by Governor Simeon Bradstreet. Lawyer John (II), who came over from England in 1635. Rev. William (I), who d. 1691, Dorchester, England.

Betsey Johnson (X), daughter of Phineas (IV), who was wounded at Lexington, fought at Concord, met the English on Bunker (Breeds) Hill in the tug of war as Roman meets Roman; went through the Revolutionary war and lived to 1844; was present June 17, 1825, at the laying of the corner stone of Bunker Hill monument; and at its completion, June 17, 1843, and is mentioned by Mr. Daniel Webster in his "Address," vide "Memorial of the American Patriots," ("Printed by Order of the City Council"), 1890, page 221—and is at the head of a list of one hundred and seven of the patriots, at the great age of ninety-seven years, seated near the immortal orator, Webster, and Rev. George E. Ellis, on that memorable occasion.

Colonel Samuel (III), of the Fourth Massachusetts regiment, commanded at the Battle of Stillwater, and the surrender of Burgoyne, and attack on Fort Independence; assisted in quelling Shay's Rebellion; foremost in all military matters; d. November 12, 1796, Andover, Mass. Representative in the general court, etc.



CHARLES AUGUSTUS FERNALD.

Captain Timothy (II). Died in the king's service, Louisberg, Cape Britton Isle, 1746. Was selectman and representative in general court. Timothy (I), constable in 1676, doubtless the father also of Penelope who was killed by the Indians February 22, 1698.

Mary Savage (IX), daughter of Thomas (IV), Thomas (V), Captain John (IV), b. 1634, Thomas (III), Edward Constable (II), Sir John, Knt (I), seneschal of Halton Castle.

Elizabeth Rogers[6] (VIII), daughter of Rev. John Rogers[5] of Ipswich, Mass.

President John (IV) of Harvard College, Rev. Nathaniel (III), Daniel (II), possibly Sir Edward (I). Rev. John d. February 4, 1555.

Sarah Hincks (VII) daughter of Judge Hincks, who came over in 1672 or 1670. Settled at Portsmouth, 2d New Castle; d. 1734; Elizabeth, his wife, b. 1651, was daughter of Nathaniel Fayer, of Boston.

Mary Spinney (VI), daughter of Thomas; her father was brought over from the Bay of Chaleur in 1630, by Captain William Fernald, father of Renald.

Joanna Warburton (V), daughter of Lord and Lady Warburton of England.

Charles A. Fernald was educated in the Wolfborough Centre public and private schools; commenced the study of medicine in 1869, under Rufus H. King, M. D., of Wolfborough, N. H.; took a three years' course at the Medical School of Harvard University, and an extra year's study at home and in office, and was graduated M. D. in 1872. He practised medicine and surgery from 1871, and is still in active practice; a portion of one year he resided and practised, also in Charlestown, although having an office and continuing practice in Boston. Moved to the South End where he has been located since that time. Examined and admitted into the Suffolk District Medical Society in 1873. Was physician and surgeon of the Nickerson Home, Boston, from about 1872 to 1876; surgeon of the fire company in his district, 1880–'81, one year; police surgeon of station 5, since 1880; physician and surgeon of St. Joseph's Home from 1893 to 1895; visitor of the Provident Association from 1872 to 1876.

Dr. Fernald did active gratuitous service during the great Boston fire of 1872; was surgeon of the Providence Railroad Company, at the Stony Brook disaster of 1887. In the departments of gynecology and surgery he has performed many of the major operations. He devised a splint in 1874 for producing bony union of fractured patellae; apparatus for gynecological work; and a successful acting combination surgical and gynecological operating table; the processes of fixation of needle in facilitating its removal from the body. He has also made researches in medico-legal science.

Dr. Fernald is a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society; of the American Medical Association; of the Harvard Medical Alumni Association; of the Masonic fraternity, Morning Star Lodge, Wolfborough, N. H.; medical examiner of Liberty Colony, United Order of Pilgrim Fathers, 1894. Past chaplain of Commonwealth Lodge, Knights of Pythias; ex-member of the Webster Historical Society; member of the Gynecological Society of Portland, Maine; of the Massachusetts Sons of the American Revolution; of the Society of Colonial Wars; of the Andover House Association founded by Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D. D. He reported on the successful removal of a bullet lodged near the christagalli, 1871–'72, and issued a surgical record chart in 1894.

Dr. Fernald married August 26, 1877, Eliza A., daughter of John W. and Eliza A. Acres (*nee* Bellamy); his wife's paternal ancestors were: George (II), George Acres (I), an officer and promoted higher during the Revolution. Her maternal, Charles (IV); Charles (III), in the Revolutionary War; Charles (II), a brother of the Divine (Joseph) and son of Lord Mayor Bellamy (I) of London, 1735. Mrs. Eliza A. Fernald died October 23, leaving a daughter, Fronia Josephine Fernald, who died December 11, 1886, her earthly remains are in Buzzell and Fernald's tomb in Farmington, New Hampshire.

RAUCH, John Henry, Chicago, Ill., was born in Lebanon, Pa., September 4, 1828; died March 24, 1894, at the residence of his brother in Lebanon, Pa. He was the son of Bernhard Rauch, whose ancestors came to this country from Germany, in pursuit of religious liberty, in 1742, and of Jane Brown Rauch, whose family from the north of Ireland became political exiles in the latter part of the eighteenth century. He received his early education in the academy of his native town, and in 1846 began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. John W. Gloninger, a prominent practitioner of Lebanon, graduating from the University of Pennsylvania, March 20, 1849. In the following year he settled in Burlington, Iowa, where he engaged in the practice of his profession, and at once became interested in sanitary science and preventive medicine, attracted thereto by his observations and experience in the cholera epidemic then prevailing—among the direct results of his labors at this time being his conclusions upon the relations of ozone to health and disease, and the hygiene of earth burial and intramural interments, which he made subjects of special study. He called attention to the increased prevalence of cholera in the vicinity of the United States cemetery at Burlington, following the burial of a number of cholera corpses therein, and was finally instrumental with others in securing the vacation of the ground for burial purposes, and its donation by the government to the Burlington University for educational uses. During his Iowa residence, continuing until 1858, he was active in various public measures, and was among the founders, or the earliest members of a number of learned societies and organizations, and made several scientific reports and investigations. In 1850, on the organization of the Iowa State Medical Society, he became one of its members, and was appointed to report on the "Medical and Economic Botany of Iowa". This report presented at the next annual meeting, was afterwards published (1851). In 1852 he attended the Richmond (Va.) meeting of the American Medical Association, as the first delegate from the Iowa State Medical Society. He was appointed U. S. commissioner to select the site, at Burlington, for the marine hospital, which he had recommended to congress during the cholera epidemic should be provided for the medical care of rivermen on the western waters. In 1854 he became deputy grand master of the Iowa Grand Lodge of Masons, and delivered the annual address. He was an active member of the Iowa Historical and Geological Institute, and made a valuable collection of material—especially ichthyologic—from the upper Mississippi and the Missouri rivers for Professor Agassiz's contributions to the natural history of the United States, subsequently (1855–'56) spending some time with that distinguished naturalist in his museum and laboratory at Cambridge. A description of this collection was published in Silliman's Journal (1855). In 1856 he was active in securing the passage of an act of the legislature authorizing a geological survey of Iowa, and throughout his residence in that state was closely identified with its educational and scientific interests. In 1857 he was appointed professor of materia medica and medical botany in the Rush Medical College, Chicago, which chair he filled for the next three years, but continued his Burlington residence until the fall of 1858, when he removed to Chicago.

Prior to his removal he was elected president of the Iowa State Medical Society at the annual meeting in May, 1858. During this year he organized the field lectures and excursions of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, and continued his active interest in this and other work of the academy until the outbreak of the war. In the fall of 1858 he also, by request, presented his views on the burial of dead in cities in a paper read before the Chicago Historical Society. In 1859 he was one of the organizers of the Chicago College of Pharmacy and filled the chair of materia medica and medical botany in the faculty of that institution.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he served as a volunteer on the staff of General Hunter at the first Battle of Bull Run, his services on that occasion being the subject of mention in the reports of Generals Hunter and Porter. In August, 1861, he was commissioned brigade surgeon and with General Augur's command took part in the capture of Falmouth and Fredericksburg. In July, 1862, he was medical director of Augur's division of General Banks's corps, and after the Battles of Cedar Mountain and Culpepper Court House took charge of the removal of the sick and wounded, acting subsequently as assistant medical director of the Army of Virginia in charge of transportation of the disabled. His services during this campaign in saving many of the sick and wounded from capture and in bringing off the medical stores of the army, were recognized in a special report to the surgeon general. After the reorganization of the Army of the Potomac he accompanied General McClellan's command and was placed in charge of the wounded left on the battle field at Antietam. In a short time the Union wounded were removed, leaving about 2,500 Confederate wounded whom he paroled and exchanged as fast as they were able to be removed. In December, 1862, he accompanied General Banks's New Orleans expedition and was assigned to duty as medical director at Baton Rouge, General Augur in command. He participated in the capture of Port Hudson, acting as medical director during the siege, and after its reduction accompanied General Franklin's expeditions to Sabine Pass and into the Teche country as medical director of the forces composed of portions of the thirteenth and nineteenth army corps. In 1864, after three years' continuous service in the field, he was ordered by the war department to report to the surgeon general at Washington, and was assigned to special duty at Detroit, where for nine months he was medical director of the district, and then took charge of the general hospital at Madison, Ind., where he remained until the close of the war, at which time he was brevetted lieutenant colonel for meritorious services.

His army and hospital experience afforded ample opportunity for the employment of his sanitary knowledge, confirmed him in his estimate of the practical value of sanitary science, and gave him a training in administration which was afterwards invaluable. One of the most important deductions in its bearing upon military surgery was that made from observations upon the mortality in general hospitals and after secondary operations,—observations which emphasized the value of prompt operative procedure, the treatment of the wounded as far as practicable in tents rather than in hospitals, and the rigid enforcement of hygienic regulations in camp and field.

Returning to Chicago at the close of the war Dr. Rauch became at once interested in the sanitary problems of that city, many of the conditions of which were not unlike those which had engaged his attentions during the preceding five years. The subject of the city cemetery was being discussed and at the request of a number of leading citizens he published the paper he had read before the Historical Society on "Intramural Interments and Their Influence on Health and Epidemics," (Chicago, 1866). The city cemetery was subsequently abandoned, its site now forming at his suggestion a portion of Lincoln Park, and a system of suburban cemeteries has been established, supplemented by an unrivalled public park system for the establishment of which he successfully labored (see "Public Parks," Chicago, 1869). He aided in reorganizing the health service of the city and in 1867 was appointed member of the newly created

JOHN HENRY RAUCH.

board of health and sanitary superintendent, which office he filled until 1873. During his incumbency the great fire of 1871 occurred and the task of organizing and enforcing the sanitary measures for the welfare of 112,000 houseless men, women, and children was suddenly thrown upon his department. Among the earliest work to engage his attention as sanitary superintendent was the disposal of the city's sewage with reference to the protection of the city water supply from pollution, and an inoffensive condition of the Chicago river and its branches. On this and kindred subjects he made reports, in 1868 on drainage and the Texas cattle disease; in 1869 on the Chicago river and on public parks, and in 1870 on the sanitary history of Chicago. In this latter year he made a professional visit to South America, to devise improvements in the sanitary condition of the miners in the gold districts of Venezuela, and during his sojourn there made a valuable natural history collection for the Chicago Academy of Sciences. This collection, together with the manuscripts of his annual report as sanitary superintendent of a "Synopsis of the Flora of the Northwest," his "South American Notes," and other papers and a very extensive herbarium were all destroyed in the great fire. In 1872 he prepared a paper on slaughtering and slaughterhouses in Chicago, the publication of which led to his being applied to for an expert opinion in the Schuylkill Droveyard and Abattoir case, which was published in 1874. In 1873 he declined a reappointment in the board of health withdrawing temporarily from professional pursuits in order to devote himself to his own personal affairs. In 1876 he was elected president of the American Public Health Association and delivered the annual address on the "Sanitary Problems of Chicago" at the 1877 meeting of the association.

In 1877 when the Illinois State Board of Health was created Dr. Rauch was appointed one of its members and elected as its first president. At the expiration of his term he was elected secretary, to which office he was reëlected annually for many years. In 1878–'79 the yellow fever epidemic in the southwest engaged his attention, resulting in the formation of the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley and the establishment of the river inspection service of the National Board of Health, inaugurated by Dr. Rauch in 1879. The small-pox epidemic of 1881–'82 led him to urge the establishment of a similar inspection service for immigrants and he supervised its operations in the western district from June to December, 1882. As secretary of the state board of health he at the same time organized and carried out a wholesale system of vaccination and revaccination in Illinois, one of the features of which was an order for the compulsory vaccination of school children and the ravages of the epidemic were effectually checked within twenty days after the enforcement of the order. The data of 510,517 vaccinations and revaccinations were collated and published with an exhaustive history of the epidemic and the deductions from an experience of thirty years were formulated in this connection. (See Fifth Annual Report Ill. S. B. H.) He also traced the relation of this disease to foreign immigration and embodied the results in a monograph "Small-pox and the Immigrant" (Springfield, 1884), which formed the basis of a more comprehensive address subsequently delivered before the National Conference of State Boards of Health at St. Louis, Oct. 13, 1884, entitled "Practical Recommendations for the Exclusion and Prevention of Asiatic Cholera in North America," (Springfield, 1884).

In 1884–'85 a systematic sanitary survey of the state and house-to-house inspection was carried on under his direction in anticipation of an invasion of Asiatic cholera. This work is still continued, and its object has been further promoted by his investigation and report (1886) upon the sanitary coast defenses of the United States from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande. In 1887 he published the preliminary results of his investigations into the character of the water supplies of Illinois and the pollution of streams—a work begun in 1867 in dealing with the protection of the water supply and the disposal of the sewage of Chicago. As executive officer of the state board of health in its enforcement of the Illinois medical practice acts Dr. Rauch was brought into official relations with some 14,000 medical men and some 250 medical institutions of all grades and schools; the annual reports on "Medical Education in the United States and Canada" which have grown out of these official duties, are recognized as authority on this subject both in this country and abroad.

Dr. Rauch was a member of many scientific bodies, including the American Medical Association (1852); American Association for the Advancement of Science (1857); American Public Health Association, of which he was one of the founders (1872), and president in 1876. He was the author of numerous monographs on scientific subjects chiefly in the domain of sanitary science and preventive medicines, the titles of some of which have already been given. His principal work, however, as a writer, is embodied in the series of reports of the Illinois State Board of Health embraced in eight volumes, numbering 3,726 octavo pages. These include the principal sanitary events and progress of the past third of a century and are especially full in the domain of applied sanitary science and of medical education.

Dr. Rauch was unmarried.

MORSE, Charles Alfred, Newmarket, N. H., son of Charles George and Lucy Jane (Calef) Morse, grandson of Capt. Stephen Morse, was born September 8, 1857, at Salisbury, N. H. His preparatory education was obtained at Penacook Academy, Penacook, N. H. He learned the drug and medicine business, working in Boston, Concord, and Penacook, in which latter town he commenced the study of medicine in 1878 with Dr. Eli Edwin Graves, attended two regular courses and one recitative course of lectures at Dartmouth Medical College, and was graduated M. D. November 15, 1881. On February 15, 1882, he commenced the practice of medicine in Newmarket, his residence to the present time.

Dr. Morse is a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society; of the Center District Medical Society; of the Rockingham County Medical Society; and the American Public Health Association. Also of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Knights of Pythias; and of the Uniformed Rank, Knights of Pythias, being surgeon of the same with the rank of major; of the Rockingham County Club; of the Granite State Club; and of the New Hampshire Club. Dr. Morse has twice been appointed postmaster of Newmarket, the first time from January 20, 1887, until November 20, 1890, and was again appointed by President Cleveland on December 19, 1893. He was superintendent of schools from 1886–'89; and a member of the state legislature in 1891–'92. He published an article on "Diphtheria" in the Transactions of the New Hampshire Medical Society in 1887.

CHARLES ALFRED MORSE.

Dr. Morse has been twice married; first, September 5, 1883, Annie Evelyn Sanders, of Newmarket, who died April 12, 1885, leaving one child, Lucy A. Morse; second, October 27, 1887, Gertrude May Davis, of Durham, N. H., who has one child, Alice G. Morse.

WIRT, William Edgar, Cleveland, Ohio, born December 19, 1862, at Mendota, Ill., is the son of Peter and Sybil Rhoda (Finley) Wirt; great-great-grandson of John Harris, who fought with the New Jersey Continental Line in the Revolution; great-great-great-grandson of John Harris, of Scotland.

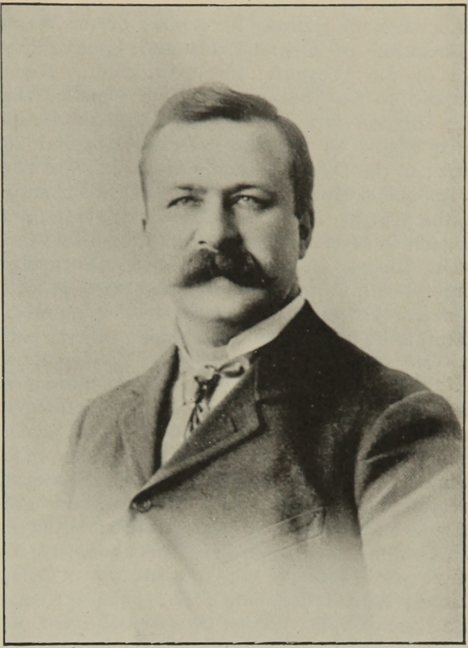
William Edgar Wirt lived with his parents in Missouri until eleven years of age, then went to live with his uncle, Dr. N. S. Everhard, of Wardsworth, Ohio, where he attended the public schools, and was graduated from the High school in 1880. In May, 1880, he passed, first, in the examination held at Elyria, Ohio, for the appointment as cadet-midshipman at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., where he was graduated in June, 1884. He was then ordered for duty on board the U. S. S. *Tennessee*, and in December of the same year was ordered to the U. S. S. *Marion*, on which he saw service in the Mediterranean Sea, Suez Canal, Red Sea, and the chief ports of China and Japan, remaining in those waters nearly a year. In the spring of 1886 he was ordered to Annapolis, via San Francisco, thus completing the voyage around the world. He passed his final examination at Annapolis in June, 1886, and retired from the government service July 1, following. Immediately after his final examination, the study of medicine was commenced with his uncle, Dr. N. S. Everhard, at Wardsworth; attended two courses of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Wooster, with the degree of M. D. in 1888, and honorary A. M. from that university in 1889; took two courses of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, with the degree of M. D. in 1889; and from the University of Ohio the degree of Ph. D., 1891; received a graduate's diploma for service at the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled, New York city, as junior, senior, and house surgeon, 1889–'90. During the summer and autumn of 1889, Dr. Wirt served in Demilt Dispensary, New York city, having charge of the medical clinic; also in the Vanderbilt Clinic. In January, 1891, he became lecturer on orthopedic surgery in the Medical Department of the University of Wooster, and in September, 1892, was elected professor of orthopedic surgery, which he still holds. He has been orthopedic surgeon to the Cleveland Hospital for Women and Children since 1892, and to the Cleveland General Hospital since 1894, his practice being confined to orthopedic surgery, and diseases of the bones and joints.

While serving in the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled, Dr. Wirt made experiments for the "Determination, Theoretically and Practically, of the Action and Tension of the Tendo-Achillis in Supporting the Body on Tip-Toe," making his deductions from experiments and measurements on the house staff, Drs. Fitzhugh, Logue, De Pass, and Wirt. By invitation, the paper was read before the orthopedic section of the New York Academy of Medicine in March, 1890, and was published in the *New York Medical Record*, June 28, 1890. Among his other contributions to medical literature are the following papers read before different societies: "Radical Cure of Hernia," Transactions of the Ohio State Medical Society, 1891; "The Treatment of Certain Forms of Club-Foot," *ibid.*, 1892, and *Cincinnati Lancet-Clinic*, July 23, 1892; "Congenital Dislocation of the Hip, illustrated by three cases," *Cleveland Medical Gazette*, May, 1891; "Pott's Disease," *ibid.*, November, 1891; "Case of Double Club-Foot, Double Club-Hand, and Multiple Deformities," Transactions of the American Orthopedic Association, 1891, and in the *Philadelphia Medical News*, November 7, 1891; "A New Traction Splint," Transactions of the American Orthopedic Association, 1891; "Hip Disease: Operative Treatment in Old and Neglected Cases—sixteen cases reported," *Columbus Medical Journal*, March, 1892; "Rickets and the Treatment of Its Resulting Deformities," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1892; "Treatment of Initial Cases of Club-Foot, *ibid.*, 1893; "Hernia in Children, *ibid.*, 1893, *International Medical Magazine*, February, 1894, and in the *Milwaukee Medical Journal*, March, 1894; "Conservative Treatment of Joint Diseases," *Annals of Gynecology and Pædiatrics*, August, 1893; "Treatment of Old Cases of Hip Disease," *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, Philadelphia, January 6, 1894; "Phelps' Method for the Cure of Club-Foot in Adults," Transactions of the American Orthopedic Association, June 1, 1894, and *La Ravista Médico-Quirúrgica Americana*, 1894; "Treatment of Tumor Albus of the Knee-Joint," *International Journal of Surgery*, 1894.

Dr. Wirt is a member of the American Medical Association; of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association; of the American Orthopedic Association; of the American Academy of Medicine; of the Ohio State Medical Society; of the Northeastern Ohio Medical Association; honorary member of the Northern Ohio District Medical Association; member of the Cuyahoga County (Ohio) Medical Society; and of the Cleveland Medical Society, president in 1895, partly in recognition of his having been instrumental in organizing the society, the first five preliminary meetings having been held in his office. He is also a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was chairman of the committee on defective classes of the Ohio State Association of Charity and Correction, 1892–'93. Unmarried.

WILLIAM EDGAR WIRT.

JONAS, August Frederick, Omaha, Neb., son of August Otto and Augusta Fredericka (Gundlach) Jonas, grandson of Frederick Jonas, was born June 12, 1858, at Arlington, Wis. Educated in the public schools of Madison, Wis., he began to read medicine, in 1874, at Saint Ansgar, Ia., under Dr. A. T. Koch. By the advice of an old friend of the family, a very worthy and conscientious physician and surgeon who firmly believed that his school possessed a superior system, he matriculated in the Bennett College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery, Chicago, 1875–'77, from which he was graduated. He soon became convinced, chiefly by reading current medical literature, that such a system as "Eclecticism," so-called, did not exist, and he ceased to call himself an Eclectic. Wishing to associate himself with the more respectable class of physicians, he desired to obtain a degree from a regular school of medicine. Being dependent entirely upon his own resources, he continued at Sauk City, Wis., from March, 1877, until 1882. His financial circumstances being favorable, he spent the following two years and a half in study in Europe, chiefly in Germany; studied one year in Halle, 1882–'83; six months in Munich, Bavaria, 1883–'84; six months in Vienna; and about five months in Paris, 1884; travelling extensively throughout Europe during vacations. He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine and Surgery from the Ludwig-Maximilian University, in Munich, after a practical and theoretical examination, and the presentation of a thesis on "Ueber Total Exstirpation des Uterus."



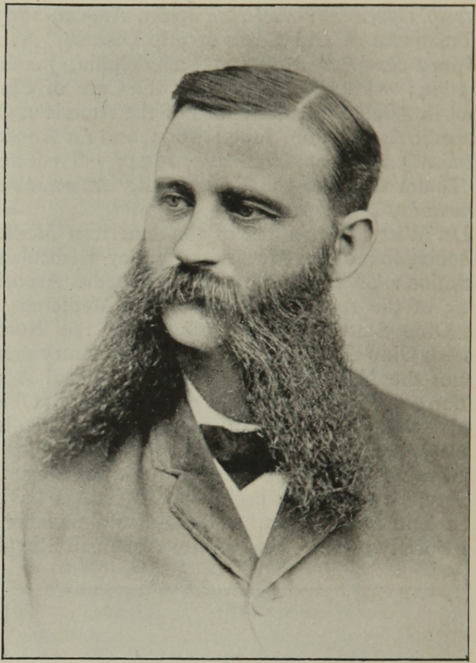
AUGUST FREDERICK JONAS.

Returning to Wisconsin, Dr. Jonas practised at Madison, 1885–'87, and since June of the latter year has been a practitioner in Omaha, Neb. He was a member of the Wisconsin State Medical Society; of the Central Wisconsin Medical Society; and of the Madison Medical Club, in all of which societies he remained an active member until his removal from the state in 1887. He is now a member of the American Medical Association; of the Nebraska State Medical Society; of the Missouri Valley Medical Society, president in 1894; of the Omaha Medical Club, secretary 1887–'91; of the Omaha Medical Society; of the National Association of Railway Surgeons; of the Western Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists; and of the Western Art Association. He was surgeon to St. Joseph's Hospital, Omaha, 1891–'92; surgeon to the Methodist Episcopal Hospital since 1891; to the Presbyterian Hospital since 1892; to the Douglas County Hospital since 1894; to Immanuel Hospital; professor of clinical surgery in the Omaha Medical College since 1892; and surgeon to several railway corporations.

Dr. Jonas's practice is confined exclusively to surgery, and he has devised a new method for the operative treatment of vascular nævi. To medical literature he has contributed, among others, papers on "Necrosis of the Integument, following Erysipelas," Transactions of the Wisconsin State Medical Society, 1886; "Hernia: The Vaginal Process as a Predisposing Factor; Mechanism of Strangulation; Radical Operation," Transactions of the Nebraska State Medical Society, 1888; "Operative Treatment of Coxitis, with cases," *ibid.*, 1889; "Cystotomy, with cases," *ibid.*, 1890; "Singultus as a Complication in Surgical Affections, with illustrative cases," *ibid.*, 1890; "Laparotomy; Complications; After Treatment," *ibid.*, 1892; "Remarks on a Case of Spina Bifida; Operation," *The Omaha Clinic*, February, 1891; "Vaginal Hysterectomy, Complicated by Pregnancy," *ibid.*, April, 1891; "Some Unusual Features in Knee-Joint Tuberculosis, with illustrative cases," *ibid.*, 1891; "Synopsis of Clinical Lectures," *ibid.*, 1892; "Appendicitis; Medical and Surgical Management," *ibid.*, November, 1892; "Appendicitis; Recent Experiences; Some Indications for Operations," *ibid.*, December, 1893; "Tubercular Ochitis and Epididymitis, illustrative cases," *ibid.*, June, 1894; "Abdominal Surgery: One Year's Experience from the Standpoint of the General Surgeon; Thirty-Nine Cases," *ibid.*, April, 1894; Cerebral Abscess; Operation," *Kansas City Medical Index*, 1894; "Enterolith, Mistaken first for Appendicitis, then for Carcinoma," *Medical Record*, March 3, 1894; "Operative Treatment for the Cure of Vascular Nævi," *Medical News*, November 17, 1894; "Large Intra-Mural Abscess following Labor, filled with Gas and Pus, Treated by Abdominal Section; Recovery," *American Journal of Obstetrics*, 1895.

Married, September 7, 1889, Metha Helfritz, M. D., of St. Ansgar, Ia., a graduate of the Iowa State University, 1886; Woman's Medical College, Chicago, 1889. They have no children.

KINGSLEY, Byron F., San Antonio, Tex., son of Chester and Susan D. (Meade) Kingsley, grandson of James Kingsley, was born July 11, 1852, at Ripley, N. Y. General David and John Mead, of Revolutionary fame and founders of Meadville, Pa., were his great-great-uncles. He obtained a literary education at the High schools of Ripley, N. Y., and Coldwater, Mich., and at the University of Michigan, taking up the study of pharmacy and medicine at the latter institution in 1871, under the preceptorship of Dr. Chester S. Tucker; attended lectures at the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, at the Detroit College of Medicine, and at the Long Island College Hospital, receiving the degree of M. D. from the last two institutions in 1874.



BYRON F. KINGSLEY.

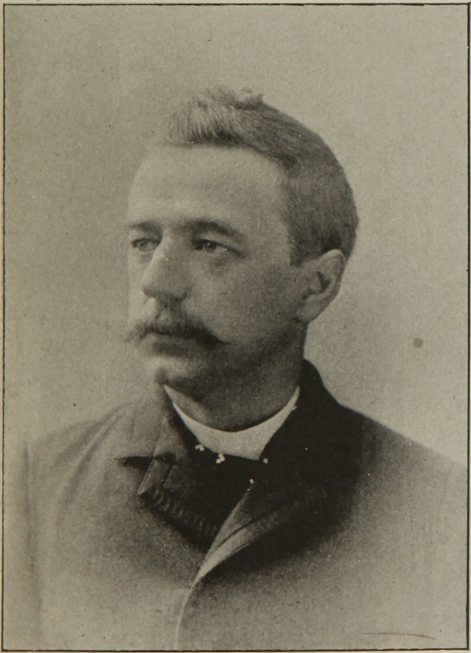
Dr. Kingsley practised at St. Louis, Mo., during the year 1874; was at Carrollton, Ill., 1875–'76, and county physician there one year; was commissioned acting assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, in 1879, being stationed at Ft. Davis, Tex.; at Camp Rice, now Ft. Hancock, Tex.; at Ft. Lyon, Col.; at Ft. Gibson, Indian Territory; returning to private practice in San Antonio in 1883. He is a member of the West Texas Medical Association, president 1891; of the Texas State Medical Association, vice-president 1889; of the American Medical Association; of the Association of Acting Assistant Surgeons of the United States Army; of the American Public Health Association; of the Knights of Pythias; of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; of the San Antonio Club; and of the American Health Resort Association. He was a United States pension examiner, 1893–'94; medical examiner for life insurance and endowment companies; and is president of the American District Telegraph Company, at San Antonio, 1894–'95.

Dr. Kingsley is engaged largely in gynecological and abdominal surgery, and has performed many laparotomies. In 1890 in conjunction with his sister, Dr. Josephine Kingsley, he started the Kingsley Sanitarium, an institution of fifteen beds, chiefly for the accommodation of their own patients requiring surgical and electrical treatment in abdominal and gynecological diseases.

Married, April 26, 1892, Miss Nellie A. Glennon, of Chicago, Ill. Their only child, Arthur Glennon Kingsley, died at the age of eight months.

CLARK, John Edward, Detroit, Mich., son of Frederick John and Ellen (Petley) Clark, grandson of John Clark, Burnt Fens, Norfolk, Eng., was born January 13, 1850, at Worlington, Suffolk, England. He came to New York in 1856, and later removed with his parents to Toronto, Ontario. He was educated in the public schools of Ontario and under a private tutor; commenced the study of medicine in 1872, at Otterville, Ontario, under A. J. Culver, M. D.; attended lectures at Long Island College Hospital; and took two courses in the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, receiving the degree of M. D., from the last named in 1877, and has practised in Detroit since that year.

Dr. Clark was professor of general chemistry and physics in the Michigan College of Medicine, 1879–'85, and has occupied the same chair in the Detroit College of Medicine since that time; was elected dean of the Department of Pharmacy, Detroit College of Medicine, and professor of chemistry and toxicology in the same in 1892. He is a member of the American Medical Association; Michigan State Medical Society; of the Wayne County Medical Society; of the Detroit Medical and Library Association; was elected an honorary fellow of the Berlin Chemical Society, Germany, 1885; is a member of the American Chemical Society; was honorary president of the Detroit Science Association, 1881–'82; member of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States; of the Board of Education of Detroit, 1893, president of the same, 1894–'95; commissioner of the public library of Detroit, 1894–'95; of the medical department of Michigan National Guards since 1881; surgeon-general of the same since 1892.



JOHN EDWARD CLARK.

Dr. Clark devotes much attention to chemistry, and makes a specialty of diseases of the kidney and bladder, and is the author of "Clark's Physical Diagnosis and Urine Analysis," Detroit, 1890, besides various papers on scientific and medical subjects.

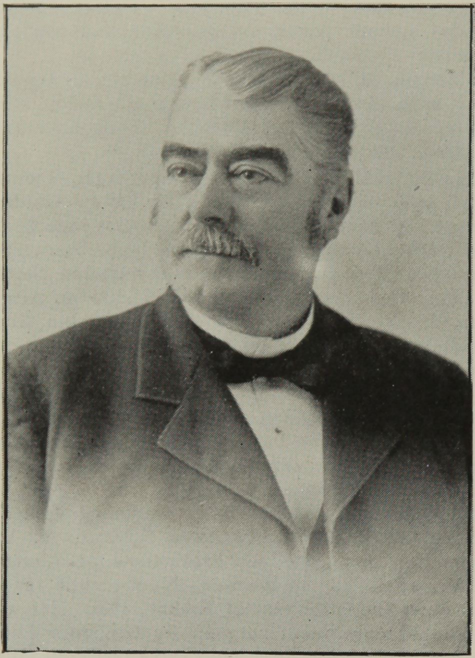
Married, in 1878, Susie E. Fish, of Otterville, Ont., who died in 1879; married, in 1887, Miss Fannie M. Hutchins, of Detroit. They have two children: Harold and Frances Clark.

MEACHEM, John Goldesbrough, Racine, Wis., son of Rev. Thomas and Eliza (Goldesbrough) Meachem, grandson of Thomas Meachem, was born May 27, 1823, at Axbridge, Somerset, England. His parents came to the United States in 1831, and he was educated at Richmond Academy, N. Y., and under private instruction from his father; began to read medicine in 1840, at Richmond, N. Y., under Harvey Jewett, M. D.; attended lectures at the Geneva Medical College, N. Y., and at Castleton Medical College, Vt., receiving his degree from the latter in 1843; also received the *ad eundem* degree from Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1862.

Dr. Meachem commenced the practice of medicine in 1843, at Weathersfield Springs, N. Y., remaining there one year; practised at Linden, N. Y., 1844–'50; at Warsaw, N. Y., until 1862; and since the latter year at Racine, Wis. He was appointed enrollment surgeon by Governor Hunt of New York, 1861, and had charge of Camp Utly, Racine, 1862–'63. Dr. Meachem was one of the founders of St. Luke's Hospital, Racine, in 1870, and has been physician to that institution since 1874; surgeon to St. Catharine's Convent and Tayler Orphan Asylum for twenty years; was mayor of the city of Racine, 1876–'79, three successive terms; has served as trustee of Racine College since 1874; and has been senior warden of St. Luke's church, Racine, since 1864.

Dr. Meachem was a member of the Wyoming County (N. Y.) Medical Society, president 1854–'55, secretary 1852–'53; member of the Racine Medical Association, president in 1854–'55; of the Wisconsin State Medical Society, president in 1881; of the Brainard Medical Society; and of the American Medical Association since 1867.

Dr. Meachem has performed, during his fifty years of continuous general practice, lithotomy, ovariotomy, many amputations, hernias, removal of uterine fibroid weighing nine pounds, trephining many times, etc.; and has contributed to medical literature, papers upon "Removal of Two Stones from Bladder of Female, Each Weighing Two Ounces," "Ligature of Carotid Artery for Occipital Aneurism," "Medical Education," "Stroma-Syphilis," "Fifteen Cases of Puerperal Eclampsia, with but One Death; Bleeding the Remedy," "Two Cases of Insanity Due to Uterine Disease," "Pneumonia and Its Treatment," "Lung Diseases as They Occur on the Shore of Lake Michigan," "Passage of a Needle through the Heart, with Recovery," "Honor to Medical Men," an address before the state society, "New Surgical Instruments that have been Invented During the Past Twenty Years," and many others, all published in the medical journals of New York, Buffalo, Chicago, and in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*.



JOHN GOLDESBROUGH MEACHEM.

Dr. Meachem married, in June, 1844, Miss Myraette, daughter of the late Reuben Doolittle, and the eldest sister of Senator James R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin. Of their children, John G. Meachem, Jr., M. D., was born at Linden, N. Y., in 1846, is in the practice of medicine, in partnership with his father, and is now a member of the pension board; Myraette Doolittle died at the age of sixteen years; and Elizabeth died aged thirteen years.

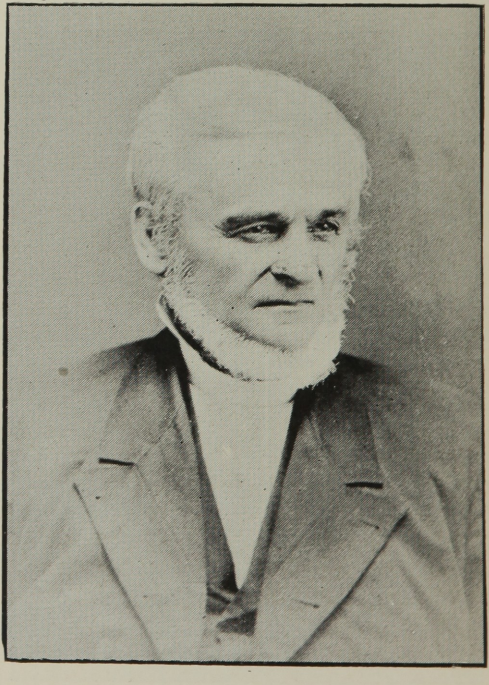
WILBUR, Greenleaf Augustus, Skowhegan, Me., son of David and Rachel (Lyon) Wilbur, grandson of Asa Wilbur, was born August 28, 1820, at Sidney, Me.; died July 19, 1893, at Skowhegan.

Dr. Wilbur fitted for college at the Augusta High school, Augusta, Me.; was graduated from Colby University, Waterville, Me., A. B., in 1846, and received therefrom the degree of A. M., in 1849; commenced the study of medicine in 1847, at Augusta, under H. H. Hill, M. D., of that place; attended one course of lectures at the Medical School of Maine at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, and took the full course of medical instruction at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., receiving the degree of M. D., in 1850.

While a student in the medical college, he prepared a dry subject of a child about six years old, veins, arteries, heart, lungs, etc., all in their respective places. It was the first specimen so prepared in Philadelphia, and the first known to have been done in this country. The work received the commendation of his preceptors, Mitchell, Mütter, Bache, Pancoast, Meigs, Dunglison, and Huston.

Dr. Wilbur commenced the practice of medicine in May, 1850, at Norridgewock, Me., and in 1855 established his permanent residence at Skowhegan. He was principal of Union Academy, Kennebunk, Me., 1849; superintendent of schools, Skowhegan; trustee of Bloomfield Academy and High school, Skowhegan, 1855–'93; trustee of Skowhegan public library; vice-president, 1883, 1885, 1887, and president, 1886, 1889-'90, of Skowhegan circulating library; was surgeon of the provost marshal's office, Augusta, Me., from its organization in 1863, to its abandonment in 1865; was U. S. pension examining surgeon for years—until the establishment of a board of examiners, to which he was also appointed.

Dr. Wilbur was a member of the Maine Medical Association; of the Somerset Medical Association; honorary member of the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary; of the Masonic fraternity; Somerset Royal Arch Chapter; of Russel Post, Grand Army of the Republic; of the Skowhegan Board of Trade; constituent member of Bethany Baptist church. He organized a mission school in 1866; was superintendent of the Baptist (First church) Sunday-school, 1856–'63.



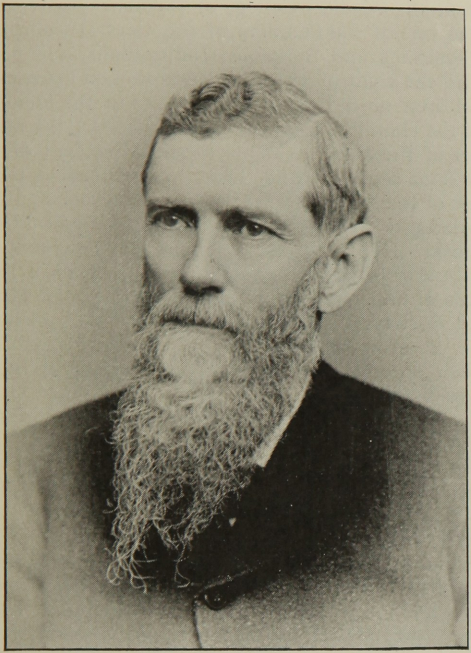
GREENLEAF AUGUSTUS WILBUR.

Dr. Wilbur was commissioned surgeon of the Eleventh Regiment, Maine Volunteers, and served from December, 1861, to May, 1862.

Married, October 16, 1850, Miss Frances E. Moore, of Malden, Mass., who survives him.

Their children are: Charles Henry Wilbur, D. D. S.; and Matie Norton, wife of Moses A. Parker.

WALLACE, Robert Smiley, East Brady, Pa., son of Dr. Samuel Smiley and Martha (Craig) Wallace, grandson of Robert Wallace, was born February 10, 1832, in Armstrong county, Pa. With a preparatory education in the common schools, and at Butler Academy, Butler, Pa., he began to read medicine under the direction of his father, at Brady's Bend, Pa., in 1852; attended two courses of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating therefrom in 1855. He practised medicine at Brady's Bend from 1855–'72, and since the latter year has been a practitioner at East Brady, Pa.

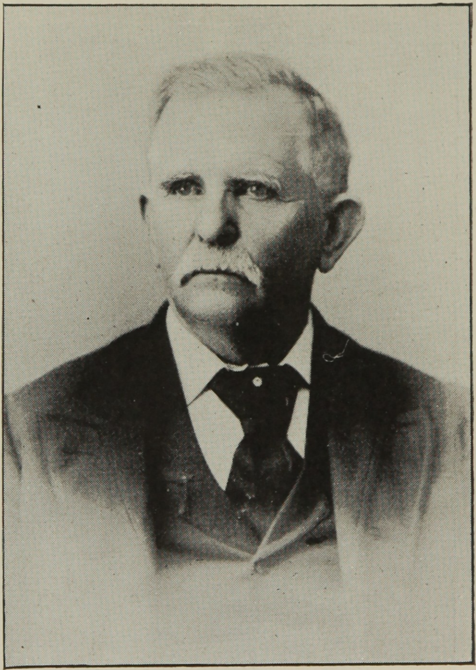


ROBERT SMILEY WALLACE.

Dr. Wallace is a member of the Clarion County (Pa.) Medical Society; of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, one of the censors for the ninth district; member of the National Association of Railway Surgeons; of the Masonic fraternity; and of the Alumni Association of the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia. He has been surgeon for the Allegheny Valley Railway Corporation since 1867; physician to the board of health of East Brady since 1894; and medical examiner for a number of the old-line life insurance companies. While a general practitioner, Dr. Wallace has done considerable surgical work.

Married, in 1859, Miss Adda Newlon, of Clarion County, Pa. Their two children are: Cora and Annie Wallace.

REAGAN, James Americus, Weaverville, N. C., born October 20, 1825, in East Tennessee, is the son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Scruggs) Reagan, and grandson of Darby Reagan, a Revolutionary soldier. His father was an officer in the War of 1812, and was a messmate of General Waller. Dr. Regan was educated at Oak Grove Institute, East Tennessee, and was graduated from Weaverville College in 1878, with the degree of A. M.; commenced the study of medicine in 1846, at Cleveland, E. Tenn., under William Harle, M. D.; took a regular course of lectures at Shelby Medical College, Nashville, Tenn., and was graduated in 1859; later he attended a course of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Nashville and Vanderbilt University, Nashville, from which he was graduated in 1877. Dr. Reagan has practised medicine in Weaverville, N. C., since 1859, and had charge of a hospital in the Confederate Army during the War of the Rebellion. He is a member of Buncombe County (N. C.) Medical Society, and was its president three years; North Carolina Medical Society; American Medical Association; honorary member of the Cliosophic Literary Society. He was state medical examiner, 1884–'90; commissioner of Buncombe county, 1882–'90; president of Weaverville College, 1872–'77; and has been president of the board of education of the Western North Carolina Conference, M. E. Church, South, since 1890. He has been consulting physician in the Asheville Hospital, female department, since 1893, and has performed nearly all the major surgical operations.



JAMES AMERICUS REAGAN.

Married, September 9, 1851, Miss Mary A. Weaver, of Buncombe county, N. C., who died in 1890, leaving seven children: Bettie Jane, Tennie C., Dr. William Latta, Prof. James Jerome, Jehu Arthur, Lucie M., and Annie May. He married, second, Mary K. Parks, Hillsboro', N. C., February 28, 1891; she died August 4, 1892. He married, third, January 9, 1894, Mrs. Fanny Neely, of Cartersville, Ga.

ROOKER, James I., Castleton, Ind., son of Samuel P. and Eliza Ann (Stipps) Rooker, grandson of William D. Rooker, was born July 22, 1833, in Hamilton county, Ind.

He worked at clearing his father's farm during the summer seasons and attended school, in a log cabin, winters; was a student at the Noblesville High school, 1847–'52; matriculated in the Asbury University, now DePauw, taking a scientific course, with Latin, German, and French in addition. He read medicine with Drs. Shaw and Garver, of Noblesville, from 1854 until the autumn of 1855, then matriculated in the Medical College of Ohio, at the same time becoming a private student of Prof. N. T. Marshall and Samuel G. Arms, M. D. He was graduated in the class of 1857, and after a competitive examination, was elected one of the three resident physicians to the Commercial Hospital, filling the position for one year following March 10, 1857. In the summer of 1859 he located at Castleton, a small village ten miles north of Indianapolis. When Fort Sumter was fired upon, Dr. Rooker tendered his services to Governor Morton for a place on the medical staff of the army, and was assigned to the field hospitals; was on service at Fort Donaldson, Mound City Hospital, Shiloh, and surgeon to the Eleventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, until the evacuation of Corinth. Shortly after returning home he was recommissioned assistant surgeon of this regiment, and reported for duty at Helena, Ark. Soon after this, the chief surgeon resigned, leaving Dr. Rooker in charge of the regiment, and also of the Second Ohio Battery. In the spring of 1863 he resigned, on account of overwork and illness, and later resumed the practice of medicine at Castleton.

JAMES I. ROOKER.

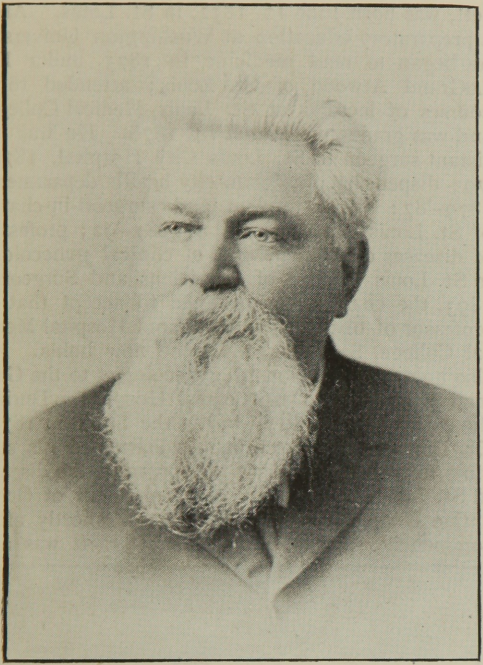
Dr. Rooker was lecturer on physical diagnosis, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Indiana, from 1875–'78, when that institution consolidated with the Indiana Medical College, to form the Medical College of Indiana. In 1879 he was one of the founders of the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, Indianapolis, and occupied the chair of physical diagnosis and diseases of children until 1883. He was one of the founders of the Hamilton County Medical Society; is a member of the Marion County Medical Society; of the Indiana State Medical Society; a permanent member of the American Medical Association; and was a delegate to the Ninth International Medical Congress. He has contributed numerous articles in the past thirty-five years, to the leading medical journals of the country, and to the Indiana State Medical Society. In 1893 Dr. Rooker was appointed U. S. examining surgeon for pensions, and has been president of the board established at Indianapolis since 1894.

Dr. Rooker has been married three times: First, October 15, 1858, Miss Margaret Jane Lyle, of Cincinnati, O., who was the mother of all his living children; second, April 1, 1864, Miss Martha A. Maxwell, of Oaklandon, Ind.; and third and present wife, August 11, 1894, Miss Emma L. Hensley, of Indianapolis. His children are: C. Nelaton Rooker, M. D., Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, Indianapolis, 1883, until recently of Indianapolis and coroner of the county, but now of Pocatello, Idaho; William Velpeau Rooker, attorney-at-law, Indianapolis; Gertrude R., wife of William C. Moffitt; Mattie R., wife of John Reichart; and Jennette R., wife of O. E. Cotton.

O'DANIEL, William, Bullard's, Ga., son of Daniel O'Daniel and Louisa (Murphey) O'Daniel, was born May 2, 1838, in Twiggs county, Ga. After a preparatory course at the Auburn Institute, Ga., he taught school, being the principal of Marion (Ga.) Academy. He commenced the study of medicine about the year 1859, under Drs. Richardson and Zachery, of Twiggs county; attended lectures at the Medical College of Georgia, Medical Department, University of Georgia, Augusta, 1865–'66, and at the Atlanta Medical College in 1866, graduating in that year from the last named institution. Dr. O'Daniel received the *ad eundem* degree of M. D. from the Medical College of Georgia, in 1871; the honorary degree of A. M., from Emory College, Ga., in 1872; was graduated Ph. G., from the Atlanta School of Pharmacy in 1876; and received the honorary degree of M. D. from the Kentucky School of Medicine, Louisville, in 1885.

Dr. O'Daniel served in the State Troops of Georgia, hospital department, Confederate States army, 1863–'65; commenced the practice of medicine in 1866, at Bullard's, Ga., and was in the active practice of medicine there until April, 1891, when he was appointed by the governor, principal physician to the Georgia Penitentiary, with headquarters at Atlanta. He is a member of the

Macon Medical Society; of the Medical Association of Georgia, treasurer, 1871–'77, president in 1878, and chairman of the board of censors in 1892; is a permanent member of the American Medical Association; member of the National Association of Railway Surgeons; of the Ninth International Medical Congress; of the Georgia Association of Medical Examiners for Life Insurance; of the Pan-American Medical Congress, and delegate to the same in 1893; of the American Academy of Railway Surgeons; was state senator in 1875–'77; a member and W. M., in Twiggs Lodge, No. 164, F. & A. M.; of Constantine Chapter, No. 4, Macon, Ga.; and of St. Omer Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templars, Macon.



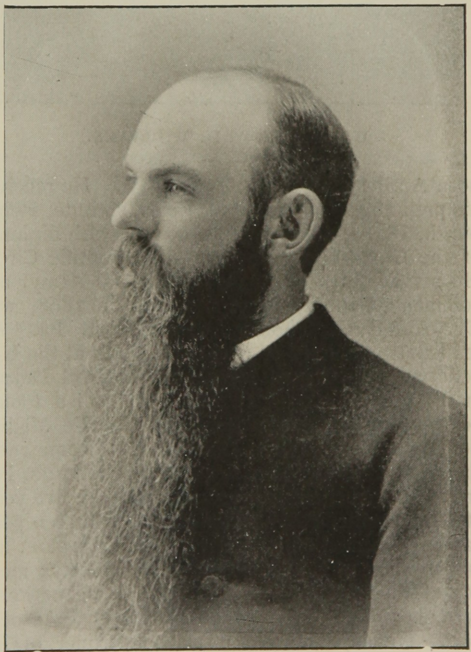
WILLIAM O'DANIEL.

Dr. O'Daniel published an article on "Depression of the Cranium," Transactions of the Medical Association of Georgia, 1873; a "Report from the Sixth Congressional District on Gynecology," *ibid.*, 1875–'76; "Malarial Hæmaturia," *ibid.*, 1879; "Malarial Poisoning the Cause of Hæmaturia," *ibid.*, 1882; "Treatment of Fractures with Plaster-of-Paris Splints," 1884; "Malarial Hæmaturia," Transactions of the Ninth International Medical Congress, 1887, and has contributed many other papers to medical literature.

Married, November 4, 1860, Miss Elizabeth M. Land. Their children are: M. H. O'Daniel, M. D. (Atlanta Medical College, 1882), physician to the Lunatic Asylum of the State of Georgia, 1883–'91, married Miss Pearl Napier, December 1, 1887; W. A. O'Daniel, M. D. (Kentucky School of Medicine, 1885), physician to the Lunatic Asylum of the State of Georgia since 1891, and vice-president of the State Board of Medical Examiners for Georgia, married Miss Mattie A. Carswell, November 25, 1891; and Mattie L., wife of Judge C. C. Smith, of the Oconee circuit.

PUTNAM, Frederick Wallace, Binghamton, N. Y., son of William Wallace and Philinda (Pierce) Putnam, grandson of Calvin Putnam, was born October 12, 1856, at Truxton, N. Y. After graduating from the classical course of the Homer (N. Y.) Academy in 1876, he commenced the study of medicine the following year, with Dr. H. C. Hendrick, at McCrawville, N. Y.; attended two winter courses and one summer course of lectures at the University Medical College, New York city, and was graduated February 17, 1880. Immediately after this he entered upon the practice of medicine at Binghamton, his only location.

Dr. Putnam is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Broome, president in 1886; of the Binghamton Academy of Medicine; of the New York State Medical Association, one of its vice-presidents in 1894; a member of the board of education of the city of Binghamton, 1882–'84. Dr. Putnam is a thirty-second degree Mason; is master of Binghamton Council, No. 24, R. and S. M.; senior warden, Malta Commandery, No. 21, K. T.; worthy patron, Otseningo Chapter, No. 14, O. E. S.; senior grand warden, Otseningo Lodge of Perfection, A. A. Scottish Rite, N. M. J.; a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and of the Improved Order of Red Men; a Noble of the Mystic Shrine; and a Veiled Prophet.



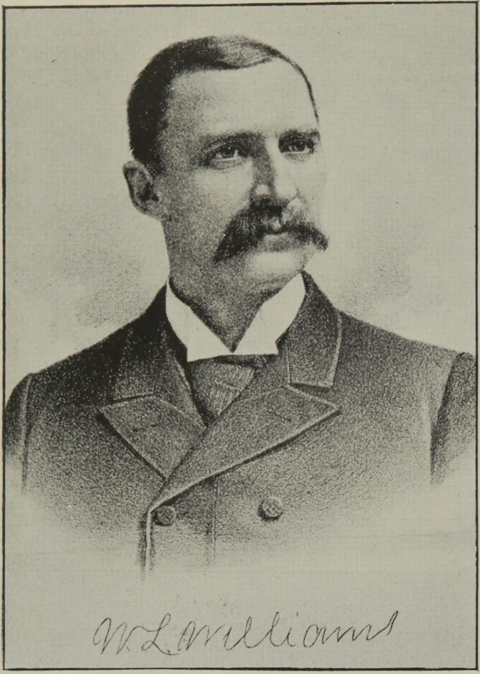
FREDERICK WALLACE PUTNAM.

Among the papers written by Dr. Putnam and published in the Transactions of the New York

State Medical Association, is one on "Hiccough," October 9, 1888.

Married, March 18, 1880, Miss M. Libbie Tubbs, of Newark Valley, N. Y. They have no children.

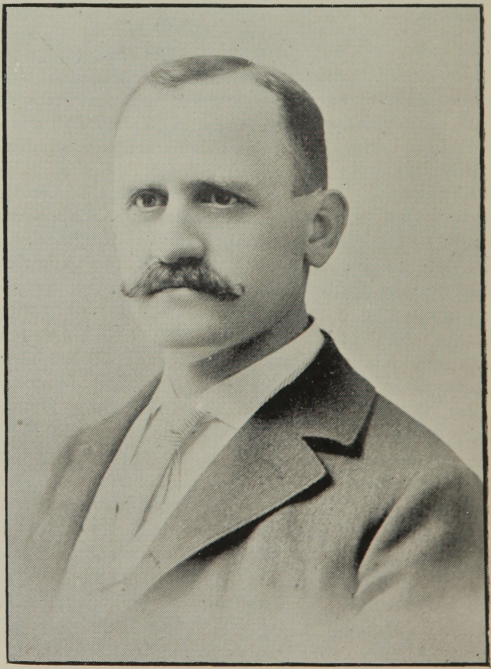
WILLIAMS, Walter Lowrie, Ridgway, Pa., son of Amos and Ruth (Lowrie) Williams, was born April 13, 1844, at Clarion, Pa. He received his preliminary education at Reid Institute, Reidsburgh, Pa., and a four years' course, with diploma, of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle. He served three years in the Federal Army, and commenced the study of medicine in 1868, with Dr. Alfred G. Thomas, of Freeport, Pa. Attended two courses of medical lectures at the University of the City of New York, Medical Department, and was graduated in 1872; also took a post-graduate course in the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital of Chicago, He commenced the practice of medicine in 1871, at Fryburgh, Pa., and remained there four years; was then five years at Strattanville, Pa., and for the past thirteen years has been located at Ridgway. He is treasurer and ex-president of Elk County Medical Society; member of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; and of the American Medical Association. He served three terms as coroner of Elk county; is surgeon to the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, and the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railroad; examining surgeon for pensions for Elk county, Pa.



WALTER LOWRIE WILLIAMS.

Married Miss Anna Belle Frampton, of Clarion, Pa., in 1867. They have four children: Eva Blanche; Samuel Walter; Amos Thomas; and Mabelle A. Williams. Miss Eva Blanche graduated at Boston Conservatory of Music, and is now studying under Leshititzky in Vienna, Austria; Samuel W. is in his fourth year in Rensselaer College, Troy, N. Y.; Amos T. and Mabelle A. are in Bucknell University, Lewisburgh, Pa.

DORSETT, Walter Blackburn, St. Louis, Mo., son of Henry Leonidas and Georgianna (Blackburn) Dorsett, grandson of Walter H. Dorsett, was born June 12, 1852, in St. Louis. After a preparatory education at Washington University he began to read medicine in 1875, under Dr. LeGrand Atwood of St. Louis; attended three courses of lectures at St. Louis Medical College, and was graduated March 14, 1878. He was assistant surgeon to St. Louis City Hospital, 1878–'79; dispensary physician, city health department, 1879–'87; superintendent and surgeon-in-charge of St. Louis Female Hospital, 1887–'92; professor of diseases of women, and of clinical gynecology in St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1893, the chair being resigned to accept that of professor of obstetrics in Beaumont Hospital Medical College, St. Louis, which he now holds. He also holds the position of gynecologist to the German Evangelical Deaconesses' Hospital. During the epidemic of yellow-fever in the South in 1878, Dr. Dorsett, with two others, volunteered his services to treat and prevent the spread of the disease in St. Louis. Dr. Davis, superintendent of Quarantine Hospital, died of the disease shortly after commencing the work, and Dr. Dorsett was appointed superintendent in charge of the Quarantine Hospital in his place. In 1879 he was placed in charge of the quarantine steamer with a crew of ten men, of whom eight died of yellow fever. In 1884, under the direction of General Jno. D. Stevenson, the health commissioner, he succeeded in abating an epidemic of small-pox in St. Louis.

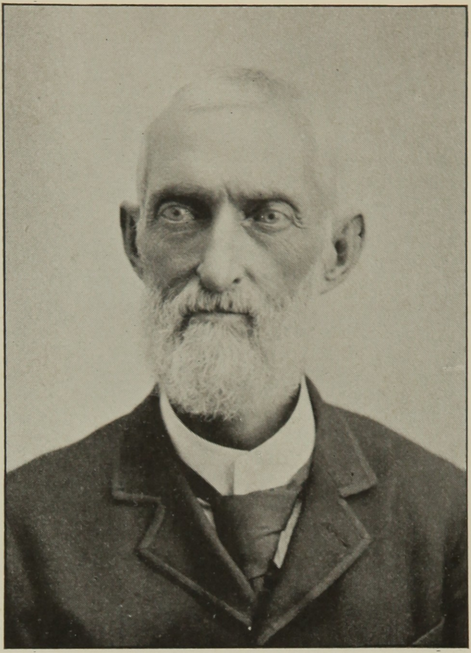


WALTER BLACKBURN DORSETT.

Dr. Dorsett is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society and was its president in 1892; St. Louis Obstetrical and Gynecological Society, of which he was secretary in 1893-'94; St. Louis Surgical Society; Missouri State Medical Association; American Medical Association; American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists; City Hospital Medical Society of St. Louis. He is editor of the department of obstetrics and gynecology of the *Weekly Medical Review*, and is also the author of the following papers: "Antiseptic Midwifery," *St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1889; "The Location of Tubal Abscess as an Indication for Its Treatment," *American Journal of Obstetrics and Diseases of Children*, Vol. XXVI., No. 2, 1892; "Some Further Experience in Dilatation of the Fallopian Tube for the Treatment of Abscess," Transactions of the Missouri State Medical Association, 1893. Dr. Dorsett was the first physician to suggest the ligation of uterine arteries for the cure of fibroid tumors or to check obstinate hemorrhage from the uterus. His claim to priority in this operation was substantiated by Dr. Herman J. Boldt, professor of gynecology in the Post-Graduate Medical School, New York, in a paper before the New York Obstetrical Society, in March, 1894. Dr. Dorsett devised abdominal retractors for use in laparotomies and in operations on the neck of the uterus and for vaginal hysterectomies. In May, 1890, he invented the surgical operating table now in use in hospitals and sanitariums and known as "Dorsett's Surgical Operating Table."

Married, Oct. 20, 1880, Miss Eleanor C., daughter of the late Dr. E. J. French, of Olney, Ill. Their only child is Edward Lee Dorsett.

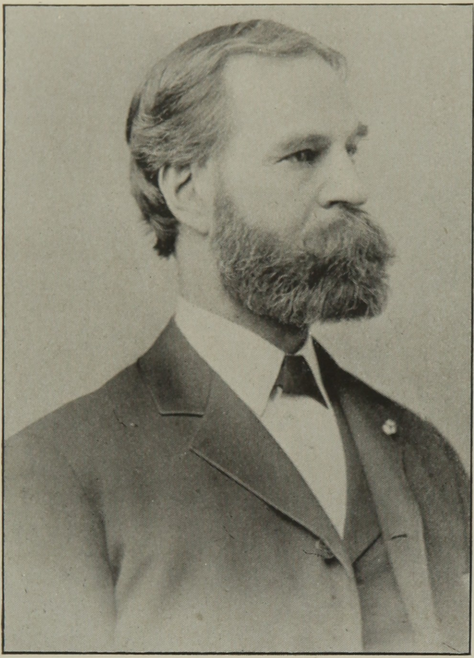
CUNNINGHAM, James Langdon, Fort Worth, Texas, son of Alexander and Ann Margaret (Gregg) Cunningham, grandson of James and Elizabeth (Scott) Cunningham, was born July 11, 1829, at Indiantown, S. C. His preliminary education was obtained at the Old Field schools, S. C., and at Colton Academy and McNeill High school, N. C. He commenced the study of medicine in 1850, at Carthage, N. C., under Dr. John Shaw, of that place, and Dr. B. Warburton Bradley, of Kingstree, S. C. He attended one course of lectures at the Medical College of South Carolina, and two courses at the University of Virginia, Medical Department, and was graduated from the latter, June 29, 1853. He then took a post-graduate course at Philadelphia, studying operative surgery with Dr. D. Hayes Agnew; minor surgery with Prof. H. H. Smith; auscultation, etc., with W. W. Gerhard, M. D.; practical obstetrics with Warrington, at his infirmary; and practical pharmacy with Joseph Perrish, M. D., and visiting the Pennsylvania Hospital daily. He located in practice at Indiantown, S. C., in 1854, remaining there only a few months; practised in Perry county, Ala., two years; Dallas county, one year; Marengo county, nine years; Hempstead, Texas, twenty-one years; Dallas, Texas, two years; and Fort Worth, four years to the present time. Dr. Cunningham was contract surgeon, U. S. A., during the epidemic of yellow fever at Hempstead, Texas, in the fall of 1867. He is a member of the Fort Worth Medical Club; ex-member of the Austin County Medical Society; Dallas County Medical Society; and Texas State Medical Association, having voluntarily withdrawn from the latter association in 1894, after a membership of twenty-three years. He is health officer of Tarrant county, Texas, and has held the same position in Hempstead. He has contributed numerous papers to medical societies and sanitary and medical publications; has labored earnestly through the newspapers to advance the cause of preventive medicine, believing that a genuine health reform is to be assured only by educating the masses in the principles and practice of hygiene and sanitation; and has taken a deep interest in the systematic organization of local boards of health. He was surgeon to the Twenty-eighth Alabama Regiment, infantry, in the Confederate service, during the War of the Rebellion; was for many years contract surgeon to the H. & T. C. R. R. Co. at Hempstead. He is a member of the orders of Masons, Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance, and has attained to the higher degrees in these societies.



JAMES LANGDON CUNNINGHAM.

Married, in 1856, Miss Julia Ann Watson, of Dallas county, Alabama. They have two sons, Ben Watson Cunningham, and Alexander Cunningham, both in the Railway Mail Service.

BRUSH, George Washington, Brooklyn, N. Y., son of John Rogers and Elizabeth (Carman) Brush, grandson of Zebulon Brush, was born October 4, 1842, at West Hills, Huntington Township, Long Island, N. Y. He was educated in the public schools and at Town Academy. In August, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Forty-eighth Regiment, New York State Volunteers; was promoted to corporal, sergeant, second lieutenant, first lieutenant, and captain of United States Volunteers, resigning his commission in December, 1865, on account of disabilities incurred in the service. He began to read medicine in 1871, with Dr. Hiram B. White, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; in 1873 matriculated in the Long Island College Hospital and was graduated in June, 1876, at the close of the three years' course. He studied bacteriology at the Hoagland Laboratory, Brooklyn, 1888–'89, and conducted a series of experiments on animals, to determine the effect of anæsthetics on the heart and lungs, with special reference to the use of nitrous oxide gas in prolonged surgical operations. Dr. Brush was one of the first, in 1876, to administer this gas in prolonged operations in general surgery, and has made repeated experiments and demonstrated the feasibility of its use, by proper manipulation of the inhaler, for an indefinite length of time. He administered this anæsthetic and maintained perfect anæsthesia for one hour and forty-five minutes, in a capital operation, with perfect success, in 1889; the patient recovered from its effects within five minutes, and walked from the operating room to an adjoining apartment.



GEORGE WASHINGTON BRUSH.

Dr. Brush has practised medicine in Brooklyn since graduation; is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, and a member of its board of censors one term; of the Brooklyn Pathological Society; assistant surgeon of the Thirteenth Regiment, National Guard of the State of New York, 1881–'83; member of the Alumni Association of Long Island College Hospital; of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, U. S. A.; of the Grand Army of the Republic; of the Union League Club, Brooklyn; of the Society of the Army of the Potomac; of the Congregational Club, Brooklyn; and of the Central Congregational church and society, Brooklyn, and of the board of deacons. He was a representative in the legislature of New York in 1895.

Dr. Brush has published papers on "Nitrous Oxide in Minor Surgery," Proceedings of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, November 20, 1877; and "Nitrous Oxide Gas in General Surgery," with details of researches and experiences in its use, and experiments upon animals to determine the theory of its action and its relative safety in comparison with the other anæsthetics, *Brooklyn Medical Journal*, May, 1888.

Married, March 30, 1865, Miss Alice Bowers, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who was shipwrecked and lost at sea, October 22, 1865, while on her way south to meet her husband. He married, second, January 21, 1868, Miss Maria Annette Bowers, a sister of his first wife. They have one child, Herbert Bowers Brush, attorney-at-law, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BLAKE, Wellman Calvin, Lyndon, Vt., son of Calvin F. and Amanda S. (Richardson) Blake, grandson of Enoch Blake, was born December 16, 1858, at Wheelock, Caledonia county, Vt. He was educated in the common schools and at Brown Institute, Providence, R. I.; commenced the study of medicine in 1879, at Wheelock, under Dr. A. J. Carter of that place, and Dr. Mathews of Providence, R. I.; attended three regular courses and one preliminary course of lectures at Dartmouth Medical College, Hanover, N. H., and the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, Burlington, and was graduated from the former June 24, 1884. He was engaged in the practice of medicine at Wheelock, from the time of graduation

WELLMAN CALVIN BLAKE.

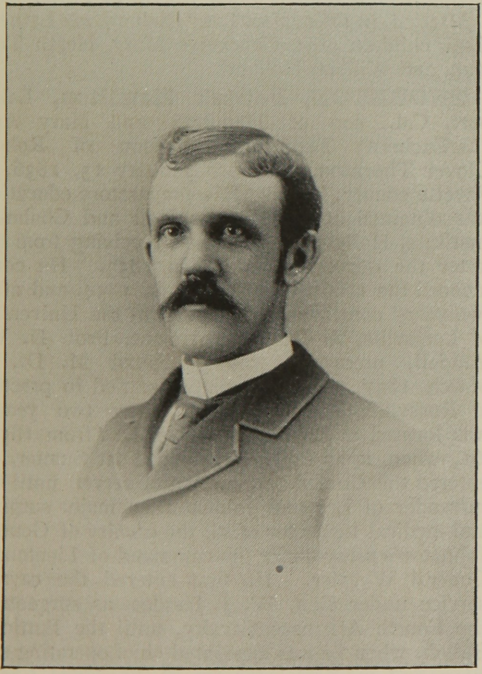
until November 6 of the same year, and then removed to Lyndon, his residence to the present time.

Dr. Blake is a member of the Vermont State Medical Society; and of the American Medical Association. He is U. S. examining surgeon for pensions, at St. Johnsbury; member of the school board of the Lyndon graded schools, 1888–'94; and is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men.

Married, October 23, 1876, Miss Cordelia S. Williams, of Milford, Mass. Their children are: Estella Alice and Ida May Blake.

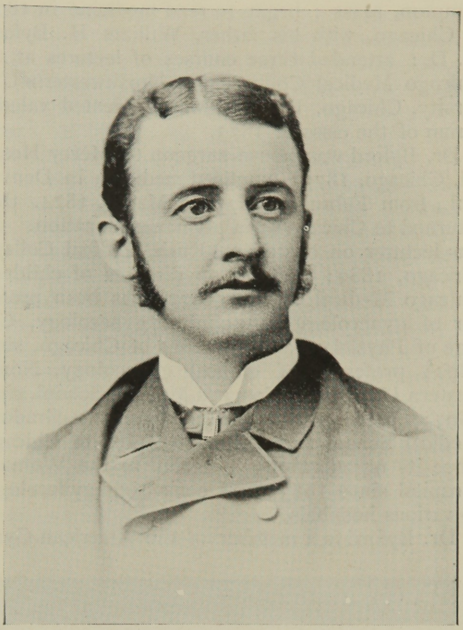
BAILEY, Alanson Cooper, West Randolph, Vt., son of Clark and Susan Jane (Cooper) Bailey, grandson of Ora, was born November 24, 1850, at Rochester, Vt. He was educated at Randolph Normal School and the Methodist Seminary, Montpelier, Vt. Commenced the study of medicine at Rochester, Vt., in 1874, under Drs. William M. Huntington and Albert Richmond; attended one course of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, and at the University of the City of New York, Medical Department, graduating from the latter in March, 1877. In April following, he began the practice of medicine at Rochester, Vt., but after eight months there, removed to West Randolph.

Dr. Bailey is a member of the Vermont State Medical Society, of which he was vice-president in 1892, and member of the White River Valley Medical Society. He was pension examining surgeon, 1891–'93, and health officer of Randolph since 1887. He has been consulting surgeon to Mary Fletcher Hospital since December, 1893. Dr. Bailey was first noble grand of Randolph Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, 1892, and is now junior past grand.



ALANSON COOPER BAILEY.

Married, June 27, 1877, Miss Alice M. Matthews, of South Royalton, Vt. Their children are: Grace Alice, Glenn Cooper, and Alettha Glee Bailey.



JOHN JAMES BAXTER.

BAXTER, John James, Woonsocket, R. I., son of Charles and Elizabeth (McQueeney) Baxter, grandson of Michael Baxter, was born June 23, 1860, at Providence, R. I. After graduating from Lasalle Academy, Providence, in 1876, he entered the mercantile office of B. B. & R. Knight, as a clerk, and remained in their employ until 1881. Having accumulated sufficient money for a professional education, he began to read medicine in 1881, at Providence, under William F. Hutchinson, M. D.; attended two winter and one summer courses of lectures at the University Medical College, New York city, and was graduated in March, 1885, being president of the class and among the honor men in the final examinations. He has practised medicine at Woonsocket since April, 1885.

Dr. Baxter is a member of the Rhode Island Medical Society; of the Rhode Island Medico-Legal Society; of the Woonsocket Medical Society; of the Ancient Order of Foresters; and of the Catholic Knights of America. He has been secretary of the board of pension examining surgeons at Woonsocket since 1891; a member of the staff of the Woonsocket Hospital since 1888; medical examiner of District 6, State of Rhode Island; and is medical examiner and physician to the secret societies of which he is a member. Dr. Baxter is a tenor vocalist of considerable reputation.

Married, June 2, 1886, Miss Jennie C. Furlong, of Providence, R. I. They have three children, Thomas Furlong, Rosa, and John Baxter.

BYFORD, Henry T., Chicago, Ills., son of Dr. William Heath and Mary Anne (Holland) Byford, grandson of Henry T. Byford, was born November 12, 1853, in Evansville, Ind. He was educated in the Chicago public schools, at the Berlin (Germany) High school, at the old Chicago University, and at the Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass.; began to read medicine in 1870, in Chicago, with his father, William H. Byford, M. D.; attended three courses of lectures at the Chicago Medical College, now Northwestern University, Chicago, Ill., and was graduated valedictorian of the class of 1873.

Dr. Byford was house surgeon to Mercy Hospital, Chicago, 1873; practised medicine in Denver, Col., from February, 1873, to March, 1874, then returned to Chicago for a permanent location. He was lecturer on obstetrics, Rush Medical College, Chicago, 1889; lecturer on diseases of children, Chicago Medical College, 1877; has been professor of gynecology and clinical gynecology, College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, since 1892; professor of clinical gynecology, Northwestern University Woman's Medical School, since 1895; professor of gynecology, Post-Graduate Medical School and Charity Hospital of Chicago, since its organization; surgeon to the Woman's Hospital since 1883; and consulting gynecologist to various hospitals.

Dr. Byford is a member of the American Gynecological Society; of the American Medical Association; of the British Gynecological Society; of the Chicago Gynecological Society, president in 1889; of the Chicago Medical Society; of the Chicago Medico-Legal Society; of the Chicago Academy of Medicine; and of the Illinois State Medical Society. He was one of the co-editors of "Byford's Diseases of Women," fourth edition, 1888, Blakiston, Philadelphia; one of the authors of the "American Text Book of Gynecology," 1894, London and Philadelphia; one of the authors of "Keating and Coe's Clinical Gynecology," 1894, J. B. Lippincott & Co.; author of Byford's Manual of Gynecology, 1895, P. Blakiston, Son & Co.; and has made numerous contributions to periodical literature.

HENRY T. BYFORD.

Dr. Byford developed the method of vaginal drainage of the stump and vaginal fixation of the stump in abdominal hysterectomy; revived vaginal oöphorectomy in America, in 1888; was the first in the United States, in 1887, to shorten the sacro-uterine ligaments for retroversion of the uterus; was the first, in 1888, to advocate the removal of lateral strips of the mucous membrane of the anterior vaginal wall for cystocele. In 1885 he wrote a paper advocating the preservation of the fœtal membranes until they protruded at the vulva. In surgical instruments, he has devised broad ligament forceps, for use in vaginal hysterectomy; hysterectomy clamp, for vaginal fixation of the stump; uterine curette; uterine scarificator; uterine repositor; fascia scissors; self-retaining drainage tubes; uterine dilators, etc.

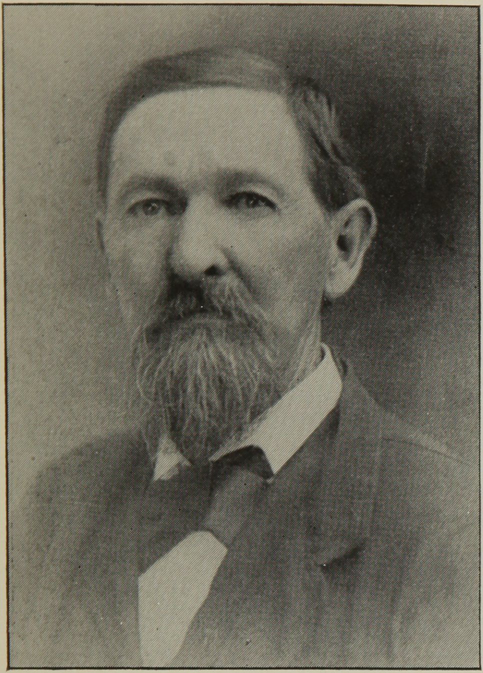
Dr. Byford confines his work exclusively to gynecology. He finds recreation in the study of literature and art; is an amateur water-color artist, having been a student under Julien, of Paris.

Married, in 1882, Mrs. Lucy Richard, *née* Larned. Their children are: Geneveive Mary, Heath Turman, and William Holland.

THORNTON, Patrick Hamilton, Lakeport, Cal., son of Hamilton and Mary Ann (McEachern) Thornton, grandson of Robert Glover Thornton, was born January 13, 1836, in Fayette county, Tenn. His preparatory education was obtained at St. Thomas Hall and Chalmers Institute, Holly Springs, Miss., receiving from the latter the degree of A. B., in 1853. He commenced the study of medicine in 1854, and after two years' continuous attendance at the University of Louisville, Medical Department, Prof. D. W. Yandell, preceptor, was graduated M. D., in March, 1857. He immediately settled in practice at Rossville, Tenn., and was there two years; was located at Lake Providence, La., from 1859–'61, when, upon the firing upon Fort Sumter, he entered the Confederate army and served until the surrender of Lee and Johnston, as major surgeon and medical inspector of all the cavalry of General Johnston's army under the command of Lieutenant General Wheeler. He first entered the cavalry service under Gen. W. J. Hardee. as surgeon of the Fourth Arkansas Cavalry, until the Battle of Shiloh, when he was appointed chief operating surgeon and medical inspector of the Third Corps, Army of the Tennessee, General Hardee, commander.

He is a member of the state sanitary board of the Medical Society of the State of California; and is health officer of Lake county, Cal.

He is the author of a paper on "Phytolacca Decandra, in Glandular Inflammations and Enlargements, and as a Specific in Mammitis;" prize essay on "Forty-eight Dosimetric Remedies and their Use," first prize, *Philadelphia Medical Times*, 1892; "A Cheap Steel Leg, Invented in 1869," *Medical World*, October, 1892; "Hydatiform Cysts and their Treatment," *Medical World*, June, 1873; and "Bare Feet as a Preventive of Croup," *Medical World*, July 10, 1893. He has served six terms as county physician and surgeon, and is medical examiner for several organizations. From November, 1872, to November, 1873, he served in epidemics of small-pox, cholera, and yellow-fever, in Memphis, Tenn. He is particularly interested in diseases of women and children.



PATRICK HAMILTON THORNTON.

It is of interest to note that his grandfather, Robert Glover Thornton, born in the island of St. Croix, Danish West Indies, was first cousin to Alexander Hamilton, and was captain of engineers (topographical), in the service of General Washington.

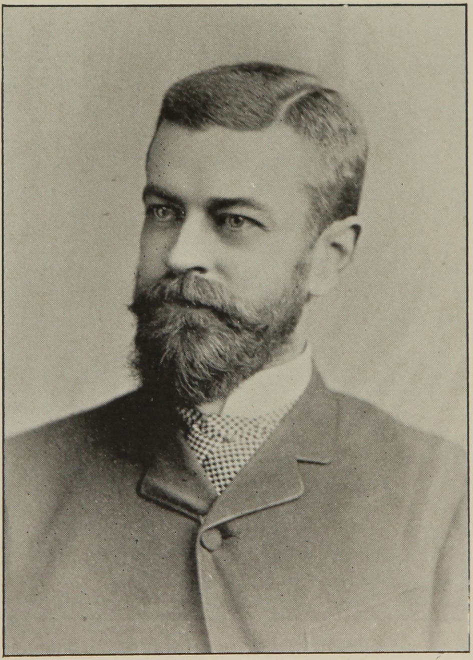
Dr. Thornton married, January 13, 1869, Miss Bell J. Dockery, of Columbia, Tenn. They have had five children, but only one son and one daughter survive.

BAIRD, James Bozeman, Atlanta, Ga., son of Dr. John Batts and Mary Louisa (Bozeman) Baird, grandson of James R. Baird, of Charleston, S. C., was born January 5, 1849, at Columbus, Ga. His preparatory education was limited to the common schools, owing to the outbreak of the Civil War, and after the cessation of hostilities, in 1865, he commenced the study of medicine at Columbus, under the direction of his uncle, Dr. James Fort Bozeman, and his father, Dr. John Batts Baird; took two courses of lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and was graduated in 1871; also received the *ad eundem* degree of M. D. from the Atlanta Medical College in 1875, and added to his knowledge by travel and observation in Europe, in 1881.

Dr. Baird has practised his profession at Atlanta since March, 1871. He is a member of the American Medical Association; of the Medical Association of the State of Georgia, secretary 1877–'81, and orator 1884; of the Atlanta Academy of Medicine, secretary 1873–'78; of the Atlanta Society of Medicine; of the Atlanta Obstetrical Society, president in 1894; member and secretary of the board of health of Atlanta, 1871–'93; U. S. examining surgeon for pensions, 1874–'76.

Dr. Baird was lecturer on minor surgery, 1872–'73, on physiology, 1873–'75, and on diseases of the mind and nervous system, 1875–'78, all in the Atlanta Medical College; was professor of the principles and practice of medicine in the Southern Medical College, Atlanta, Ga., 1890–'92; and has been attending physician to Grady Hospital, Atlanta, since 1894, with medical clinics in the hospital amphitheatre; member of the regular board of medical examiners for the state of Georgia, 1895.

In the literary field Dr. Baird's work includes the editorship of the *Atlanta Medical Register*, now merged in the *Atlanta Medical and Surgical Journal*; papers on "Neuralgia and Its Modern Therapeutics," Transactions Medical Association of Georgia; "Cervico-Occipital Neuralgia;" "Cervico-Brachial Neuralgia;" "Coccygodynia;" "Hyperdomatic Medication;" "Puerperal Conditions, Reference Hand-Book of the Medical Science," 1885; "Nausea and Vomiting in Pregnancy," "Conservatism in Abdominal and Pelvic Surgery," "Pneumonia and the Value of Veratrum Viride,"



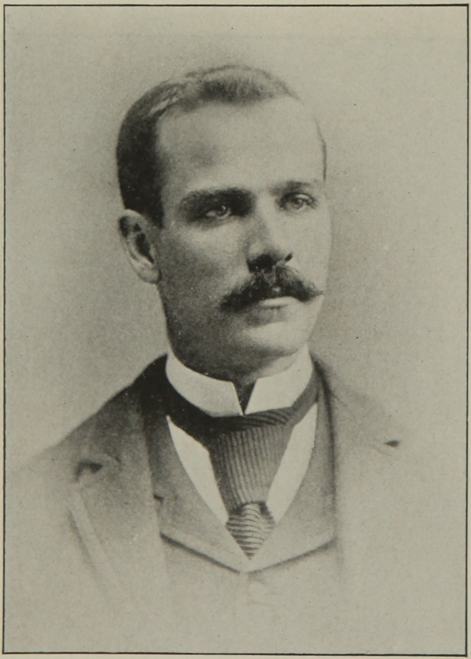
JAMES BOZEMAN BAIRD.

and various other contributions to medical periodicals and society transactions. Dr. Baird is a general practitioner.

Married, April 23, 1879, Miss Lizzie Burke, daughter of Gen. Lucius J. Gartrell, of Atlanta, Ga. Their children are: James Bozeman, Jr., aged twelve years; Lucius Gartrell, aged ten years; Mary Louise, aged seven years; and Henry Stewart Baird, aged four years.

VIALLON, Louis Henry, Bayou Goula, La., son of Paul Louis (pharmacist and chemist) and Cecile (LaBlanc) Viallon, grandson of Henry M. Viallon, was born August 15, 1866, in New Orleans, La. He was educated in the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, but on account of sickness was obliged to leave school shortly before graduating; attended lectures at the Medical Department, Tulane University of Louisiana, 1885–'90, and was graduated April 1 of the latter year; commenced the practice of medicine in Bayou Goula, La., in 1890.

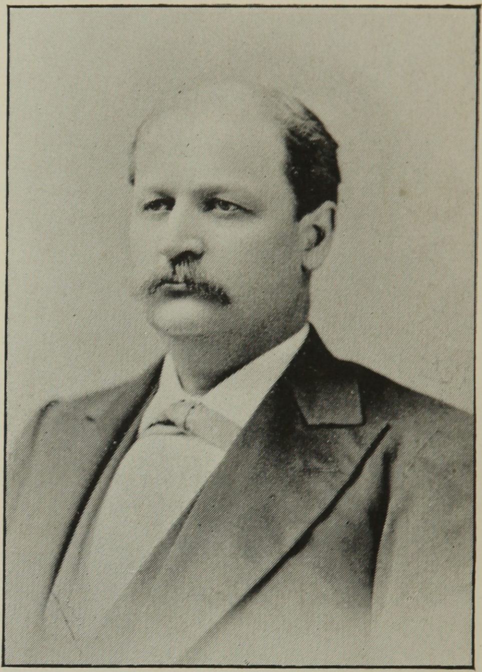
Dr. Viallon is a registered pharmacist and practised some before beginning the study of medicine. He is a member of Louisiana State Medical Society; Louisiana State Pharmaceutical Association; is local secretary and treasurer of Southern Home Building and Loan Association, Atlanta, Ga.; and medical examiner of Security Loan Company, St. Louis, Mo.



LOUIS HENRY VIALLON.

Dr. Viallon married, November 21, 1894, Aline Lawrence, daughter of the Hon. L. Ulysse Folse, of Napoleonville, La.

WELLS, George W., Brooklyn, N. Y., son of Alfred and Lydia Westbrook (*née* Nyce) Wells, grandson of Joshua Wells, was born June 5, 1841, at Tyrone, New York. His preliminary education was obtained at Farmers' Hall Academy, Goshen, N. Y., and under the private tutelage of Rev. Daniel Wells, Goshen, N. Y., who fitted him for college; he was graduated at Princeton College in 1865, and immediately commenced the study of medicine, under Dr. John Hudson Thompson, of Goshen, N. Y., and Prof. L. A. Sayre, New York city, who is his kinsman. He attended a regular, full course of medical lectures at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York city, from which he was graduated in 1868; and post-graduate lectures at the Long Island College Hospital, being assistant to chair of throat and nose, under Professor French; assistant physician to the Out-Door Poor Department of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and Department of Chest Diseases; assistant surgeon at the Old Seaman's Retreat Hospital, Staten Island, N. Y. He practised medicine in New York city for ten years, and three years in Brooklyn, N. Y. He has been a member of the American Medical Association; secretary of the Yonkers Medical Society; member of the New York County Medical Association; Kings County Medical Society; ten years secretary of the Medico-Legal Society of New York; secretary of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence and State Medicine, New York city. Prior to 1892 he was medical examiner at the home office of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York; and since that time has been medical director of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, New York city. He is editor of the *New York Medical Examiner*; author of a long series of articles entitled, "The Medical Examiner: What He Does and Why He Does It;" "Alcohol, Narcotics, and Tobacco



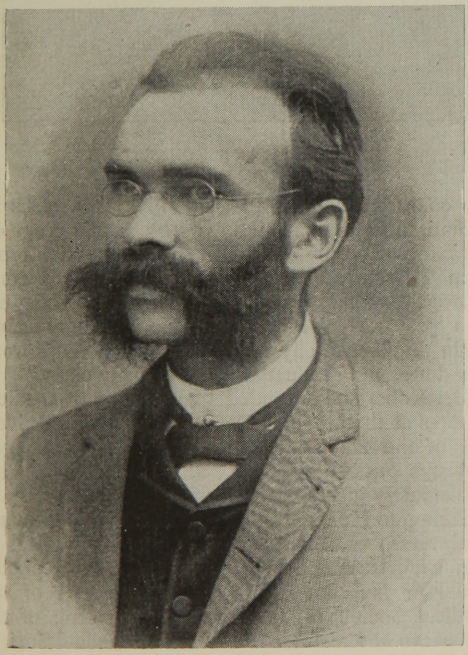
GEORGE W. WELLS.

as a Financial Issue in Life Insurance;" etc.; which appeared in the *Weekly Statement*, the official organ of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York, and many other articles on medico-insurance.

Married, June 29, 1865, Miss Emma Grant Hamilton, daughter of John Randolph Hamilton and Virginia, *née* Grant. Their two sons died in infancy. They have three daughters: Virginia Grant, wife of Mr. John Alfred Fäsi, a banker of Paris, France; Grantma B.; and Grace W. Wells.

MARKIEWICZ, Marcus, New York city, son of Harrman and Hanchen (Fischer) Markiewicz, grandson of Michel Markiewicz, was born December 24, 1857, in Deutsch Ostrowo, Prussia. He obtained a preparatory education at the Gymnasium of Ostrowo; commenced the study of medicine in 1878; attended lectures at the Universities of Vienna and Paris, and, later, at the Long Island College Hospital, from the latter of which institutions he was graduated M. D. in 1885.

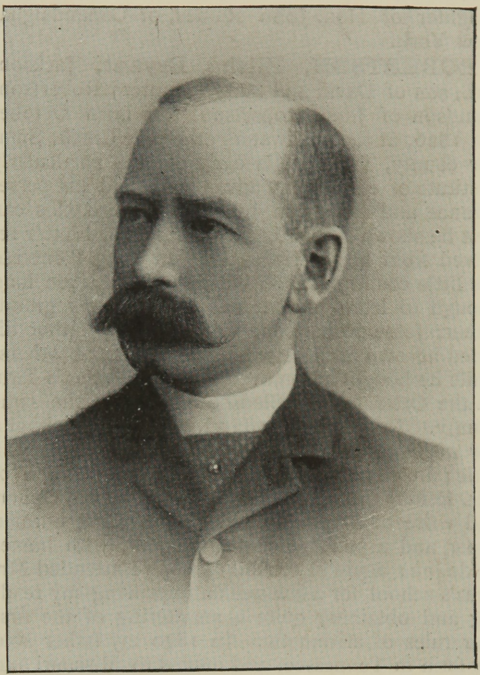
Dr. Markiewicz has practised his profession in New York city since graduating. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York; of the German Medical Society; of the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association; and of the Academical Natural History Society of Vienna. He has been night medical officer of the Eleventh Police precinct, New York, since 1886. He published a paper on "Tabes Dorsalis," in Austria, 1882.



MARCUS MARKIEWICZ.

Married, in 1893, Miss Irma Mainzer, of New York.

SYLVESTER, William Edwin, Brooklyn, N. Y., son of Merrick and Maria F. (Gilson) Sylvester, grandson of Barzilla Sylvester, was born April 3, 1855, at Rouse's Point, N. Y. He was educated in the public schools of Bethel, Vt., private school at Rochester, Vt., Goddard Seminary, at Barre, Vt., and at the Collegiate and Commercial Institute (a military school), New Haven, Conn., from the latter of which he was graduated in 1872. He was engaged in mercantile business until 1874, and then undertook the study of medicine, attending three courses of lectures at the Dartmouth Medical College, under the preceptorship of Carlton P. Frost and Lyman B. How, and was graduated October 30, 1877. He first settled in the practice of medicine at Columbus, Ohio, in 1878. He was assistant physician to Butler Hospital, Providence, R. I., 1878; to the New York City Asylum for Insane, Ward's Island, 1880; to the Worcester (Mass.) Lunatic Hospital, 1880–'81; to the Willard (N. Y.) State Hospital, 1881–'91; superintendent of the Vermont State Asylum for Insane, 1891–'92; and was appointed general superintendent, Insane Department, Kings County Insane Asylums, Brooklyn and Kings Park, September 1, 1892. In 1879 he took post-graduate instruction at the University of the City of New York, Medical Department.



WILLIAM EDWIN SYLVESTER.

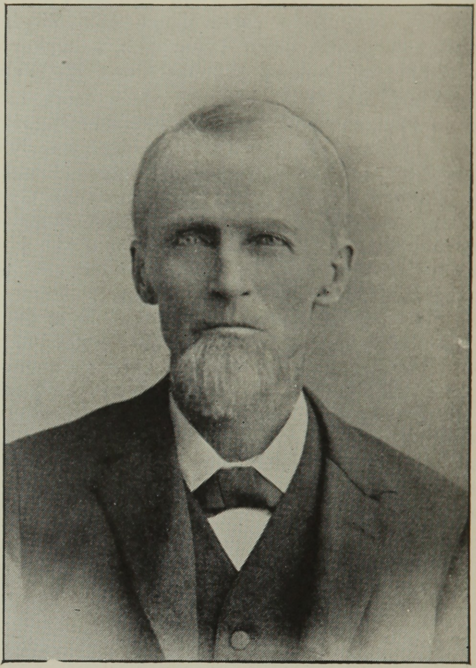
Dr. Sylvester has given special attention to the study of psychology, and has contributed several articles to the literature of this branch of medicine, viz., "Our Insane Population;" "Nervous Cases;" "Treatment of the Insane;" "Hysteria;" and is also the author of articles on "Yellow-fever in the United States;" and "Isms in Medicine;" and is an occasional contributor to the *Alienist and Neurologist*.

Dr. Sylvester helped organize, in the winter of 1878, the White River Medical Society, of Vermont, and is also a member of the Vermont State Medical Society; Seneca County (N. Y.) Medical Society; and of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane.

Married, September 18, 1886, Miss Edith, daughter of Hon. John Raines, of Canandaigua, New York.

ROBERTSON, Elisha Bryant, Jackson, Cal., son of David and Mary (Hunter) Robertson, grandson of Jesse Robertson, was born October 22, 1826, at the headwaters of Goose Creek, Sumner county, Tenn. His early life was particularly destitute of educational advantages, and his perseverance and energy in the face of obstacles can best be shown by quoting from a personal letter received from him. He says: "In 1833 I entered the little country school, but did not continue long enough to learn my letters. In 1835 my grandfather, Jesse Robertson, died, and my father divided his own farm between my two older brothers, while he bought and moved on to his father's farm on the Otter fork of Bledsoe's Creek, in the same county. In the fall of 1835 I was sent to school a few weeks to Maria Smith and learned to spell a little; in 1837, I was, for a few weeks, a pupil of Mr. Reiney Cruz, and learned to read, spell, cipher, and write to a very limited extent, using unruled paper and a pen made of goosequill, with home-made ink; again in the fall of 1839 I attended Mr. Cruz's school for a few weeks, improving my reading and obtaining quite a smattering of the first four rules of arithmetic. In 1840 my father sold his farm in Tennessee, and moved to Missouri and settled on the Auglaize, in what was then the Kinderhook, afterward Camden, county. In the fall of 1841 I was sent to school to my brother-in-law, Onsley Clibourn, but only for a few weeks. I was now large enough to do almost a man's work on the farm, being fifteen years old, and was therefore kept there all the time; but in the fall of 1844, and again in the fall of 1845, I went to school to my brother John for a few weeks. In August, 1846, I entered the school of Littleton Ivy, who put me in a class with Bennet Clinton's little daughter, between six and seven years of age, and I was twenty, and over six feet tall. This was during the war with Mexico, and I left school and volunteered in the army, The last lesson my little classmate and I recited together, was a spelling lesson in Webster's Elementary spelling-book, headed with the word "Basement," which constituted the completion and ultimatum of my common school course, and the basement of my subsequent education.

"After being in the service twenty-one days, we were disbanded, and after I returned home my brother John showed me how to find words in Webster's Dictionary and how the accents and sounds of the vowels were marked, etc. With this much of a start I became quite a proficient reader, of which I was very proud. In studying my arithmetic, it was my practice first to learn the rule, with the aid of my dictionary, not only to repeat the rule, but to *know* it, and when this was accomplished I could readily solve any problem to which it applied, without the aid of any teacher. All my studies were conducted in like manner. I learned that to study any science, it is necessary to understand the language in which the phenomena are embodied, and then the learning comes easy. Thus I had no educational advantages other than the country schools, and that only a few weeks in autumn after the annual laying by of the crops on the farm. I came across the plains to California from Missouri, 1850; never returned. I commenced the study of medicine in 1858, making my own preparation for college alone in my cabin while mining, chiefly at night after my day's work was done, and graduated as first of my class."


ELISHA BRYANT ROBERTSON.

Dr. Robertson attended two courses of medical lectures at the Medical Department of the University of the Pacific (now Cooper Medical College) and was graduated M. D., March 18, 1864. He immediately located in the practice of medicine, at Mokelumne Hill, Cal., and remained in that county (Calaveras) until 1881, was then a few months in San Francisco, and since 1882 has been a practitioner at Jackson, Cal. He is a member of the Medical Society of the State of California; of the American Medical Association; the Medical Society of the Northern District of California; and of the Alumni Association of Cooper Medical College. He was county physician of Calaveras county, Cal., at San Andreas, the county seat, 1869–'80, and of Amador county for a few months in 1883. He is chiefly interested in the department of general surgery. He has performed seven lithotomies: suprapubic, lateral, and bi-lateral; ligated common carotid, sub-clavian, femoral arteries; performed laparotomy three times; operated for hernia and in bone surgery many times, trephining, etc. He described a new style of truss pad, before the state medical society, 1880; radical cure of inguinal hernia, 1880; and hypertrophy of the prostate gland, which was published in the *Pacific Medical Journal*, 1890. Among other papers written by him are: "Stricture May Be a Cause of the Production of Stone in the Bladder," Proceedings of the Medical Society of the State of California, 1872; "Supplementary Report on Surgery," *ibid.*, 1873 and 1875. "Treatment of Organic Stricture," 1877, supplementary report, 1880; "Fracture of the Temporal Region, operation," 1880; "Intermittent Fever," 1880; "Epithelioma," 1880; "Lithotomy, supra pubic operation," *Pacific Medical Journal*, April, 1868. He was in charge of Calaveras County Hospital, in 1869–'80. He is a Mason.

Married, in 1866, Miss Lucy Sherman, of New York. Their children are: Lucy Amelia, deceased; Lillie Virginia, wife of C. A. Herrick, dentist; and Elsie Blanche Robertson, a graduate of the State Normal School of California, and now engaged as a teacher in the schools of Amador county.

EMERY, Zachery Taylor, Brooklyn, N. Y., son of John C. and Mary (Yerkes) Emery, grandson of Col. Josiah Emery, was born February 22, 1847, at Novi, Mich. He was educated in the Northville High school, at the Ann Arbor High school, and at the University of Michigan; commenced the study of medicine in 1871, at Northville, Mich., under Dr. J. M. Swift of that place, and later under the preceptorship of A. B. Palmer, M. D., of Ann Arbor; attended three courses of lectures at the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, at the Detroit College of Medicine, and at the Long Island College Hospital, receiving the degree of M. D. from each of the last two institutions in 1874, and has practised medicine in Brooklyn since that year.

ZACHERY TAYLOR EMERY.

Dr. Emery is a member of the Medical Society of the State of New York; of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, president in 1892, and a trustee of the society since 1893; of the Brooklyn Gynecological Society, vice-president in 1893; of the Brooklyn Pathological Society; of the Practitioners' Society of Brooklyn; of the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association; regent of Long Island College Hospital since 1889; member of the American Public Health Association; commissioner of health of Brooklyn since 1894; and a member of the Union League Club, Brooklyn.

Dr. Emery has devised a cork pessary for prolapsus of ovary, and is the author of a paper on "A New Method of Management of Prolapsus of Funis," *Brooklyn Medical Journal*, 1892; and "Report of Twenty Cases of Locust Poisoning."

Married, in 1889, Miss Georgiana, youngest daughter of David Colville, Esq., philanthropist, Glasgow, Scotland.

SUITER, Augustus Walter, of Herkimer, N. Y., born in that town May 13, 1850, is the son of Colonel James Anthony and Catharine (Bowers) Suiter, grandson of John Suiter, who removed from Orange county, N. Y., to the Mohawk Valley in the year 1810. His father, James Anthony Suiter, served as a first lieutenant in the war with Mexico, and as colonel and acting brigadier general participated in nearly all the important battles in which the Army of the Potomac was engaged during the War of the Rebellion.

Dr. Suiter's ancestry upon the paternal side were Scotch-Irish, while his mother was descended from the Holland Dutch. Both families became residents of the United States early in the nation's history. Dr. Suiter was educated in the public schools of Herkimer, and later at the Fairfield, N. Y., Academy, and at the Oneida Conference Seminary, at Cazenovia, N. Y., graduating from both institutions in literary and scientific courses. He followed the curriculum of Amherst College, and prepared to enter the junior class in the same, but lack of funds prevented, whereupon he began to read medicine, and entered the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan in the class of 1868. Here he remained one year, engaging principally in the study of anatomy and chemistry, then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia College in the city of New York. About this time he was appointed clerk to the committee on printing of the United States house of representatives, for the Forty-first Congress. While holding this position he continued his medical studies at National Medical College, Washington, D. C., receiving private instruction from Drs. A. F. A. King and W. B. Drinkard, members of the faculty. At the expiration of his official term in the public service, he returned to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and was graduated therefrom in the class of 1871. Soon after graduation Dr. Suiter received the appointment of resident physician to the Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, but ill health obliged him to resign after having held the position some time. He soon began the private practice of medicine in the office of his preceptors, Drs. A. F. Doolittle and W. H. Harter, at Herkimer, N. Y., where he has since remained, with the exception of one year, 1874, spent in the hospitals and dispensaries of New York city. For some years past his work has been that of a consultant rather than an attending physician.

Dr. Suiter has given special attention to the subjects of pathology, microscopical technology, municipal, state, and national sanitation, and medical jurisprudence. In the latter field he has been employed as an expert and medical counsel in various courts, in many capital criminal, and important civil cases, and has contributed numerous articles to societies and journals upon topics pertaining to that department of science. He was the principal medical witness for the prosecution in the celebrated case, "The People against Roxalana Druse," indicted for the murder and cremation of her husband, and succeeded, by a laborious study of the ashes and fragile and shapeless fragments of bone resulting from the cremation of the body of the victim, in establishing a *corpus delicti*, upon which testimony the prisoner was convicted and executed, in 1887. He also, at that time, demonstrated, by experimental observation, that a human body weighing one hundred and forty pounds could be completely consumed in less than eight hours, in a common wood stove—but one and one-quarter pounds of wood, as fuel, being required to each pound of mixed animal tissue. This field of study had not been explored previous to that time, 1885.

AUGUSTUS WALTER SUITER.

Dr. Suiter was a regular correspondent of the National Board of Health during its active existence, and contributed to its *Bulletin*. He is one of the collaborators upon the editorial staff of the *Sanitarian*; was elected coroner of Herkimer county, N. Y., in 1877, and filled that position for the succeeding six years; has been for many years greatly interested in the advancement of medical education and legislation pertaining thereto, and contributed much time and labor toward the enactment of the law establishing a state board of medical examiners. Under the operation of that law he was nominated in 1892, also in 1893, and again in 1895, by the Medical Society of the State of New York, to the Regents of the University, for appointment as a member of the board.

Dr. Suiter is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Herkimer, secretary 1872–'95; of the Utica Medical Library Association; of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association; of the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association; fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; permanent member of the American Medical Association; of the Medical Society of the State of New York, vice-president in 1888, president in 1891; assistant secretary-general and member of the board of trustees of the First Pan-American Medical Congress. He was appointed censor of the College of Medicine of Syracuse University in 1890, and was made one of the consulting physicians on the staff of Faxton Hospital, Utica, N. Y., in 1891. He is medical nominator and examiner of the Equitable Life Assurance Society; and medical examiner for several other life insurance companies; is a member of the American Public Health Association; and upon the division of the state of New York into sanitary districts, in compliance with the act organizing the state board of health, in 1883, he was appointed sanitary investigator for the Mohawk and Adirondack district. The subject of his address, as president of the state medical society, in 1891, was: "The Public Health, and Some of the Relative Inconsistencies of the National Government," which was an earnest plea for the re-establishment of the national health service. He is also the author of numerous articles upon a variety of topics, in different departments of medical science. In 1893 Union College conferred upon Dr. Suiter the honorary degree of A. M.

GARDINER, Henry Kelby, Wakefield, R. I., son of John and Ellen (Kelby) Gardiner, grandson of Joseph Gardiner, was born April 27, 1857, at Pawtucket, R. I. After a course of study in the public schools of Providence, he entered upon the study of medicine, in 1878, at the Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, under George D. Hersey, M. D.; attended one course of lectures each, at the University Medical College, New York; Medical School of Maine at Bowdoin College, Brunswick; and at Dartmouth Medical College, Hanover, N. H., graduating from the latter in 1881. He practised medicine at Providence, R. I., from 1881–'85; at Charlestown until 1887; and at Wakefield since that date. He is a member of the American Medical Association; of the Rhode Island Medical Society; of the Washington County

(R. I.) Medical Society, vice-president in 1894; of the Ancient Order of United Workmen; of the Masonic fraternity; and of the Episcopal church.

Dr. Gardiner was medical externe at the Rhode Island Hospital, 1882–'85; was town physician of Charlestown, 1886–'87; superintendent of schools, Charlestown, 1886–'87; and has been trustee of the South Kingston High school since 1893. He is medical examiner for life insurance companies and many other societies.

HENRY KELBY GARDINER.

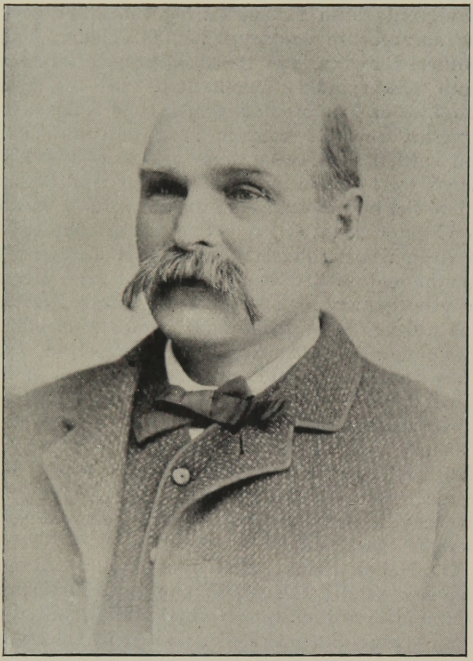
Married, April 27, 1882, Miss Mary Penn Case. They have three children: Robert F., Harold L., and Henry W. Gardiner.

PLANK, D. Heber, Morgantown, Pa., born November 12, 1842, at the DePlank homestead, in Caernarvon township, Berks county, Pa., is the son of David and Rebecca (Buchwalter) Plank; grandson of Rev. Bishop Peter and Frances (Kauffman) Plank; and great-grandson of Dr. Jacob DePlank, who emigrated to America about the year 1710, from France, being a Huguenot, and whose medical education was acquired between the years 1696 and 1700, when he was a student at the University of Basle, Switzerland, under the instruction of Theodorus Zwingerus, professor of the practice of medicine in that institution and author of works on materia medica, botany, and pharmacy. These works were printed in 1696, in the Latin, French, and German languages, the different prints being arranged side by side in the same volume, and are in the possession of Dr. D. Heber Plank. Upon arriving in America, Dr. Jacob DePlank located at Germantown, Pa., and there continued in the practice of medicine until 1720, when he purchased land in Oley township, Berks county, Pa., on which he permanently settled and practised medicine until his death. This tract of land is situated where the Bertolette mill now stands. He was one of the petitioners for the incorporation of Oley township in 1720, and was the first practising physician to locate within the territory of Berks county. He was a relative of the DePlanks and Ver Planks who settled in the Mohawk valley, New York, immigrants from France during the latter part of the seventeenth century. Dr. D. Heber Plank's mother, Rebecca, was the daughter of Daniel and Ruth (Shoenholtz) Buchwalter, and the granddaughter of Francis Buchwalter, who emigrated to America from Germany in 1720, and who bought and settled upon what was known as the David Lloyd tract of five hundred acres of land, situated where the borough of Phœnixville is now located, in Chester county, Pa. The father and mother of Ruth Shoenholtz emigrated from Germany and bought and settled upon a tract of land situated in Montgomery county, Pa. Frances Kauffman was a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Kauffman, who emigrated to America from Switzerland, 1740. They first bought and settled upon a tract of land situated in Oley township, Berks county, Pa., and, subsequently, 1768, bought a tract of land of Thomas and Richard Penn, situated in West Nantmeal township, Chester county, Pa. They resided upon this tract until their death. The property is now owned by the heirs of Jacob Dengler, deceased.

D. Heber Plank, after receiving a thorough common school education, continued his studies at the Millersville State Normal school, and at the Pennsylvania State College, taking, by selection, a four years' course in mathematics, English literature, Latin, and the natural sciences, preparatory to the study of medicine. In 1863 he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. B. F. Bunn, of Birdsboro, Pa., who, with Drs. Bowling, Hutchenson, and Hodge, of Philadelphia, became his preceptor. After one year of office study he matriculated, in 1865, in the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine, and after two courses of lectures, was graduated March 14, 1867, taking for his thesis, "Typhoid Fever," a disease from which he had suffered when but sixteen years old, passing through some of its most serious phases, under the professional care of Dr. B. F. Bunn, at a time when stimulating and sustaining treatment was being brought into general practice.

After graduating in medicine, Dr. Plank traveled for one year through the western states and the Dominion of Canada, and in 1869 commenced the practice of medicine in Morgantown, Pa., near where he was born, and has since remained there. He was a member of the Pathological Society of Berks county until it was abandoned, or consolidated with the present Berks County Medical Society, of which he is now a member; in 1892 was a delegate to the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; is a member and vestryman of St. Thomas Episcopal church, at Morgantown; past master of Union Lodge, No. 479, A. Y. M.; was district deputy grand chancellor, Knights of Pythias, 1873–'74; is president of the Morgantown Branch of the Washington National Building and Loan Association; a member of the board of directors of the Conestoga Valley Railroad company; and medical examiner Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

Dr. Plank is much interested in scientific agriculture, and read a paper on "Possibilities in Scientific Agriculture," at the meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, at Joanna, August 29, 1894. In this essay is given the chemical analysis of the shale and quartz soils of Berks, Chester, and Lancaster counties—the first chemical analysis of these soils in Pennsylvania. He forcibly demonstrates the large amount of plant food stored up in these soils and rocks, and shows, by actual chemical analyses, the large amount of phosphates of the metals and silicates of potash that exists in these soils. By suggestions he shows how it is possible, by manipulation and by applications to these soils containing insoluble phosphates of the metals and silicates of potash, to make them soluble, so that they may be assimilated as plant food. He also strongly advises the farmer to pursue the studies of the natural sciences, and recommends that a department of agriculture be established in all normal schools, and that it be further extended, in an elementary form, to the common schools.



D. HEBER PLANK.

Dr. Plank is also interested in the mineral resources of his section of the state. He is the discoverer and owner of the first and only mine in Berks county, in which red hematite iron ore and manganese (psilomelane) ore are found associated. In 1890 he reported the discovery of these ores to Dr. David T. Day, chief of division of mining, United States Geological Survey, giving their geological position, as traced by out-crops, along the mesozoic border of the Morgantown, or Upper Conestoga Valley, through the townships of Caernarvon, Robeson, and Brecknock, in Berks county, Pa., and in recognition of this service, received from Dr. Day a communication in acknowledgment of the discovery.

Dr. Plank collected and exhibited at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Ill., 1893, specimens of all the minerals found in Berks county, Pa. This collection was donated to the museum of the Pennsylvania State College, and is known as the "Dr. D. Heber Plank Collection." In 1882 he planted with black walnuts, twenty acres of waste or barren land adjoining his farm lands, situated on the water-shed between the Conestoga and Schuylkill rivers, streams which, year by year, have grown more shallow as the trees along their banks have disappeared. At this period, 1895, the once barren tract appears a thrifty forest.

Married, November 28, 1877, Miss Ida Eugenia, eldest daughter of Horace and Adeline B. (Miller) Bertolet, Reading, Pa. They have six sons, all living: D. Horace, born September 22. 1878; Walter Frederick, born July 10, 1882; Heber Eugene, born February 4, 1884; William Bertolet, born January 24, 1886; Alfred Quintin, born October 21, 1887; and Harold Kauffman, born May 4, 1891.

JONES, Caleb, St. Paris, Ohio, son of William A. and Delilah (Coats) Jones, grandson of Caleb Jones, was born June 2, 1851, at Piqua, Ohio. He received a common school education, and at the age of fifteen attended, for one year, the High school at Piqua. He began to study medicine in 1872, with Dr. William Goodlove, at Montra, Ohio; attended three courses of lectures at Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery and was graduated in 1876. He commenced the prac-

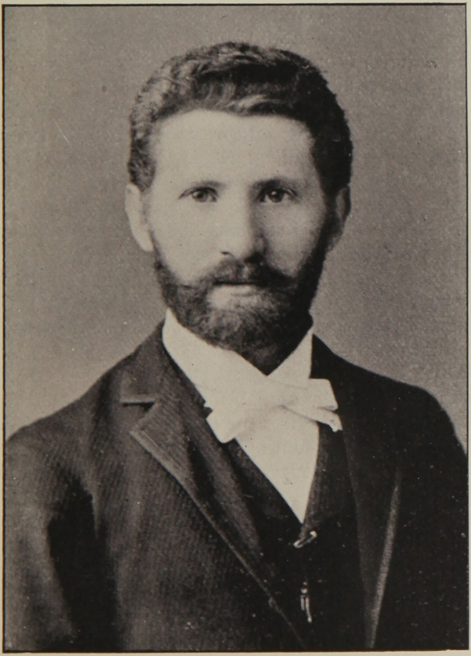
CALEB JONES.

tice of medicine the same year at Harper, Ohio, and since 1877 has been a practitioner at St. Paris. He is a member of Champaign County (Ohio) Medical Society; and of the orders of Odd Fellows, Free and Accepted Masons, and Knights of Pythias. Dr. Jones gives particular attention to the treatment of cancerous diseases.

Married, first, in January, 1872, Miss Sarah Morris, of Shelby county, Ohio, who died in October, 1879, leaving three children: Mayme Elizabeth, the eldest, who has been preceptress in Santiago College, Santiago, Chili; Xerxes Alexander; and Charles Foster. He married, second, October 20, 1880, Miss Julia A. Goodin, of Bellefontaine, Ohio. Their children are: Cecil Victor; Oasis Garfield; Caleb Goodin; Tracy; and Inita May.

BYCHOWER, Victor, Boston, Mass., son of Alexander and Bessy (Mownin) Bychower, grandson of Joel Bychower, was born June 15, 1861, in Russia. He was educated in the Koenigin Louisen Gymnasium, Berlin, Germany; devoted five years to the study of medicine, equal to ten courses of lectures, beginning in 1883, in the universities of Berlin, Halle, Koenigsberg, and received the degree of M. D. from the University of Strassburg in 1888.

Coming to the United States in 1889, Dr. Bychower practised medicine one month in New York city, then removed to Boston for a permanent residence. He is a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society; a member of the American Medical Association; of the Boston Society for Medical Progress; and a member and medical examiner of the orders of Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows.



VICTOR BYCHOWER.

Dr. Bychower's thesis, entitled "Ein Beitrag zur Kenntniss der Verbreitungsweise der Hautnerven beim Menschen," was published in 1888, in Strassburg.

Married, in 1890, Miss Rebecca Gerber, of Boston.

BECKER, Frederick Carl Bernhard, Toledo, Ohio, born January 7, 1857, at Frankenau, in the province of Hessen-Nassau, Germany, is the son of Dan Becker, a Lutheran minister, and his wife, Friedericke (Bingell) Becker.

FREDERICK CARL BERNHARD BECKER.

After completing his literary education at the Gymnasium at Fulda, Germany, Dr. Becker commenced the study of medicine at the University of Marburg in the spring of 1877; remained there until the fall of 1879, when the love for republican institutions induced him to go to Switzerland, where he continued his studies in the fall of 1879 at the University of Zurich, from which he received the degree of M. D. in the spring of 1882, and was admitted to the practice of medicine, surgery, and obstetrics.

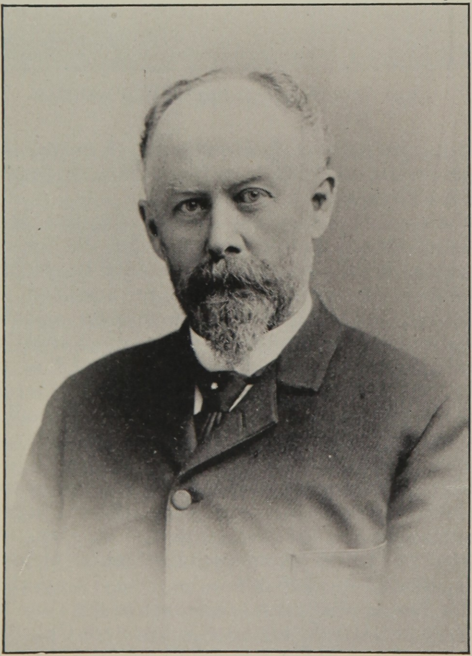
Dr. Becker was engaged in the practice of medicine in Switzerland until 1886, the privileges of citizenship being donated to him in May, 1885. In 1886 Dr. Becker came to the United States and established himself at Toledo. He is a member of the Toledo Medical Association; of the Ohio State Medical Society; of the Northwestern Ohio Medical Society; of the American Medical Association; a member of the Permanent Congress of Surgeons, Berlin, Germany, (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Chirurgie,) by motion of Professor von Langenbeck and Professor Kroenlein, 1885; and Fellow S. Sc., London, Eng., 1895.

Dr. Becker has been police surgeon and district physician of the city of Toledo 1889–'92; an active member of the medical staff of St. Vincent

Hospital, 1889-'93; surgeon to the C. J. & M. railway since 1892; and is a medical examiner for several life insurance companies. He contributes to the active work of the local medical societies, and is a strong advocate of the strictest antiseptic surgery, and its introduction in Toledo is not least due to his efforts, his first paper before the Toledo Medical Association being upon "The Use of Antiseptics in Surgery," in 1886. He published in Zurich, in 1882, a pamphlet on "Das erste Hundert Croup-Operationen des Zürcher Kinderspitals."

Married, in 1885, Miss Mary, daughter of the late imperial Austrian consul at Hamburg, Charles Kroeger-Ebolée. They have one child, Curt Herdegen Carl Becker, born in March, 1891.

HARRINGTON, Devillo White, Buffalo, N. Y., son of William and Harriet (Brooks) Harrington, grandson of Stephen Harrington, was born in 1844, at Sherburne, N. Y. After a preparatory education in the high schools of Wyoming county, N. Y., he entered the Federal service, in 1862, serving one year in the Seventh Corps, and two years in the First New York Dragoons, and was twice wounded. He began to read medicine in 1866, at Sherburne, under the preceptorship of Dr. Van Kuran, of that place, and Dr. Sanford Eastman, of Buffalo; attended three courses of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, and was graduated in 1871. Dr. Harrington's entire professional life has been passed in Buffalo, where he was resident physician to the Buffalo General Hospital, 1871-'72; professor of genito-urinary and venereal diseases, in the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, since 1886; consulting surgeon to Buffalo General Hospital, 1886; and attending surgeon to the Sisters of Charity Hospital, 1876-'85. He is a member of the American Medical Association; of the New York State Medical Association; of the Medical Society of the County of Erie; of the Buffalo Medical Society; and of the Cavalry Society of the United States army.



DEVILLO WHITE HARRINGTON.

Married, in 1875, Miss Annie Scott, of Buffalo, N. Y., who died in 1886. Their two children are also deceased.

CRANDALL, Floyd Milford, New York city, son of Dr. Charles Milford and Deborah S. (Wood) Crandall, grandson of Alvah Wood, was born May 2, 1858, at Belfast, N. Y. His father, Charles Milford Crandall, M. D., was a physician of prominence in Western New York; was a member of the state legislature from 1864-'67, being chairman of the committee on public health, in which position he secured much important medical legislation pertaining to the volunteers and to New York city. He died in 1867.

Floyd M. Crandall was educated in the Genesee Valley Seminary, and at the Geneseo Normal School; matriculated in the University Medical College, New York city, in 1881, and was graduated M. D. therefrom in 1884. He secured the interneship in Bellevue Hospital, serving until October, 1885, and was attending physician to the same institution, out department, 1886-'88; attending physician to the Northwestern Dispensary, 1889-'90; lecturer on diseases of children, New York Polyclinic, 1889-'93; surgeon to the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, 1890-'93; and adjunct professor of diseases of children, New York Polyclinic, since 1893.

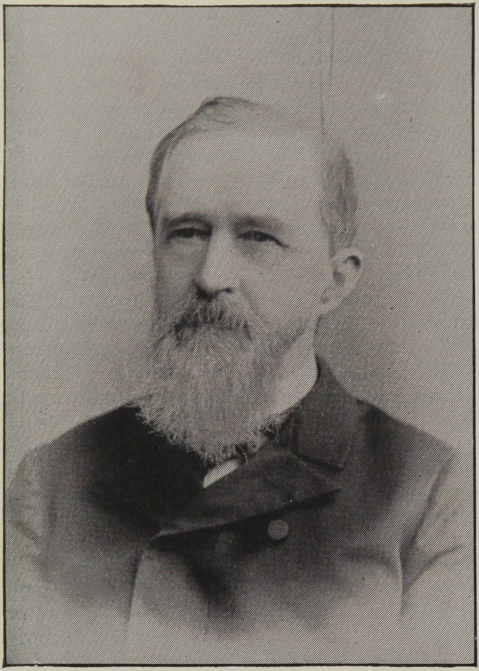
Dr. Crandall is a member of the American Pediatric Society, being editor of its Transactions in 1893; of the Medical Society of the County of New York; of the New York Academy of Medicine; of the New York Pathological Society; of the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association; of the Society of the Alumni of Bellevue Hospital; of the West End Medical Society of New York; of the Pan-American Medical Congress, being secretary of the section of diseases of children in 1893. He has been an editorial writer on the *New York Medical Journal* since 1889, and managing editor of *Gaillard's Medical Journal* since 1893. He is now editor of the *Archives of Pediatrics*, chairman of the section on pediatrics of the New York Academy of Medicine; and president of the West End Medical Society.

To medical literature Dr. Crandall has contributed articles on "Malaria in Children," 1887; "Diarrhœal Diseases of Children," *Archives of Pediatrics;* 1889; "A ClinicalStudy of One Hundred and Forty-two Cases of Heart Disease," *ibid.*, 1891; "Management of the New-Born Infant," *New York Medical Journal*, 1892; "Types of Gastro-Intestinal Disease Prevalent in New York," *ibid.*, 1893; "Scorbutus in Infants," *ibid.*, 1894; "Malarial Fever in Infants," *New York Polyclinic Journal*, 1893; "The Uses of Opium in Diseases of Children," *Gaillard's Medical Journal*, 1894. He has also written articles on "Pericarditis," "Endocarditis," and "Organic Heart Disease.," in the American Text Book of Diseases of Children (Starr); and lectures on "Empyema," and "Rheumatism," in the International Clinics, 1893. He is the author of articles on "Diseases of the Digestive Organs," Annual of the Universal Medical Sciences (Sarjou's) 1889–'91; and articles on "Food's Alimentation," "Dietetic Treatment," etc., in Foster's Handbook of Therapeutics.

FLOYD MILFORD CRANDALL.

FISHER, Charles Harris, of Providence, R. I., son of George Clinton and Harriet (Cady) Fisher, grandson of Barzillai Fisher, was born at Killingly, Conn., June 30, 1822, and died at Buffalo, N. Y., October 21, 1893, on his way home from the Chicago meeting of the American Public Health Association. Losing his father at nine years of age, he was entirely dependent upon his own resources, but he acquired a very fair scientific and classical education, the expenses of which, with those of his subsequent medical studies, were defrayed solely by his personal labor. He pursued the study of medicine with Dr. Justin Hammond, A. M., of Killingly, Ct., and Prof. Alfred C. Post, A. M., M. D., LL. D., of New York. He was connected as student and assistant with the New York City Hospital, attended lectures at the University of the City of New York, at Harvard, and at Dartmouth, where he graduated in 1847. He commenced the practice of medicine and surgery early in 1848, in Scituate, R. I., where he remained thirty years, giving special attention to uterine diseases and to the surgical branch of his profession, performing all the operations that came within his practice, and nearly all within a considerable extent of the surrounding country, throughout which he was for years the principal consulting physician. He was elected a member of the Rhode Island Medical Society in 1850, annual orator in 1857, delegate to the American Medical Association in 1858, censor of the society in 1858, vice-president in 1875, president in 1878. Among the papers, publications, etc., relating to medicine and allied subjects written by him, the following may be mentioned: "Intermittent Insanity"; "Chronic Uterine Cervicitis"; "Review of the History of Medicine"; "Scarlet Fever a Probable Germ Disease, With Results of Six Years of Isolation of Cases," 1872; "Value of Report of, and Registration of, Prevailing Infectious Diseases," 1878; "Consumption in Rhode Island, 25 Years," 1884; "Revised Nomenclature of Causes of Disease," 1884; "Report upon Tuberculosis, and Its Prevalence among the Neat-Cattle of Rhode Island," by request of the general assembly, pp. 38, 1888. He edited the Annual Reports of the State Board of Health of Rhode Island 1878–'93; the Annual Reports upon the Registration of the Vital Statistics of Rhode Island, 1878–'92; and edited the *Monthly Bulletin* of the State Board of Health, 1888–'93. His contributions to general literature have been more numerous than those relating to medical questions. In Scituate his civil relations were quite varied. As chairman of the school committee, superintendent of public schools, trustee of the High School Institute, president of the Library Association; acting administrator, executor, guardian, arbitrator, etc. Physically disabled from active service in the War of the Rebellion, he was commissioned surgeon of the board of exemption and medical inspector of enlisted men in camp. He was a member of the staff of the Fourth Regiment Rhode Island state militia. He served as state senator at different sessions, 1869-'78, was on the committee on the judiciary two years, and on other important committees, and chairman of some joint and special committees. He was a presidential elector for Rhode Island in 1877. Upon the establishment of the state board of education in 1870, he was appointed a member, but declined further appointment after eleven consecutive years of service. He was active in the establishment of the State Normal School in 1871, and was a trustee of the same for ten years. Upon the establishment of the state board of health in 1878, he was appointed a member, and later he was elected secretary and executive officer of the board. In 1880 he was elected by the general assembly, the state registrar of vital statistics, and commissioner of public health. The last three official positions he held until his death. He was a member of the American Medical Association, and held official positions therein, from 1858; a member of the American Public Health Association from 1881, and one of the advisory council of the same from 1884; he was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the American Social Science Association; the National Conference of State Boards of Health; a representative in the International Medical Congress, Washington, 1887; an accredited delegate from the American Medical Association to the International Medical Congress, at Berlin, Germany, 1890; a member of the advisory council of the Pan-American Medical Congress, Washington, 1893; and held official positions in other and various state and national societies and associations.

He was for fifteen years a director, and part of the time the president, of the Citizen's Union Bank; in 1865 organized the Scituate National Bank, and was the president of the same for eleven years. He was chairman of various state and county conferences, convened to consider and propose various industrial, educational, and railway enterprises.



CHARLES HARRIS FISHER.

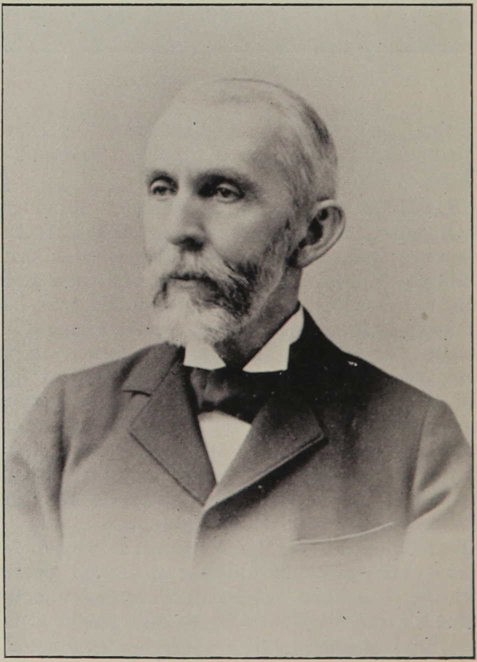
His travels included that part of British America around the great lakes and Lake St. John, with the intervening country of the St. Lawrence and Saguenay rivers, and the entire Maritime provinces, all made familiar by repeated visits during summer vacations: was familiar with the different portions of all the states of the American Union east of the Rocky mountains, except the extreme northwestern; and the larger part of the states of the republic of Mexico north of, and around, the city of Mexico. He also visited the different parts of nearly all of the countries of Europe.

He was married to Sophia R. Smith, of Scituate, R. I., February 22, 1849. He had four children that grew to adult age, namely, George R., M. D., located in Providence, has been assistant surgeon-general of the state; Mary S., married Franklin P. Owen, now ex-speaker of the house of representatives, Rhode Island; Ruth M., married Walter J. Smith, M. D., grandson of Nathan Smith, M. D., founder of Dartmouth Medical College; Elizabeth B., married Albert W. Chapman, manufacturer.

GUILFORD, William Moore, of Lebanon, Pa., born November 26, 1832, at Lebanon, is the son of Simeon, civil engineer and iron master and still living at the age of ninety-four, and Catharine Elizabeth (Doll) Guilford, grandson of Simeon Guilford, of Northampton, Mass., a soldier in the Revolution.

William M. Guilford obtained a preliminary education in the Lebanon Academy: read medicine in 1848, at Pittsfield, Mass., under Dr. Henry Childs of that place, and later under Dr. John W. Gloninger, of Lebanon, Pa.; attended one course of lectures, each, at the Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Mass., the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, and the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine, the latter of which institutions conferred upon him the degree of M. D., April 3, 1852. After graduating he attended one course of lectures at the same university, besides visiting the hospitals, and two courses of lectures at Parish's School of Practical Pharmacy, Philadelphia. He has practised medicine continuously in Lebanon since 1854.

Dr. Guilford is a member of the Lebanon County Medical Society, president in 1892; of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, member of its board of censors; of the American Medical Association; president of the board of pension examiners in 1870; president of the medical staff of the Good Samaritan Hospital since 1889, and visiting physician to the same since 1889; consulting physician to the Pennsylvania State Asylum for the Chronic Insane, 1894–'95, and vice-president of its consulting staff since 1894; president of the city board of health, 1887–'88; one of the censors of the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, 1894; and at different times has been a director in the Lebanon Bank, Farmers and



WILLIAM MOORE GUILFORD.

Mechanics' Bank, the Lebanon Trust and Safe Deposit Bank, the Lebanon Manufacturing Company, etc.

Married, November 12, 1856, Miss Mary, daughter of John Elder, and a great-granddaughter of Rev. John Elder, a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, and for sixty years pastor of Paxton Presbyterian church (Pa.) where he was ordained December 21, 1838; four of his sons were officers in the Revolutionary War. Their children are Jane Ritchey, wife of John Hurst, Syracuse, N. Y.; William Moore Guilford, Jr., B. Sc. (Haverford College, 1890); Paul Guilford, M. D. (University of Pennsylvania, 1891); Adaline E., and Arthur B. Guilford.

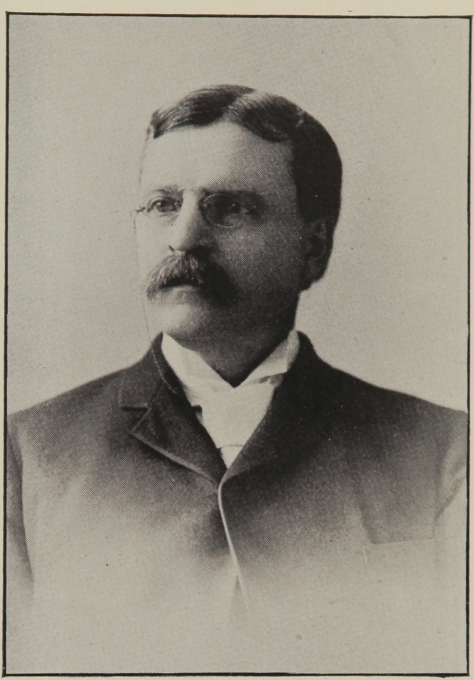
MARBLE, John Oliver, Worcester, Mass., son of John and Emeline (Prescott) Marble, grandson of Rev. Coker Marble, was born April 26, 1839, at Vassalboro, Me. He prepared for college at Vassalboro Academy, Oak Grove Seminary, Vassalboro, and Waterville Academy; was graduated A. B. from Colby University in 1863, and received the degree of A. M. from that institution in 1866. He commenced the study of medicine in 1865, at the University of Georgetown, Medical Department, Washington, D. C., under the preceptorship of Prof. Thomas Antisell, Prof. Noble Young, etc.; after three full courses of lectures at this institution, he was graduated M. D. in 1868. Dr. Marble commenced the practice of medicine at Worcester, Mass., in 1870, but took one full course of lectures during that year at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York; also spent five months of the year 1880 in the hospitals of Europe; visited Bermuda in 1887, and Nassau and Cuba in 1890, in order to study those places as health resorts.

Dr. Marble is a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society, a member of its council since 1885; is a member of the Worcester District Medical Society; of the American Academy of Medicine; of the Worcester Club; of the Worcester Natural History Society; and of the Worcester Continentals, surgeon since 1884. In January, 1894, he was elected a director of the Worcester Free Public library for a second term of six years; a vice-president and director of the Massachusetts Cremation Society; and one of the consulting physicians to the Worcester City Hospital, having been physician to that institution for the preceding nineteen years.

Dr. Marble has written on "Cremation in Its Sanitary Aspects," published by the Massachusetts Medical Society and by the Cremation Society in 1885; "A Voyage to the Tropics," *Worcester Light*, April 5, 1890; and "Fashion in Medicine, or the Worship of the New."

Dr. Marble has for many years been prominent in life insurance circles as an examiner for six of the most successful companies in the country. He recently delivered an address before the Life Underwriters' Association at Boston, claiming a greater dignity and importance for the medical department of insurance. This address was published, highly applauded, and has won for him an advanced position among the life insurance examiners of the country.

Dr. A. P. Marble, prominent among the educators of the United States, for a term president of the National Educational Association, for twenty-five years superintendent of schools of Worcester, and now superintendent of instruction at Omaha, Neb., is his brother.

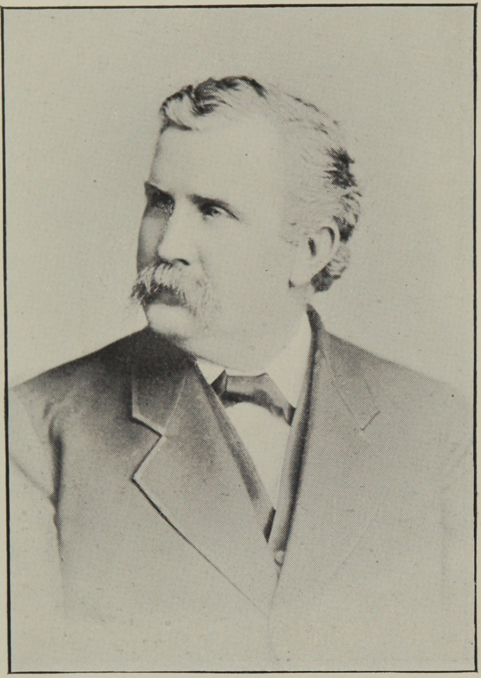


JOHN OLIVER MARBLE.

Married, in 1873, Miss Helen Murray Allen, at Worcester, Mass. Their children are: Allen, born in 1875; Prescott, born in 1879; and Murray, born in 1885.

KING, Willis Percival, Kansas City, Mo., son of William and Lucy (King) King, grandson of John King, was born December 21, 1839, in a frontier county of Missouri, when the track of the Indian was still hot in the sand. His people were pioneers, his earlier ancestors going from the Carolinas to Virginia after the Revolutionary War; a later generation from Virginia to Kentucky; and lastly from Kentucky to Missouri. His parents, being related, were carried in their mothers' arms from Kentucky to Missouri, in 1816.

There were no schools of any kind in the neighborhood of his birth, and, thirsting for knowledge, he ran away from home at the age of fourteen years, worked on farms in summer, and attended school in winter. When the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad was being built, he drove carts in the pit, and earned money with which to pay his expenses at school in winter. He became a teacher early, but still continued to attend school winters until he obtained a good English education. In 1862 he commenced the study of medicine by himself, in Pettis county, Mo. Attended one course of medical lectures at the St. Louis Medical College, matriculating as a "practitioner," and was graduated from the same March 3, 1866; also a post-graduate course at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, N. Y. (six months), 1871; and at the New York Polyclinic, 1885, 1889, 1891. Commenced the practice of medicine in the country, in Vernon county, Mo., in 1866, and remained there two and a half years, and was then located in Nevada, county seat of Vernon county, six years; in Sedalia, Pettis county, Mo., fourteen years; and in Kansas City, Mo., five years, to the present time.



WILLIS PERCIVAL KING.

His more important medical papers are: "Epidemic Cerebro-spinal Meningitis," Missouri State Medical Association (not published); "Quacks and Quackery in Missouri," president's address, *ibid.*, 1882; "Practical Points in Railroad Surgery," *ibid.*, 1887; "Ligation of Common Carotid, Ext. Carotid and Superior Thyroid Arteries, for Intracranial Aneurism, Recovery," *ibid.*, 1891; Oöphorectomy *vs.* Donothingism," *ibid.*, 1892; "Wiring the Separated Symphysis Pubis, Supplemented by Novel Pelvic Clamp," Mississippi Valley Medical Society, 1891. He is also the author of "Stories of a Country Doctor," published in 1891, pp. 396. He has performed nearly all the major surgical operations, including laparotomy, vaginal and abdominal hysterotomies, ovariotomy, etc. He is the originator of a pelvic clamp to supplement wire sutures in fractured symphysis.

Dr. King is a member of the American Medical Association; American Gynecological Society; Missouri State Medical Association; Kansas State Medical Society; Hodgen District Medical Society; Linton District Medical Society; Jackson County Medical Society; Academy of Medicine, Kansas City, Mo. He is assistant chief surgeon, Missouri Pacific railway, in charge of Kansas City division of hospital department, and hospital. He was coroner of Pettis county two years. He has been lecturer on diseases of women, at the Missouri State University four years; on the diseases of women, clinical surgery, and orthopedic surgery, at the University of Kansas City. He was elected secretary of the Missouri State Board of Health in 1894, and is on the surgical staff of All Saints' Hospital, Kansas City, Mo.

Married, June 13, 1861, Miss Albina H. Hoss, Pettis county, Mo. They have had six children: Robert Emmett, Willis Percival, Jr., Almeda, Albert H., and Granville S. One child, Albina King, is deceased.

FAIRBAIRN, Henry Arnold, Brooklyn, N. Y., born May 5, 1855, at Catskill, N. Y., is the son of Rev. Robert Brinkerhoff Fairbairn, D. D., LL. D., warden of St. Stephen's College, and Juliet (Arnold) Fairbairn, his wife; grandson of William Fairbairn, born in Cross Flatt's, St. Boswell's Parish, Roxburghshire, Scotland, who settled in Philadelphia in 1796.

Dr. Fairnbairn received an elementary education at the Parish school; was graduated B. A., from St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y., in 1875, and received the degree of M. A., in 1878; commenced the study of medicine in 1875, at the University of Virginia, Medical Department, from which he was graduated with distinction in 1877; also received the diploma of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York in 1878. He entered upon the practice of medicine in the spring of 1878, at Kingston, N. Y., but in the autumn of the same year removed to Brook-

HENRY ARNOLD FAIRBAIRN.

lyn, which has since continued to be his place of residence.

Dr. Fairbairn is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings; of the New York Academy of Medicine; of the Lincoln Club; and of the Union League, Brooklyn. He has been attending physician to St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn, since 1886, and has published papers on the "Treatment of Rheumatism," and "Treatment of Dysentery," in the *Brooklyn Medical Journal.*

Married, in 1888, Miss Alice LeFevre, of New Rochelle, N. Y. Their children are: Robert LeFevre, Russell Arnold, Ruth, and Agnes Lathers.

HANCKER, William Henry, Farnhurst, Del., son of Horatio and Margaret (Spear) Hancker, was born November 14, 1850, in Philadelphia, Pa. He was graduated from Girard College of Philadelphia in 1866, and from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Ph. G., in 1870; commenced the study of medicine in 1869, in Philadelphia, under Dr. David D. Richardson; attended two courses of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, and was graduated in March, 1873. Dr. Hancker was assistant physician at Blockly Hospital, Department for the Insane, Philadelphia, 1873-'75; assistant superintendent of the Northern Insane Hospital, Oshkosh, Wis., 1875-'81, and while there commenced microscopical work in relation to diseased brain tissue, and has since devoted much time to this branch of work. He was engaged in the private practice of medicine in Milwaukee, Wis., 1881-'89; recalled to the hospital at Oshkosh, 1889-'92, but resigned to accept the position of assistant physician in the Delaware State Hospital in 1892, and was elected superintendent of this institution in the fall of 1893, which position he still holds. Dr. Hancker is a member of the Delaware State Medical Society; American Medico-Psychological Association; and a Mason.

WILLIAM HENRY HANCKER.

Married in 1879, Miss Jeanie Griffith, of Fond du Lac, Wis.

LOUIS JESCHINSKY.

JESCHINSKY, Louis, Mount Vernon, N. Y., born January 26, 1844, at Magdeburg, Province Saxony, Prussia, is the son of Ernst Ferdinand and Julia (Faber) Jeschinsky, both of Hamburg, Germany. He received a certificate of maturity for University at the Dom-Gymnasium, Halberstadt, Prussia; commenced the study of medicine in October, 1865, at the University of Greifswald, Prussia, his preceptors being Professors Budge, von Feilitzsch, Landois, Limpricht, Münter, Schulze; he also attended lectures and clinics at Halle, Prussia, under Professors Franke, Gräfe, Krahmer, Nasse, Olshausen, Steudener, J. Vogel, A. Volkmann, R. Volkmann, Weber, and Welcker, covering a period of four years' study, and graduating at Halle, October 9, 1869, after publishing an inaugural dissertation on reposition of spontaneous luxations of the hip-joint. He commenced the practice of medicine in April, 1870, in Germany, and during the Franco-Prussian war, 1870-'71, was assistant physician in the Fifth Royal Saxon Regiment of Infantry, No. 104, and in the Third Royal Saxon Regiment of Infantry, No. 102 (Twelfth Army Corps.) In 1873 Dr. Jeschinsky came to the United States and settled at Newark, N. J., remaining there one year; was then one year at Guttenburgh, N. J.; one year in Long Island City, N. Y.; and has been a resident of Mount Vernon, N. Y., since 1876. He is a member of Westchester County Medical Society;

and also of the societies of Knights and Ladies of Honor; and Knights of St. John and Malta.

Married, August 3, 1878, Miss Ida von Schallern, daughter of the late Dr. Rainer von Schallern, of Manitowoc, Wis. Their children are: Fernanda, and Ernest Jeschinsky.

JOHN WILSON MORROW.

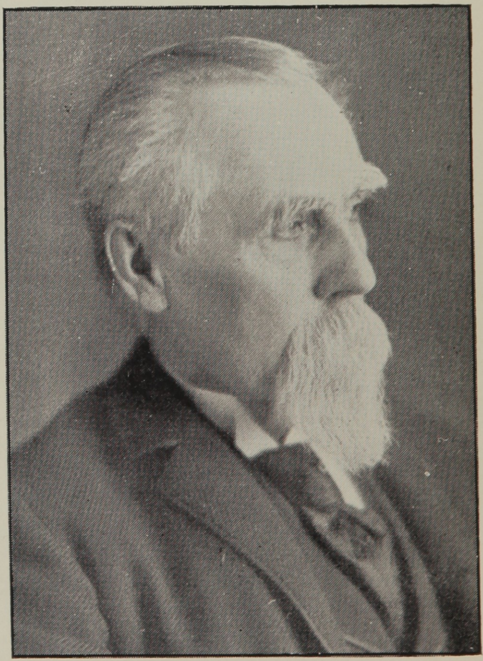
MORROW, John Wilson, Tionesta, Pa., born June 2, 1837, at Rural Valley, Pa., is the son of William and Martha (Hutchinson) Morrow, grandson of John Morrow, a weaver by trade, who came to this country from the north of Ireland, with his son William three years of age, and settled in Armstrong county, Pa., upon a farm paid for by the fruit of the loom. Dr. Morrow's father purchased a tract of forest not far distant from where he was reared, cleared it, and there lived as a farmer.

Dr. Morrow took advantage of the somewhat limited school privileges of the locality, attending McElroy school of Rural Village, and Dayton (Pa.) Union Academy, but was forced to abandon a classical education on account of ill health. At the age of eighteen he began to teach school, following that occupation for thirteen years, the last year as principal of the Freedman's Mission School of the United Presbyterian church, in Vicksburg, Miss., popularly known as "The Freedman's College." His vacations and spare moments were spent in study. In 1864 he enlisted as a corporal in Co. M, Fifth Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, and served to the close of the war. He commenced the study of medicine in 1870 at Rural Village, under Dr. J. M. Pettigrew; attended two courses of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, and was graduated March 12, 1873.

Dr. Morrow commenced the practice of medicine in 1872, at Atwood, Pa., and in the spring of 1881 removed to Tionesta. While a resident of Atwood he helped organize a high school for academical instruction, and was president of the board; was superintendent of the United Presbyterian Sabbath school, 1871–'81, and took an active part in church work. He is a member of Venango County (Pa.) Medical Society, president in 1886; member of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; of the Grand Army of the Republic; Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Royal Templars of Temperance; was township auditor of Cowanshamock Township, Armstrong Co., Pa., 1867–'69; jail physician of Forest county, 1881–'94; secretary of the board of medical examiners for pensions of Forest county, 1889–'93; coroner of Forest county, 1883–'89, 1895–'98; school director, 1883–'86; and member of the local board of health since 1894.

Married February 3, 1863, Miss Rebecca Malinda McFarland, of Rural Valley, who died November 13, 1885. He married, second, September 8, 1887, Miss Martha Jane Uncapher, of Indiana county, Pa. His children are: Martha Hutchinson, Nancy Clarissa, William Gillespie, Matilda Catherine, James Duff, and Sarah Malissa Morrow.

LEWIS, John Benjamin, Hartford, Conn., son of John and Alathea (Overton) Lewis, grandson of Benjamin Lewis, was born March 10, 1832, in Suffolk county, New York. After a preparatory education at Powellton Academy, Newburg, N. Y., he commenced the study of medicine, in 1848, at the University Medical College, New York city, under the preceptorship of E. E. D. Skinner, M. D., and William Darling, M. D., F. R. C. S.; attended three courses of lectures at this institu-



JOHN BENJAMIN LEWIS.

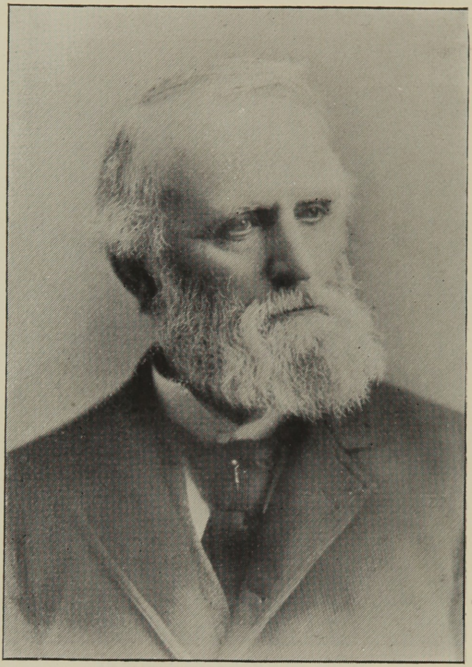
tion, and was graduated M. D., March 10, 1853. He immediately entered upon the practice of medicine at Vernon, Conn., and after a little removed to Rockville, in the same state, where he continued until July 3, 1861, when he entered the Union service as surgeon of the Fifth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers. April 4, 1862, he was commissioned brigade surgeon, U. S. Volunteers, and December 1, 1865, was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, U. S. Volunteers. He was in charge of United States General Hospital No. 6, at Frederick, Md., 1862–'63, and in charge of the United States General Hospital, at Cumberland, Md., 1863–'65.

Dr. Lewis returned to Rockville after the close of the war and continued to practice there until his removal to Hartford in 1868. He is a member of the Connecticut Medical Society; of the Hartford County Medical Association; of the Hartford Medical Society; and of the Medico-Legal Society of New York. He is the author of a paper on "Contusions, Ecchymoses, Cutaneous Hypostases, and Their Relations to Legal Medicine," *New York Medico-Legal Journal*, also reprinted in 1885; and "Intracranial Hemorrhage in Its Medico-Legal Aspects," Proceedings of the Connecticut Medical Society, also reprinted in 1886.

Married, June 13, 1855, Miss Mary K., daughter of Hon. J. N. E. Mann, of Dedham, Mass. They have three children, two daughters and one son. The latter, Dr. William J. Lewis, is a practising physician in New York city.

BARR, George W., of Titusville, Pa., born December 16, 1832, at Sherburne, N. Y., is the son of Charles W. and Almira (Blindberry) Barr, grandson of Aaron Barr, of Hugh Barr, born in Boston, Mass. His mother was a Nickerbocker, born in Dutchess county, N. Y. He received a common school education at Angola, N. Y., and an academic at Springfield Academy, N. Y. He then taught common schools while studying medicine, beginning in 1852, with Dr. George Sweetland, of Evans, N. Y. Later his preceptors were Levi Aldrich, M. D., Angola, N. Y.; Dr. Charles H. Wilcox, physician in Buffalo Marine Hospital; and Prof. James P. White, who assigned him resident to St. Mary's Lying-in Asylum in 1855, his first position. He attended two full courses of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, from which he was graduated in 1856; also a post-graduate course at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1864–'65. Dr. Barr commenced the private practice of medicine in Gowanda, N. Y., in 1856, where he remained until commissioned examining surgeon of the staff of Gen. R. B. Van Valkenburg, at Elmira Barracks, in 1861; was surgeon of the Sixty-fourth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, 1861–'63, and has been United States pension examiner since February 12, 1884. He settled in Titusville February 6, 1865, where he has since been engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery.

Dr. Barr is a member of Venango County Medical Society, of which he was president in 1893; member of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania since 1867; member of the American Medical Association; Ninth International Medical Congress, 1887; and of the Pan-American Medical Congress, 1893; president of Titusville Library Association; member of Titusville board of health since its organization in 1879; surgeon Chase Post, No. 50, Grand Army of the Republic; and medical examiner for several leading life insurance companies.



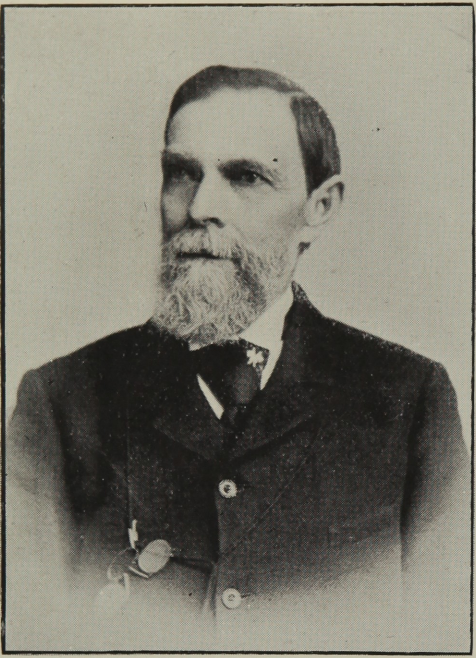
GEORGE W. BARR.

Dr. Barr married, first, August 8, 1858, Miss Lavinia, eldest daughter of Col. Ira Ayer, of Evans, N. Y., who died in 1868, leaving one daughter, Iris, born October 6, 1859; married, second, October 11, 1871, Mrs. Lovina Hanford Cooper, of Gowanda, N. Y. They have one daughter, Eva, born January 31, 1877, in Titusville, Pa.

CLAIBORNE, John Herbert, Petersburg, Va., son of John Gregory and Mary Elizabeth (Weldon) Claiborne, grandson of John Herbert Claiborne, was born March 10, 1828, in Brunswick county, Va. When nine years old he was sent to a boarding school at Leesburg, N. C., and prepared for college at the Ebenezer Academy, Va.; entered the freshman class of Randolph Macon College in 1844, was graduated A. B. in 1848, and received the degree of A. M. in 1851; commenced the study of medicine in 1848, at the University of Virginia, Medical Department, and was graduated therefrom in 1849. He then attended lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and received the degree of M. D. from that institution in 1850.

Dr. Claiborne commenced the practice of medicine January 1, 1851, in Petersburg, Va. In 1855 he was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly, and in 1857 was elected a state senator, serving in that body until the beginning of the Rebellion. He was commissioned captain of the

Fourth Battalion, Virginia Volunteers, April 20, 1861; in May, following, he was commissioned surgeon, with the rank of major, and assigned to duty with the Twelfth Virginia regiment. In May, 1861, while yet in the field, Dr. Claiborne was re-elected to the senate, but remained with his regiment until December 1, 1861, when he was ordered by the secretary of war of the Confederate states to take his seat in the senate. He took his seat, but immediately resigned, and asked for further orders. His place as surgeon of the Twelfth having been filled, he was assigned to the duty of organizing and equipping general hospitals, chiefly in Petersburg. In June, 1864, when General Lee's army occupied Petersburg, Dr. Claiborne was the senior surgeon of the post, and was assigned to duty as executive officer and chief surgeon of all the general military hospitals in Petersburg and vicinity.



JOHN HERBERT CLAIBORNE.

Dr. Claiborne is a member of the American Medical Association; of the American Public Health Association; of the Gynecological Society of Boston; of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association; of the Pan-American Medical Congress; honorary fellow of the Medical Society of Virginia, president in 1878; a fellow elect of the Victoria Institute of Great Britain; a member of the Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States of America, vice-president, 1870; surgeon and medical director in the Camp of United Confederate Veterans, Department of Virginia, with rank of colonel; health officer of Petersburg, Va. During the past twenty years he has contributed largely to scientific and medical journals, including "Clinical Reports from Private Practice," 1876; reports on "Diphtheria," "Pneumonia," "Dysmenorrhœa," "Typho-Malarial Fever," "Puerperal Eclampsia," "The Place of Electricity in General Practice," and many others. He is also the author of an address on the "Last Days of Lee and His Paladins," on "The Road Up Hill," etc., etc.

Married, May, 1853, Miss Sarah Joseph Alston, of North Carolina. Children: Mary L., wife of H. H. Page, Esq.; Anne A., wife of Chas. A. English, Esq.; Sarah J., wife of W. B. McIlwaine, Esq.; Betty Weldon, wife of Bernard Mann, Esq.; and John Herbert, Jr., M. D. Married, second time, November, 1883, Miss Anne L. Watson, of Virginia. Children: Robert W. and Miss Donald Fraser Claiborne.

JONES, William David, Rising City, Neb., son of William Hendricks and Julia (Turner) Jones, grandson of Samuel Jones, was born December 24, 1860, at Pawnee, Ill. He received a literary education and scientific training at the Illinois Wesleyan University, at Bloomington, Ill., and the State University, at Champaign, Ill., leaving in his junior year. He matriculated in the Chicago Medical College (now the Northwestern University Medical School) in the fall of 1884, having read medicine with Drs. John Lane White and William E. Guthene, of Bloomington; attended three full courses of lectures at the institution named, and was graduated March 29, 1887.

Dr. Jones practised medicine for two months following graduation at Nilwood, Ill.; was then at Richfield, Kan., nearly a year at Grandin, Mo., and since January, 1890, at Rising City, Neb. He is a member of the Macoupin County (Ill.) Medical Society; of the Butler County (Neb.) Medical Society; of the Nebraska State Medical Society; of the American Medical Association; also of the

WILLIAM DAVID JONES.

Ancient Order of United Workmen; Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; and of the American Protective Association, president of the local council, 1893. He was surgeon to the Missouri Lumber and Mining Company, Grandin, Mo., 1888–'90; and acting local surgeon to the Current River Branch of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad, 1888–'90.

Dr. Jones has written on "Cocaine in Uncontrollable Vomiting of Pregnancy," *Medical News*, 1887; "Tobacco in Fæcal Obstruction of Bowels," *ibid.*, 1891; "As an Aid to Reduction of Strangulated Hernia," *ibid.*, 1892; "Hydrops Articuli of Knee Joint: Its Treatment, with Report of Case," *ibid.*, 1892. Dr. Jones gives his chief attention to surgery and gynecology.

Married October 13, 1887, Miss Kittie Lyman, of Bloomington, Ill. They have one child, Lyman Edmund Jones.

BROWN, Bedford, Alexandria, Va., born January 17, 1825, in Caswell county, N. C., is the son of Hon. Bedford Brown, U. S. senator from North Carolina, 1828–'41, and his wife, Mary Lumpkins (Glenn) Brown, of Halifax, Va., a descendant of a Scotch family of Glasgow. He received a thorough classic education in the academies of the state, and in 1845 entered the office of Dr. Benjamin W. Dudley, Lexington, Ky., as a private pupil in medicine; attended two courses of lectures at the Medical Department of Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., and was graduated in 1848. After practising medicine for three or four years in Virginia, he took a course of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and was graduated from that institution in 1854. He then returned to North Carolina and practised at Yanceyville, until the spring of 1861, when he was appointed full surgeon in the Confederate States army by Jefferson Davis; was chief surgeon of the camp of instruction at Weldon, N. C., from June to July, 1861, when he was assigned chief surgeon of the Southern troops sent from Richmond to reënforce Gen. John B. Floyd in Northwestern Virginia; in December, 1861, he returned to North Carolina, and in January, 1862, was assigned to duty as surgeon of the camp of instruction at Raleigh, N. C., until May following, when he was ordered to the field as surgeon of a regiment; was soon promoted to surgeon of a brigade, and in the spring of 1863 as medical director to the staff of Gen. Gustavus W. Smith, who resigned his command soon after, and Dr. Brown was assigned to duty as inspector of hospitals and camps for the remainder of his service.

Dr. Brown has performed the leading capital operations, both in military and civil practice. His medical writings include articles on "Epidemic Typhoid Pneumonia," *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, 1858; "Adynamic Remittent Fever treated with Nitric Acid," *ibid.*, 1859; "Extensive Injury of the Frontal Bone, Compound Comminuted Fracture of these Bones resulting in Fungus Cerebri and Recovery," *ibid.*, 1860; "Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis," *Richmond Medical Journal*, 1866; "Epidemic Diphtheria," 1870; "Successful Treatment of Laceration of the Cervix Uteri without Surgical Operation," read before the Medical Society of Virginia in 1880; "Observation and treatment of a Thousand Cases of Pneumonia in Civil and Military Practice," *ibid.*, 1885; "Medical Treatment of Fibrous Tumors, Pelvic Peritonitis and Cellulitis of Obscure Character Simulating Typhoid and Malarial Fevers," "General and Local Treatment of Gangrenous Wounds and Diseases," read before the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association; "Systemic Infection from Gonorrhoeal Poisoning, with Remarkable Cases," *ibid.*; "The Simple Septic, Traumatic, and Specific Forms of Cervicitis and their Treatment," *ibid.*; "Personal Experience in Observing the Effects of Good and Bad Sanitation in the Confederate Army," read before the Pan-American Medical Congress; "The Antiseptic Treatment of the Intestinal Diseases of Infancy," read before the American Medical Association, 1884; "Septic Dysentery as witnessed in the Confederate States Army," *ibid.*, 1890; "Accidental Abortion, Its Pathology and Treatment," *ibid.*, 1890; "The Treatment of the Malignant Forms of Scarlatina," *ibid.*, 1885. Dr. Brown prepared and read an elaborate paper before the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association in Charleston, November, 1894, entitled "Observations on the Actions of Chloroform on the Functions of the Human Brain," as witnessed by him during operations in extensive compound comminuted fractures of the cranium and injuries of the Brain.

BEDFORD BROWN.

Dr. Brown is a member of the Medical Society of Virginia, of which he was vice-president in 1881, and president in 1886; member of the medical examining board of Virginia since its organization in 1884; member of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, vice-president in 1887, president in 1893, and member of its judicial council since 1894; member of the Pan-American Medical Congress; of the American Medical Association; and elected an honorary member of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia in 1894.

At the close of the war Dr. Brown settled in Alexandria, Va. Married, in 1852, Miss Mary E. Simpson, of Washington, D. C. They have three living children: Mr. Glenn Brown, architect, Washington, D. C.; William Bedford Brown, M. D., New York; and Lucy (Brown) Uhler, Alexandria, Va.

JELKS, James Thomas, Hot Springs, Ark., son of Joseph William Dawsey, and Jane Goodrum (Frazer) Jelks, grandson of Robert Jelks, was born May 20, 1849, at Uchee, Russell county, Ala. He was educated in the common and High schools of Union Springs, Ala.; commenced the study of medicine in 1868, at Union Springs, under Dr. Charles H. Franklin, of that place, and Dr. J. E. Cook, of Culloden, Ga. He attended two courses of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Nashville, Nashville, Tenn., and was graduated in 1870. He commenced the practice of medicine the same year at Culloden, Ga.; lived in Marietta, Ga., 1871–'73; St. Louis, Mo., 1874–'77; and at Hot Springs, Ark., since the autumn of 1877.

JAMES THOMAS JELKS.

Dr. Jelks is a member of the Hot Springs Medical Society; the State Medical Society of Arkansas, president in 1892; of the American Medical Association, secretary of the section on obstetrics and gynecology for sessions held at Cleveland, O., Washington, D. C., and New Orleans, La., and chairman of the section on surgery and anatomy, 1892–'93; member of the Mississippi Valley Medical Society; of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists; and of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Society. He was professor of genito-urinary surgery and venereal diseases, College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, 1883–'90, and has been professor of gynecology and syphilology, Barnes Medical College, St. Louis, Mo., since 1892.

In literary work, Dr. Jelks edited the *Hot Springs Medical Journal* in 1894, and has written upon "Antiquity of Syphilis," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1893; "Gun-Shot Wound of Liver," *ibid.*, 1892; "Comparative Value of Mercury and the Iodides in the Treatment of Syphilis," *ibid.*, 1890; "Prevention of Venereal Diseases," Transactions of the State Medical Society of Arkansas, 1892; "Carcinoma of the Uterus: Hysterectomy," *ibid*, 1893; "Medicinal Treatment of Peritonitis;" "Etiology and Treatment of Pneumonia;" "Medical Education," *Arkansas Medical Journal*, 1891–'92; "Two Cases of Second Infection with Syphilis," read before the Hot Springs Medical Society; "Second Infection with Syphilis," *Hot Springs Medical Journal;* "Blennorrhœa," Transactions of the Mississippi Valley Medical Society; "Medical Education," *Arkansas Medical Journal;* "Some Effects of Blennorrhœa in Women," *American Gynecological Journal.*

Married, in 1870, Miss Susan E. Cook, of Culloden, Ga. Their children are: Jane Margaret; Frank William; Julia Roberta; James Dawsey; and Susan Eilison Jelks.

FRIDGE, John Russell, Parish of Ascension, Gonzales, La., born July 14, 1862, at Baton Rouge, La., is of Scotch-Irish descent, being the son of Alexander R. and Elizabeth (Brown) Fridge. His father was financially ruined by the late war, and was unable to give his children more than a common school education, and when he died in 1882, Dr. Fridge was obliged to assist in the support of the family. He entered into trade in the spring of 1883 and continued with financial success until the fall of 1886, when all his earthly possessions were destroyed by fire. He matriculated at the Louisville Medical College, Kentucky, in 1887, taking a two years' course and graduating February 21, 1889, receiving a gold medal for excellence in clinical and operative surgery. He immediately commenced the practice of medicine in the Parish of Ascension, New River section, La., where he has since continued. He has taken part in nearly all the major surgical operations of the present day, especially in laparotomies and capital obstetrical work. After the great devastation caused by the overflow of the Nita crevasse in 1890, of the Sarpy and Belmont crevasses in 1890, and of the Rescue crevasse in 1893, Dr. Fridge labored night and day administering to the destitute poor, traveling many miles in a skiff and furnishing free medicines to hundreds of destitute, sick and suffering families, and was the only physician in the district who so remained at his post in 1891.

Dr. Fridge was elected coronor for the Parish of

Ascension in 1892, and has since continued in that office. He is a member of the Louisiana State Medical Society; was United States examining surgeon for pensions, 1891–'94; was a delegate to the State Nominating Convention at Baton Rouge in 1891, to the Southern States Immigration Convention at Asheville, N. C., in 1890; to the State Anti-Lottery Convention at Baton Rouge in 1891; to the Southern Cotton Convention at New Orleans in 1893; is now medical examiner of the Knights of Honor, and several life and accident insurance companies. He is the author of a paper on a "New Method for Re-uniting Fractured Patella," *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*, August, 1889; and also an article on "Malarial Hæmaturia," read before the Louisiana State Medical Society at its regular meeting in New Orleans in 1894, and published in the transactions of the society for that year.

JOHN RUSSELL FRIDGE.

Married, November 14, 1892, Miss Edna Pearl, daughter of F. E. and Anna (Simmons) Dawson, of Jackson, La. They have one child, Euna Pearl Fridge.

MORROW, Prince A., New York city, born December 19, 1846, at Mount Vernon, Christian county, Ky., is the son of William and Mary Ann (Cox) Morrow, his mother's family being natives of Virginia and among the first settlers of southern Kentucky.

Prince A. Morrow received a literary education in Cumberland College, Ky., afterward Princeton College, and the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by the University of the City of New York in 1880; studied medicine in the École de Médecine de Paris, and at the University Medical College, New York city, from the latter of which institutions he received the degree of M. D. in 1873. He spent fifteen months in the hospitals of London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna, and in 1874 located permanently in the practice of medicine in New York city.

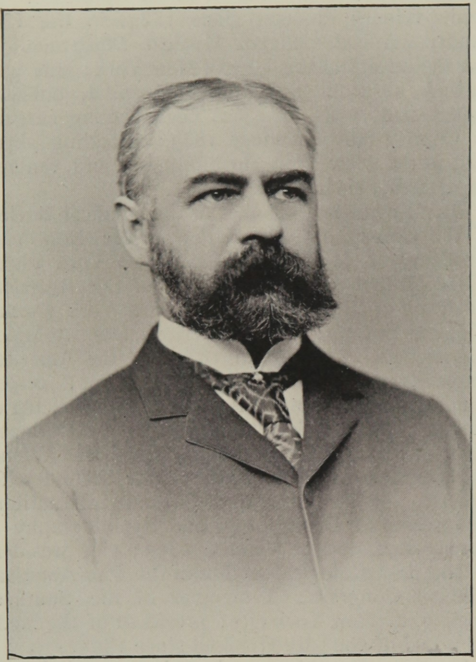
Dr. Morrow was clinical lecturer on dermatology, 1882–'83, and clinical professor of genito-urinary diseases since 1884, in the University Medical College, Medical Department of the University of the City of New York; was consulting surgeon to Bellevue Hospital, out-door department, 1884–'92; has been visiting surgeon to Charity Hospital since 1883; attending physician to the New York Hospital, skin and venereal department, since 1891.

Dr. Morrow is a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York; of the New York Academy of Medicine; of the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association; of the American Academy of Medicine; of the New York Dermatological Society; of the American Dermatological Association, president in 1889; of the American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons; corresponding member of La Academia de Medicina de Mèxico; of the Sociètè Française de Dermatologie et de Syphiligraphie, Paris; of Die Wiener Dermatologische Gesellschaft; was secretary for America of the First and Second International Congresses of Dermatology and Syphilography at Paris, 1890, and at Vienna, 1893; vice-president of the dermatological section of the Pan-American Medical Congress; a member of the Southern Society, of New York city; president of the medical board of the City Hospital since 1895.

In 1881, Dr. Morrow issued a translation of Fournier, under the title of "Syphilis and Marriage." He is the author of "Venereal Memoranda," published in 1885; in 1887, "Drug Eruptions," afterward republished by the New Sydenham Society of London; in 1888–'89, "An Atlas of Skin and Venereal Diseases," with seventy-five full chromo-lithographic plates; in 1892, 1893, and 1894, "A System of Genito-Urinary Diseases, Syphilology and Dermatology." He edited the *Journal of Cutaneous and Genito-Urinary Diseases*, 1882–'92.

Dr. Morrow has been a voluminous contributor to the literature of skin and venereal diseases, these contributions comprising more than fifty papers and monographs. Among the more important of these are: "Excision of the Chancre as a Means of Aborting Syphilis;" "Idiosyncrasy as Affecting the Specific Treatment of Syphilis;" "Duration of the Syphilogenic Capacity in Relation to Marriage;" "The Mechanico-Surgical Treatment of Skin Diseases;" "Notes on a New Method of Skin Grafting," an original method; "On the Incidental Effects of Vaccination;" "Tuberculosis Papillomatosa Cutis With Remarks on the Relation of Papilloma to Syphilis, Lupus, etc.;" "Keratosis Follicularis" (which begins the literature of Psorospermosis Cutis); "The Etiology and Pathogenesis of Drug Eruptions," followed by numerous articles on the incidental effects of different drugs.

During the winter of 1888–'89, Dr. Morrow made a tour through the Southern states, Mexico, California, and the Sandwich Islands, for the purpose of studying leprosy. As the outcome of these studies, he has published the following: "Matters of Dermatological Interest in Mexico and California;" "Matters of Dermatological Interest in the Sandwich Islands;" "Personal Observations of Leprosy in Mexico and the Sandwich Islands;" "The Diagnosis of Leprosy, More Especially the Differentiation of the Anæsthetic Form from Syringomyelia;" "The Diagnostic Features and Treatment of Leprosy," and the article on "Leprosy" in Morrow's System, Vol. III, Dermatology. He also devised certain instruments contained in "Morrow's Aseptic Dermal Case."


PRINCE A. MORROW.

Married, in 1874, Miss Lucy Bibb, daughter of Thomas J., and Mary (Henry) Slaughter, of New York. Their children are: Mary Henry, Albert Sidney, Juliet Norton, Lucy Slaughter, Robert Lee, and Mildred Morrow, all living.

DARLINGTON, Thomas, Jr., of Kings Bridge, New York city, son of Thomas and Hannah A. (Goodliffe) Darlington, grandson of Peter Darlington, was born September 24, 1858, in Brooklyn, N. Y., in what was then Williamsburg. He was educated in the public schools of New York city, at the Newark, N. J., High school, and took a special three years' course at the University of the City of New York; read medicine under Drs. A. N. Dougherty, Newark, N. J., and T. A. McBride, New York; took a three years' course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, and was graduated in 1880.

Dr. Darlington practised medicine at Newark, N. J., 1880–'82; was then at Kings Bridge, New York city, until 1888; at Bisbee, Arizona territory, until 1891; and again at Kings Bridge, since the latter year. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York; of the New York County Medical Association; of the American Climatological Society; of the Congress of Physicians and Surgeons in Washington; of the Reform Club of New York.

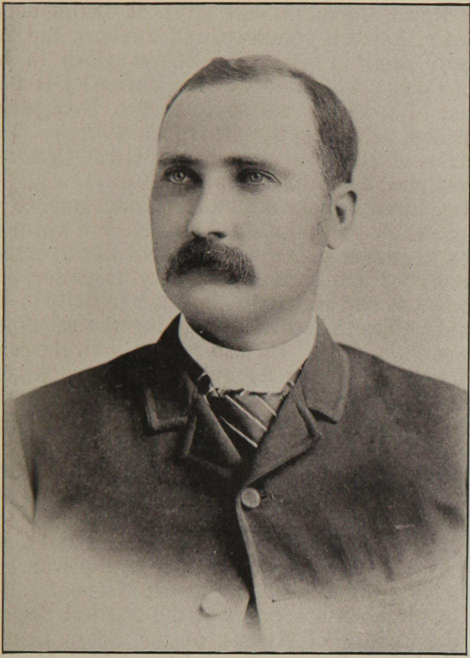
Dr. Darlington was district physician of the Seventh District, Newark, 1882; visiting assistant to St. Michael's Hospital, Newark, 1880–'82; surgeon to the New Croton Aqueduct Corporation, New York, 1885–'88; to the Harlem Canal Improvement Works, 1888; surgeon to the Copper Queen Consolidated and other mining companies, and to the Arizona & South Eastern railway, Arizona, 1888–'91; has been assistant visiting physician to the French Hospital, New York city, since 1893; and visiting physician to the New York Foundling Hospital, since 1893.

Several articles from his pen have been published in the *Medical Record*, New York, including one on "Pneumonia," in 1888; "Effects of the Products of High Explosives, Dynamite and Nitroglycerine, on the Human System;" the article on "Tunnel Poisoning," the result of personal investigations, Wood's Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences; "The Climate of Arizona and Effect of Hot Dry Climate in Disease," read before the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, 1891; and has also written for the *Youth's Companion*, *Scientific American*, and many editorials and hygienic matter for the *Mail and Express*, etc.

THOMAS DARLINGTON, JR.

Married, June 9, 1886, Miss Josephine Alice Sergeant, of New York city, who died in 1890, leaving two children, Pelham and Dorothy. He married, second, two years later, Miss Lillian Ham, of Los Angeles, Cal.

SHUELL, Thomas James, Parnell, Iowa, son of Thomas and Mary (Murphy) Shuell, grandson of Edward Shuell, was born November 9, 1853, near Atalissa, Iowa. Reared on a farm, he received a common school education, then himself taught school to secure funds for his further education, and was principal of graded schools in Sidney, Iowa, in 1874–'75, and principal of a select school in Des Moines, Iowa, in 1876–'77. He prepared for college at the Iowa City Academy, and was a student at the Iowa State University, collegiate department, to the senior year, 1876; commenced the study of medicine in 1877, at Iowa City, Iowa, under Prof. E. F. Clapp; attended three courses of lectures at the Medical Department, State University of Iowa, and was graduated March 3, 1880, having been interne in Mercy Hospital, Davenport, Iowa, in 1879.



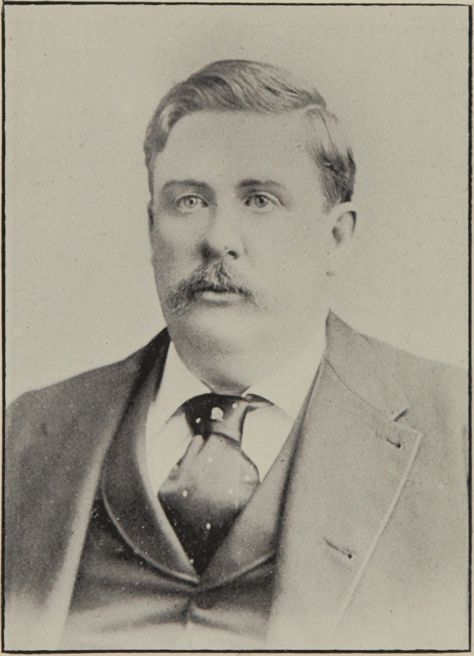
THOMAS JAMES SHUELL.

Dr. Shuell practised medicine one year following graduation, at Waukon, Iowa; was then at Lytle City, Iowa, until 1884; and since that year has been a resident and practitioner of Parnell. He is a member of the Keokuk County Medical Society; of the Iowa Union Medical Society; of the Des Moines Valley Medical Society; of the Tri-State Medical Society, of Iowa, Illinois and Missouri; and a permanent member of the American Medical Association, 1887. He has been physician to the board of health of Parnell since 1884, and is medical examiner for several leading life insurance companies, but has refused all other offices tendered him; was twice elected coroner of the county, but declined to qualify.

Dr. Shuell claims to have originated, in 1892, the method of systematic irrigation in the treatment of typhoid fever, to produce intestinal antisepsis. He is the author of papers on "Whooping Cough," *Medical World*, 1888; "The Atmospheric Tractor in Obstetrics," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Vol. XX, 1893; "The Treatment of Typhoid Fever Based on Its Ætiology," *New York Medical Journal*, 1893, and epitomized in the Year Book of Treatment for 1894, Lee Bros.; "Alcohol in Health and Disease," *Tri-State Medical Journal*, 1895; and papers on "Dysentery," "Cerebral Hemorrhage," "The Relation of Fæcal Impactions to Cases of Appendicitis," and "Compound Fractures," unpublished. He has also delivered addresses and public lectures in several Iowa towns and cities.

Married, June, 1890, Miss Katie A. Barrette, of Kinross, Iowa. Their children are: Mary Maude and Gerald Joseph Shuell.

SPAFFORD, Frederick Angier, Flandreau, South Dakota, son of Alva M. and Mary (Angier) Spafford, grandson of Artemas Spafford, was born October 13, 1855, at Ludlow, Vt. He was educated at the Black River Academy, Ludlow, Vt., and began to read medicine in 1875, at Ludlow, under D. W. Hazelton, M. D., of Springfield, Vt., and later under James McKee, M. D., of Raleigh, N. C.; attended four courses of lectures, at the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, and Dartmouth Medical College, receiving his degree from the latter institution in November, 1879. He immediately received the appointment of professor of anatomy at the Leonard Medical School, Raleigh, N. C., 1879–'84; removed to Flandreau, S. D., in 1884; was president of the board of health of the territory of Dakota, 1887–'89; vice-president of the board of



FREDERICK ANGIER SPAFFORD.

health of the state of South Dakota, 1889–'91; government physician to the Indians, 1890–'93; physician to the Flandreau Indian school since its organization in 1893; president of the board of pension examining surgeons for Moody county, 1890–'95; mayor of the city of Flandreau, 1886–'93; president of the school board since 1885; physician to the board of insanity for Moody county since 1886; local surgeon to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway since 1890. He is a member of the Dakota Medical Society; of the Minnehaha County Medical Society; of the National Association of Railway Surgeons; of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; and of various Masonic bodies.

Married, in 1881, Miss Hattie E. A. Davis, of Boston, Mass. They have one child, Lillian W. Spafford, born April 12, 1885.

STRAUB, Adam Henry, Brooklyn, N. Y., son of Christian J. and Barbara (Feser) Straub, grandson of Christian Straub, was born August 20, 1865, at Brooklyn, N. Y. He was educated at the Trinity Roman Catholic Parochial school, Brooklyn, N. Y., and under the Jesuit Fathers at St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y., receiving highest honors in his class. In 1886 he entered upon the study of medicine, in Brooklyn, N. Y., under Drs. W. F. Moitrier, R. L. Dickinson, and Henry Conkling; attended three courses of lectures at the Long Island College Hospital, graduating therefrom March 14, 1889, and taking the first prize for the best quiz in anatomy. He attended lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1887; at the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine, in 1888; took the full course of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, with the degree of M. D. in 1890; spent two years, 1889–'91, abroad in study at the universities and hospitals of Heidelberg under Professors Erb, Lossen, Jurasz, and Hoffman; at Halle under Volkmann and Oberst; at Munich under Winckel and Ziemssen, and was also resident physician and instructor in midwifery at the Royal Clinic in that city; at Berlin under Winter, Leyden, Hennoch, and Virchow, and was also a pupil of Professor Robert Koch in his bacteriological laboratory at the University of Berlin; and at Vienna under Nothnagel, Konigstein, Benedict, Schrötter, Schnitzler, and Billroth. The autumn of 1891 he spent in the Great Ormonde Street Hospital for Children, London.

ADAM HENRY STRAUB.

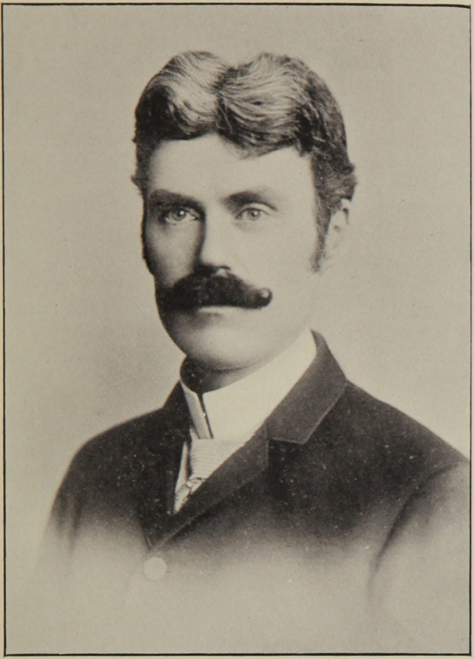
Dr. Straub commenced the private practice of medicine in 1891, in Brooklyn, N. Y., where in 1894 he passed successfully the civil service examinations for fire surgeon, sanitary inspector, and vaccinator, and served in the latter capacity in the Brooklyn health department, during the small-pox epidemic in 1894. He also passed first, the competitive examination for entry into the Paterson (N. J.) General Hospital in 1889, and was graduated from the Brooklyn Normal School of Physical Culture in 1889.

Dr. Straub was attending surgeon to the Central Throat Hospital, Brooklyn, 1892–'93, and has held the office of assistant surgeon to the eye department of the Brooklyn Throat Hospital since 1892. He devised, in 1891, a new pelvimeter, combining the English and metric systems.

Dr. Straub is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings; of the Kings County Medical Association; of the Long Island Medical Society; of the Brooklyn Laryngo-Ophthalmological Society; and of the German Medical Society of Brooklyn. His writings include articles on "The Treatment of Chlorosis, and Results, in the Vienna General Hospital, Vienna, Austria," read before the Long Island Medical Society, 1892; and "The Demonstration and uses of the Various Naso-Laryngeal Instruments used in the Clinics of Professor Schrötter, at Vienna, Austria," 1893. Unmarried.

DUNN, James Henry, Minneapolis, Minn., son of James and Mary (O'Hair) Dunn, grandson of James H. Dunn, was born May 29, 1853, at Fort Wayne, Ind. He completed the course in the public and High schools of Winona county, Minn., and was graduated from the First State Normal School, Winona, Minn., in 1871; was lecturer in the Minnesota State Teachers' Institute, 1871–'78, at the same time studying medicine; and after graduation was instructor in natural sciences in the Second State Normal School, at Mankato, Minn., 1878–'80. He commenced the study of medicine at Winona in 1875, with Dr. J. B. McGaughey; attended one course of lectures at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, and two courses at the University Medical College, New York city, the last named institution conferring upon him the degree of M. D., in 1878.

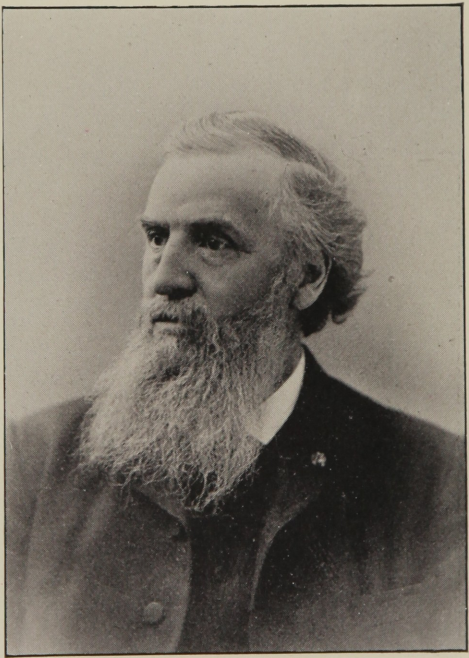
Dr. Dunn was appointed deputy of the Minnesota State Board of Health during the small-pox epidemic of 1882; commenced the practice of medicine at Shakopee, Minn., 1880–'83; spent two years, 1883–'85, in post-graduate work in Heidelberg and Vienna, giving special attention to surgery and genito-urinary diseases. Returning to the United States in May, 1885, he established himself in the practice of medicine at Minneapolis, Minn. He was city physician of Minneapolis, 1886–'88; professor of skin and venereal diseases in Minneapolis Hospital Medical College, 1885–'89; professor of genito-urinary diseases in the College of Medicine and Surgery of the State University, Minneapolis, 1889–'94; and in 1894 was elected adjunct professor of clinical surgery in the University of Minnesota. Dr. Dunn has been surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital since 1886; to the Asbury Methodist Hospital since 1892; and to the City Hospital since 1893. He is a member of the Minnesota Academy of Medicine; of the Minnesota State Medical Society, president in 1888; of the Hennepin County (Minn.) Medical Society; and of the Minnesota Valley Medical Society. He has contributed articles from time to time, on various surgical topics, to the *Northwestern Lancet*, since 1880, and occasionally to the *Journal of the American Medical Association*.


JAMES HENRY DUNN.

Married, in 1885, Miss Agnes, daughter of Hon. J. L. McDonald, now of St. Paul, Minn. They have one son: James L., born in 1887.

CARPENTER, Henry W., Oneida, N. Y., born June 26, 1834, at Marcy, N. Y., is the son of Albert and Maria (Ashby) Carpenter; grandson of George W. Carpenter; and great-grandson of Dea. Stephen Carpenter, of Cheshire, Mass., a Revolutionary soldier of English parentage. He was educated at the Rome (N. Y.) Academy, and then taught school for a time; began to read medicine in 1854, with Dr. J. M. Sturdevant, of Rome, and continued with Dr. D. A. Crane, of Holland Patent, N. Y.; attended one course of lectures, each, at the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, the Albany Medical College, and the University Medical College, New York city, receiving his degree from the latter institution in 1858. He immediately commenced the practice of medicine at Holland Patent, continuing there until August, 1862, when he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the One Hundred Seventeenth New York Volunteers; promoted to surgeon in April, 1863; to brigade surgeon on the staff of General Alford, in 1864; and was president of the examining board for recruits, Folly Island, S. C., in the winter of 1863–'64. He was pension examiner on the Oneida board for about fifteen years, 1868–'83; was trustee and president of the village of Oneida, 1881–'82; a member of the assembly in 1874; president of the Oneida Chamber of Commerce, 1890–'94; and president of the Business Men's Club since 1892.

Dr. Carpenter is a member of the Oneida County Medical Society; of the Madison County Medical Society, having been vice-president and president of that society, and one of the coroners of the county for six years; of the Medical Society of the State of New York; of the New York State Medical Association; of the American Medical Association; of the International Medical Congress; of the Pan-American Medical Congress; of Oneida Lodge, F. & A. M.; of the Royal Arch Chapter; of the Commandery of Knights Templars; surgeon of John R. Stewart Post, G. A. R., and past commander of Post; and past medical director of the state of New York. He has practised medicine in Oneida since March, 1865.


HENRY W. CARPENTER.

In 1882, Dr. Carpenter performed an amputation at the hip joint, for osteo chondroma; the patient recovered. The part removed weighed ninety-four and a half pounds, and is the largest tumor of the kind on record. An account of this operation was published in the *New York Medical Record*, 1891, also in the Transactions of the Medical Society of the State of New York. Another paper on "Congenital Deformities," was published in the *Medical Record* in 1870. Also several other papers from time to time on surgical and other cases.

During the year 1892, Dr. Carpenter traveled through Europe, spending a short time in Guy's Hospital, London.

Married, May, 1860, Miss LaMoine Augusta Rollo, of Holland Patent, N. Y., who died in January, 1865, leaving one daughter, M. LaMoine Carpenter. He married, September, 1866, Miss Emma Louisa Rollo, a sister of his first wife.

MILLER, John J., St. Louis, Mo., born May 3, 1842, at Fayette, Howard county, Mo., is the son of James and Martha J. (Woodson) Miller, grandson of James Miller of Martinsburg, Va., whose brother, John Miller, was colonel of the Nineteenth United States Infantry in the War of 1812, and was the third governor of the state of Missouri, serving two terms from 1825–'32.

John J. Miller was graduated B. A. from the University of Nashville and Western Military Institute, Nashville, Tennessee, in June, 1860, receiving at the same time a lieutenant's commission, from Governor, now Senator, Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee.

JOHN J. MILLER.

He matriculated in the St. Louis Medical College in January, 1862, and was graduated at the close of the third course of lectures in March, 1864. In May, 1864, he was appointed assistant army surgeon of the Confederate States Army, serving at the Winder General Hospital and Libby Prison Officers' Hospital, Richmond, Va., until the occupation of Richmond by the Federal troops in 1865.

While at Winder Hospital he instituted the practice of turpentine dressings as a remedy for, and preventive of, hospital gangrene. After the close of the war, Dr. Miller located in the western suburbs of St. Louis, Mo., where he practised medicine for twenty-seven years, and has been physician to the German Protestants' Orphan Asylum there since 1874. In April, 1892, he moved into the city of St. Louis.

He is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society; permanent member of the American Medical Association; ex-member of the Mississippi Valley Medical Society, having served as a member of the judicial council in 1888; and an ex-member of the Missouri State Medical Association. He has been an occasional contributor to current medical literature, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

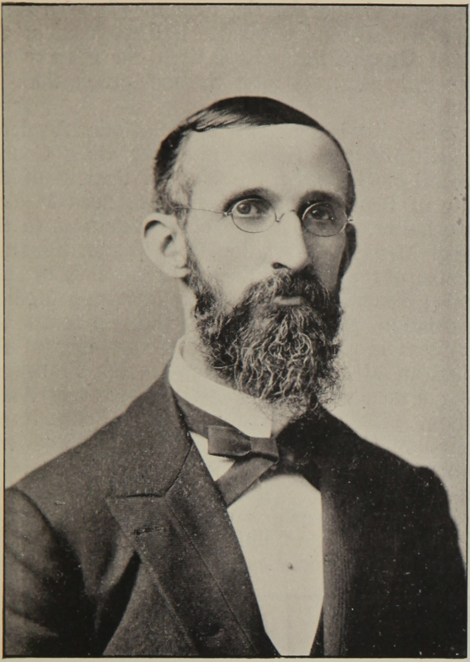
Married, December 28, 1865, Miss Mary E., eldest daughter of John W. and Eliza A. Burd, of St. Louis. Their children are: Richard Burd, Mary Evelyn, and Clara Maud Miller.

SAVAGE, Giles Christopher, Nashville, Tenn., son of Rev. Hamilton Giles and Eleanor Jane (Shields) Savage, grandson of Martin Savage, was born January 15, 1854, in Tishomingo county, Miss. Educated in the common schools and at the Henderson (Tenn.) Masonic Male and Female Institute to within one year of a degree, he began to read medicine, in 1874, at Henderson, under Drs. W. J. and J. A. Crook; attended two courses of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and was graduated March 12, 1878; also took a post-graduate course at the same institution, 1880–'81; a course in the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital, London, in 1884; and courses in the General Hospital, Vienna, 1884–'85.

Dr. Savage practised medicine in McNairy county, Tenn., five months in the year 1877; was in Jackson, Tenn., 1878–'86; and has practised in Nashville since 1886. He has held the professorship of ophthalmology in the Medical Department of the University of Nashville and Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., since 1886, and is expert medical examiner for the U. S. pension office.

Dr. Savage is a member of the Nashville Academy of Medicine, president in 1891; of the American Medical Association, secretary and treasurer of the committee of arrangements for the Nashville meeting in 1890; of the Medical Society of the State of Tennessee, vice-president in 1895; of the First Pan-American Medical Congress; of the Eighth International Congress of Ophthalmology; of the Middle Tennessee Medical Association; of the Tri-State Medical Society of Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama; secretary and treasurer of the Southern Medical College Association, 1892–'95; a member of the Baptist State Missionary Board of Tennessee; of the Sunday-school Publication Board of the Southern Baptist Convention; and of the board of trustees of the Southwestern Baptist University, Jackson, Tenn.

In practice Dr. Savage confines himself chiefly to ophthalmology and otology; has made a special investigation of oblique astigmatism and the oblique ocular muscles; in 1891 devised an operation for muscle shortening, to replace muscle advancement; also devised, in 1892, an operation for entropion, by adding from two to four vertical cuts to the Burow incision; and in 1893 invented the stirrup forceps, to facilitate this operation and render it bloodless. His literary work includes papers on "The Function of the Oblique Muscles in Oblique Astigmatism," "Insufficiency of the Oblique Muscles: How to Detect and Correct," "Relationship between the Centres of Accommodation and Convergence," "Rhythmic Exercise, the Proper Method of Developing the Ocular Muscles," "The Law of Projection," "The Monoscopter," all republished in book form under the title of New Truths in Ophthalmology, 1893. Dr. Savage founded in 1891, and has since edited and published, the *Ophthalmic Record*, Nashville, Tenn., now in its fourth volume.



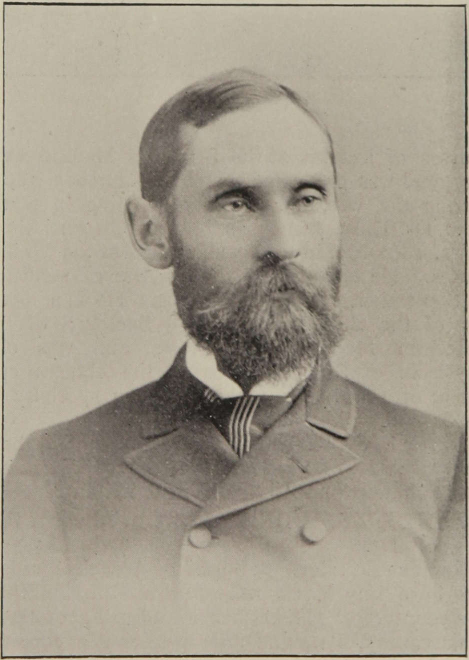
GILES CHRISTOPHER SAVAGE.

Married, October 4, 1881, Miss Alice DeLesline Jones, of Booneville, Miss. Their living children are: DeLesline Nelson and Portia Atchison. Three sons, Glenn, Thomas Hamilton, and Newton Forrester, died in infancy.

SMITH, Arthur Noel, Dover, N. H., son of Dr. Samuel M. and Mary E. (Nickerson) Smith, grandson of James Smith, was born July 29, 1851, at Meddybemps, Me. After a preparatory education in the common schools, at Baring, Me., and at the Calais (Me.) Academy, he began to read medicine with his brother, J. R. N. Smith, M. D., now of Calais, at Baring, Me., in 1869; took two courses of lectures at the Medical School of Maine at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, and was graduated in 1872; also took post-graduate studies at the Medical School of Harvard University in the autumn of 1872, and at the Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates in Medicine, in 1885.

Dr. Smith practised medicine at Silver City, Idaho, for five years, beginning in the spring of 1873, then settled in Dover, N. H. He is a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society; of the Strafford District Medical Society; of the Dover Medical Society, president in 1893–'94; delegate to Dartmouth Medical College, 1893–'94, delivering an address upon the "Neurotic Origin of Phthisis," to the graduating class, November 20, 1894; member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; of the Knights of the Golden Eagle; and a member of the Dover school board, 1895–'96, having been unanimously elected upon the three party tickets.

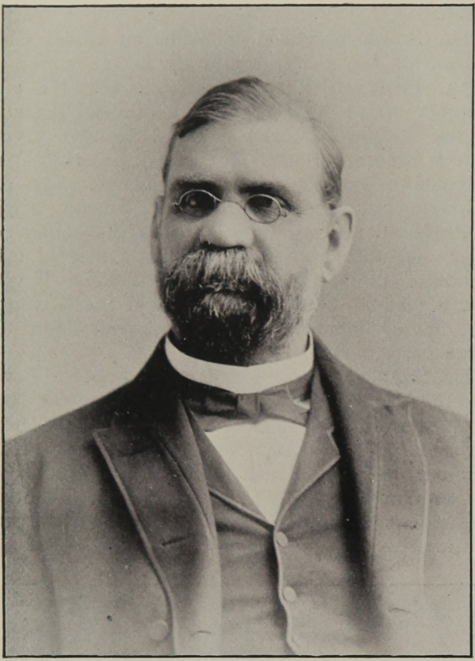
Dr. Smith is the author of articles upon "Fever and the Use of Antipyretics," read before the New Hampshire Medical Society, 1892; "Uterine Hemorrhage," *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, Philadelphia, 1887; "Fæcal Abscess," *ibid.*, 1888; "Common Colds," *ibid.*, 1891, and various other papers before different medical societies from time to time.



ARTHUR NOEL SMITH.

Married, June 14, 1874, Miss Hattie McCann, of Silver City, Idaho, who died, February 21, 1885, leaving three children: Arthur Thad, Laura H., and Ina E. Smith. Married, second, May 4, 1886, Miss Ella A. Dame, of Dover, N. H.

KUHN, Daniel, St. Louis, Mo., son of Daniel and Rachel (Bryson) Kuhn, grandson of Peter Kuhn, was born July 26, 1837, at Ætna, Ohio. He was educated in the public schools, and commenced the study of medicine in 1862, under E. M. Powers, M. D., in St. Louis; attended three courses of lectures at the St. Louis Medical College, and was graduated therefrom March 5, 1865. During the war, and before graduating in medicine, Dr. Kuhn served as hospital steward three years, 1862–'65, in the regular army of the United States. He commenced the practice of medicine in September, 1865, in St. Louis. He is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society; of the American Medical Association; and was city physician of St. Louis during the cholera epidemic of 1866. Dr. Kuhn makes a specialty of diseases of children.

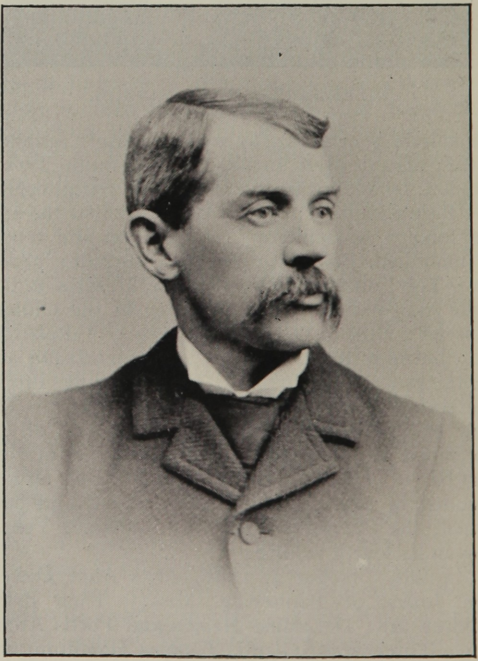


DANIEL KUHN.

Married, September 18, 1866, Miss Elizabeth Jane Stewart, of St. Louis. Their children are: James Stewart and Elizabeth Bryson Kuhn.

FINDLEY, William Martin, Altoona, Pa., son of Dr. William Robinson and Elizabeth (Fleming) Findley, grandson of Joseph Findley, was born July 6, 1842, at Manor Hill, Huntingdon county, Pa. His father moved to Frankstown, Blair county, Pa., and after receiving a common school education there, he was a student in the Hollidaysburg (Pa.) High school; became a telegrapher in the main offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Altoona, Pa., in 1859; was in the Department of the South, in the service of the United States, 1861–'62, but contracted yellow fever and was sent north. He commenced the study of medicine in 1865, with his father, Dr. William R. Findley, at Altoona, Pa.; attended two regular and two special courses of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine, and was graduated March 14, 1867. Immediately after this he entered upon the practice of medicine at Altoona, his only residence. He was U. S. pension examining surgeon, 1868–'83; school director for the city of Altoona, 1890–'93, and again elected for the term of 1894–'97; and was one of the six physicians and surgeons of the city of Altoona, Pa., who went to the relief of the Johnstown sufferers after the memorable flood of 1888.

Dr. Findley is a member of the Altoona Academy of Medicine and Surgery; of the Blair County Medical Society; of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; of the American Medical Association, and was one of its delegates to the British Medical Association in 1883; an honorary member of the Medical Society of the State of California; a member of the Rocky Mountain Medical Association, the outgrowth of the trip across the continent in 1871, to attend the meeting of the American Medical Association in San Francisco, Cal.; a member of the Veteran Employees Association, Pittsburg Division of the Pennsylvania Railway. He is the author of papers on "Membranous Enteritis," and a "Record of Obstetrical Cases," *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, besides numerous papers on various subjects in the *Medical Bulletin*, of Philadelphia, and before the various medical societies.



WILLIAM MARTIN FINDLEY.

Married, May 21, 1872, Miss Emma, daughter of Joseph Dysart, one of the original abolitionists of Pennsylvania, of Altoona, Pa. Their living children are: Anna, Elizabeth, and Joseph D.; Mary and Thomas Fleming Findley, 2d, are deceased.

DODGE, Clarence Monroe, Manchester, N. H., born May 28, 1847, in New Boston, N. H., is the son of James Monroe and Lucy Jane (Philbrick) Dodge, grandson of Dimon Dodge, of New Boston, N. H. He attended the public schools of New Boston and Goffstown, then for better training removed to Mont Vernon, N. H., where he attended the Appleton Academy for two years, and following that the High school at Nashua, N. H. In 1870 he commenced the study of medicine, with Dr. J. G. Graves, of Nashua; matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York in the autumn of 1874; and in the University Medical College, New York city, in 1875, receiving his degree from the last named institution, February 20, 1877. After graduating, he was acting assistant physician, for a short time, in the 65th Street Hospital, New York city, and in the spring of the same year, 1877, commenced the private practice of medicine at Amherst, N. H. In 1878 he removed to the city of Manchester, N. H., where he has since continued, with the exception of a month's much needed rest in Bermuda, in the winter of 1887, and six months spent in visiting the various health resorts of the West, particularly those of Southern California, in the winter of 1892–'93.

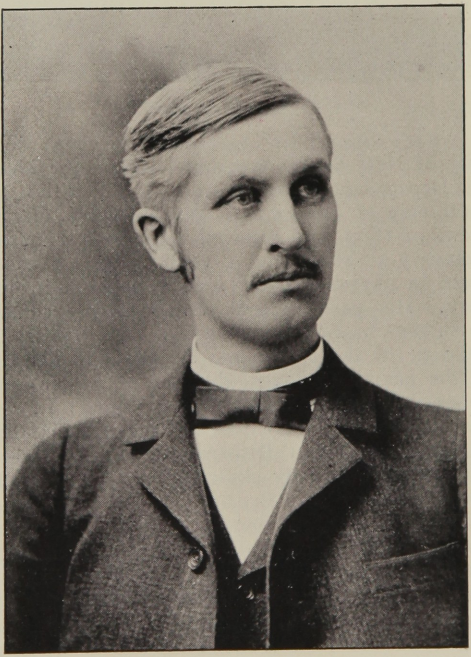
CLARENCE MONROE DODGE.

Dr. Dodge is a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society; of Lafayette Lodge of Masons, Mount Horeb Royal Arch Chapter, and Adoniram Council; of Merrimack Lodge of Knights of Pythias; of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and of Passaconnaway Tribe of Red Men.

Married, November 20, 1872, Miss Estella G. Rawson, of Nashua, N. H. One child, Clara Linda, died at the age of four years and a half.

CARLISLE, Irwin Carson, Glenville, Ohio, born February 28, 1853, in Cleveland, Ohio, is the son of John and Mary (Beach) Carlisle, grandson of John Carlisle, Sr., an intimate friend of Henry Clay. He received an elementary education in the public schools of Cleveland, and in 1870 commenced the study of medicine, under Henry W. Kitchen, M. D., professor of anatomy in the Medical Department of the University of Wooster, Cleveland, Ohio, in which latter institution he attended three courses of lectures, and was graduated M. D. in February, 1875. Dr. Carlisle practised his profession at Painesville, Ohio, for one year following graduation, then made Glenville his permanent residence. He is a member of the Cleveland Medical Society; of the Cuyahoga County Medical Society; of the Ohio State Medical Society; has been a member of the Glenville Board of Health since 1884; attending physician to the Kenilworth Orphans' Home since 1893; to the Cottage Hospital for Convalescent Children, Glenville, since 1890; and physician for the township poor since 1876.

Dr. Carlisle's medical writings include "An Interesting Case of Cancer of Kidney in a Child, with Post Mortem Results," *New York Medical Journal*, January, 1877; "Points for Consideration in the Management of Diphtheria," *American Practitioner*, February, 1880; "The Importance of Persistent Effort in Dealing with Cases of Narcotic Poisoning," *Cleveland Medical Gazette*, April, 1893, and numerous other articles in the last named journal.



IRWIN CARSON CARLISLE.

Married, December 27, 1880, Miss Ella, daughter of William Phillips, Glenville, Ohio. They have one child, Mary Antoinette.

HARRIS, E. Eliot, New York city, son of Benjamin and Mary (Keeley) Harris, was born September 1, 1856, in New York city. His father was a retired merchant, and his mother was the daughter of an English clergyman. After a preparatory course of study in the University of the City of New York, he matriculated in the Medical Department of that institution, under the preceptorship of Dr. John A. Wyeth and J. Harvey Dew, in 1873, and received his degree therefrom February 1, 1880, and a gold medal for excellence in physiology and special mention in surgery. His post-graduate studies include courses in surgery in Bellevue Hospital and diseases of children in the New York Hospital; in diseases of the heart and lungs, diseases of women, and venereal diseases, in Bellevue Hospital; in diseases of the nose and throat and nervous diseases, in the Northeastern Dispensary; and in diseases of women, university clinic, and diseases of the eye in the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary.

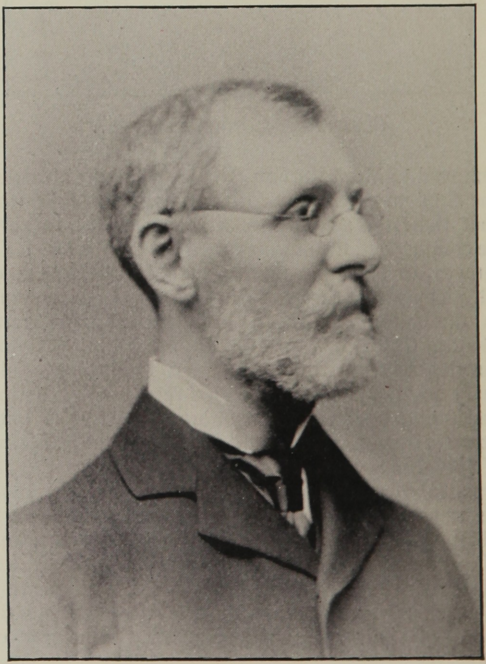
E. ELIOT HARRIS.

Dr. Harris is a member of the New York County Medical Association; of the West End Medical Society; of the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association; of the International Medical Congress, having attended the Berlin meeting in 1890; of the New York Pathological Society; and was deputy grand commander of the Legion of Honor, State of New York, 1883–'86. He was professor of physiology and hygiene in Rutger's College, New York, 1881–'85; assistant to the chair of physiology and histology, 1881–'83, instructor in the laboratory of biology and pathology, 1882–'84, and attending surgeon to the clinic for diseases of women, 1886, all in the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York; and inspector for contagious diseases, New York Board of Health, 1882–'86.

Before going to Europe in 1890, Dr. Harris resigned from twenty public institutions in order to give all his time to private practice. On his return he established, in 1892, a private surgical hospital in New York city, with floors, ceilings, and walls of hard, white enamel, and there devotes his entire attention to the medical and surgical diseases of women and abdominal surgery. In 1888 he invented the obstetric aid for women in labor; the return-flow vaginal douche, in 1889; and an irrigating pad in 1887. He has written articles upon "Artificial Infant Feeding," "The Effects of Injuries to the Mother During Labor, and Their Prevention and Treatment;" "Ovary and Graafian Follicle;" "Puerperal Septicæmia;" "Menstruation and the Menopause;" and lectures on physiology and hygiene.

Married, in 1886, Miss Florence Huntington, of Rochester, N. Y. Their children are: Florence and Huntington Harris.

JAY, John Clarkson, New York city, born at Rye, N. Y., October 20, 1844, is the son of John Clarkson (M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, 1831,) and Laura (Prime) Jay; grandson of Peter Augustus Jay (LL. D., Harvard, 1831, and Columbia, 1835); and great-grandson of Chief Justice John Jay, born in New York city in 1745, died in Bedford, N. Y., in 1829.



JOHN CLARKSON JAY.

John Clarkson Jay, Jr., was educated at Lewis J. Dudley's Collegiate Institute, Northampton, Mass., at Charlier's French school in New York city, at the Columbia College Grammar School, and entered the collegiate department of Columbia in the class of 1865, but left at the close of the freshman year, standing sixth in the class, to matriculate in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, from which he was graduated in 1865. He served as a private in Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, New York State Militia, U. S. A., in the summer of 1862, in the Maryland and Virginia campaigns, and was commissioned acting assistant surgeon, 1864–'65, serving at the Armory Square United States General Hospital, Washington, D. C., and also at the Sedgwick, U. S. Army General Hospital, New Orleans.

Dr. Jay continued his medical studies at the University of Vienna, Austria, 1866–'67 and 1867–'68, and was a student for one term, 1867, at the University of Prague. Returning to the United States, he settled in New York city, and has since continued in practice there. He was attending physician to the New York Dispensary, 1869–'71; was one of the founders of the New York Free Dispensary for Sick Children; attending physician to the out-patient department of the New York Hospital, 1880–'92; and has been an examiner in lunacy in the state of New York, since 1892.

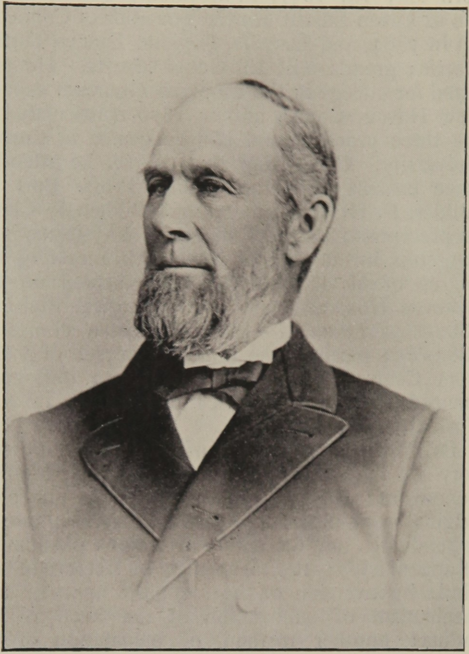
Dr. Jay is a member of the Medical Society of the City of New York; of the Medical Society of the County of New York; of the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association; of the City Club of New York; of the Century Association, New York city; of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, State of New York, and served on its board of managers, 1886–'93. He has been a vestryman in the Church of the Heavenly Rest since 1881, and took an active part in the centennial celebration of the inauguration of George Washington, in New York city, May, 1889.

Dr. Jay is proficient in the German and French languages, and was one of the translators of Ziemssen's Cyclopædia of the Practice of Medicine, Vol. II; also published a "Case of Ulcus Serpiginosum Syphiliticum," in the *American Journal of Syphilography and Dermatology*, October, 1871; and "A Urinal for Cases of Vesico-Vaginal Fistula," devised by him, *The Medical Record*, August 28, 1886.

Married, December 12, 1872, Miss Harriette Arnold, daughter of Maj.-Gen. David H. Vinton, U. S. army. Their children are: Edith Van Cortlandt Jay, and John Clarkson Jay, Jr., a student at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.

DAVISON, Francis Barker, Fleetville, Pa., son of Rufus and Elizabeth (Torrey) Davison, grandson of Daniel Davison, of Brooklyn, Conn., was born July 8, 1827, at Thompson, Conn. His first American ancestor was Nicholas Davison, who came to Massachusetts from England about A. D. 1639, as the agent of Matthew Cradock, a rich London merchant, who was the first nominal governor of Massachusetts, but who never came to America. He went with his parents to Pennsylvania in 1830; was educated in the Carbondale, Pa., High school, and at Le Raysville, Pa., Academy, and then engaged in teaching for several years. He read medicine in the office of J. C. Miles, M. D., Waverly, Pa., and later with Prof. William Darrach, M. D., of Philadelphia; attended two courses of lectures in the Pennsylvania College, Department of Medicine, in Philadelphia, and was graduated in 1853.

Dr. Davison practised medicine at Factoryville, Pa., from 1853–'55; was then at Waterloo, Ia., until 1858; at Montrose, Pa., until 1859; at Tompkinsville, Pa., to 1863; and at Fleetville since 1863. In 1862, Dr. Davison was commissioned assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and held the same rank in the Second Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry in 1864, and was promoted from this regiment to surgeon of the Forty-fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, the regiment made famous by the services of Col. Theodore Gregg, Gen. John I. Curtin, and Gen. James A. Beaver, ex-governor of Pennsylvania.


FRANCIS BARKER DAVISON.

Dr. Davison is a member of the Lackawanna County Medical Society, president in 1886; of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; of the American Medical Association; of Nicholson Lodge No. 438, Free and Accepted Masons; and is surgeon and past commander of Captain Lyons Post No. 85, Grand Army of the Republic. On January 17, 1856, he was appointed treasurer and recorder of Black Hawk county, Ia.; and was postmaster of Fleetville, from April, 1871, to October, 1874.

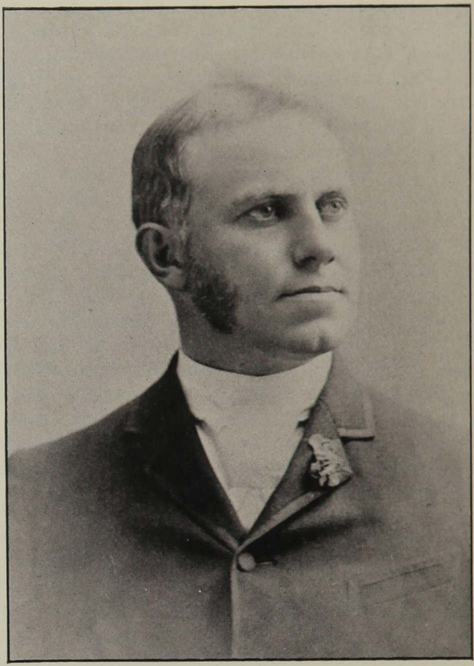
Married, in 1852, Miss Nancy Gardner, of Tunkhannock, Pa. They have had born to them four children: Adelaide; Bertha, wife of Judson M. Wells, Factoryville, Pa.; Harriet Torrey, an amateur musician, died of heart disease in Chicago, Ill., December 2, 1894, aged thirty-two years; and her twin brother, Henry Gardner

Davison, M. D., (University Medical College, New York city, 1885,) was a practitioner at Archibald, Pa., where he contracted diphtheria from a patient, and died October 22, 1886, aged twenty-four years.

MORRIS, Robert Tuttle, New York city, born May 14, 1857, in Seymour, Conn., is the son of Luzon Burritt Morris, governor of Connecticut in 1894, and his wife, Eugenia Laura (Tuttle) Morris; grandson of Eli Gould Morris. He prepared for college in the Hopkins Grammar school, New Haven, Conn., and in 1876 matriculated in the three years' natural history course of Cornell University. Completing that course, he attended three courses of lectures under Profs. Burt G. Wilder, F. H. Whittemore, and William B. Clark, as preceptors, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, receiving the degree of M. D., in 1882. He served on the Bellevue Hospital staff, fourth surgical division, 1882–'84; attended various European clinics in 1884–'85; received the honorary degree of A. M. from Centre College, Ky., in 1891; and commenced the private practice of medicine in New York city in 1886.

Dr. Morris has been one of the lecturers on surgery in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital since 1889. His published original work includes researches on the nature of appendicitis, and the nature of various phenomena of appendicitis; the mechanism of fracture of the fibula by inversion of the foot; the anatomy and mechanism of subluxation of the head of the radius; another method of palpatation of the kidney; the prevention of secondary peritoneal adhesions; intravenous injections of methyl violet; the removal of carious and necrotic bone with hydrochloric acid and pepsin; experiments relating to the length of time required for the repair of incised abdominal structures; malignant disease in omphalo-mesenteric remains; evolution and the clitoris; the action of trypsin, pancreatic extract and pepsin upon sloughs coagula and muco-pus; mallet finger; removal of fistulous pipes after distension with plaster-of-Paris; the experimental production of ileal intussusception with carbonate of sodium; the dowel pin in fracture and dislocation of the clavicle; the formation of plastic nasal septum from lip; a last-resort hernia operation; endoscopic tubes for direct examination of the interior of the uterus and bladder; a plastic operation for making a permanent supra-pubic fistula in hypertrophy of the prostate; the inch and a half incision for appendicitis operations; experiments on the solubility of gall stones; the reason why patients recover from tuberculosis of the peritoneum after incision of that membrane; and the replacement of blood clot. Besides various papers recorded in the *Index Medicus*, Dr. Morris has issued a work on "How We Treat Wounds To-day," New York, 1886, and "Lectures on Appendicitis, With Notes on Other Subjects," New York, 1895. He has contributed to scientific literature on subjects other than medical, and is the author of a volume on field sketches.

Dr. Morris is a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; member of the Medical Society of the County of New York; of the Medical Society of the State of New York; of the American Medical Association; of the American Association of Gynecologists and Obstetricians; of the Bellevue Hospital Alumni Association; of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Alumni Association; of the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association; of the New York Medical Union; of the Linnæan Society of Natural History; of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity; of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution; of the New England Society of New York; of the Cornell Alumni Association; and is a director in various financial corporations. His practice is confined to general operative surgery.



ROBERT TUTTLE MORRIS.

PAGE, Richard Channing Moore, New York city, born January 2, 1841, at Keswick, Va., is the son of Dr. Mann and Jane Frances (Walker) Page; grandson of Major Carter Page, who served in Washington's army in the American Revolution; and of the seventh generation from Hon. John Page, an English merchant, who settled in Virginia, served as a member of the Royal Colonial Council, and died in 1692. His mother was the daughter of Hon. Francis Walker, M. C., of Castle Hill, Va., and a niece of Col. John Walker, Washington's aide-de-camp; she was born in the Nelson house, at Yorktown, Va., and her mother, Jane Byrd Nelson, was the niece of Thomas Nelson, Jr., signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Richard C. M. Page was prepared for college at Hanover Academy, Va., and was a student in the University of Virginia when the war began, having taken honors in Latin, Greek, and mathematics, and was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. On July 4, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Pendleton's Rockbridge Battery, of Stonewall Jackson's Brigade, and was present at Bull Run. After the Battle of Williamsburg, in 1862, he was brevetted captain of artillery, serving as such until after the Battle of Antietam, when he was reported for brilliant services. Page's Battery was in active service with the Army of Virginia until the close of the war, and was the first to occupy Hazel Grove, sweeping Hooker's works and forcing his retreat. At Gettysburg Captain Page was dangerously wounded, recovering from which he was made major of artillery, serving in the Wilderness against General Grant. As chief of artillery for the Department of Southwest Virginia and East Tennessee, on the staff of Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, Major Page completed his war record.

Returning to the University of Virginia in 1866, after one year's work on the farm, Major Page commenced the study of medicine under the preceptorship of James L. Cabell, A. M., M. D., LL. D., and John Staige Davis, A. M., M. D., both professors in the medical department of the university, and was graduated M. D., in 1867. He then matriculated in the University Medical College, New York city, and was graduated therefrom in March, 1868. In April, following, Dr. Page secured first prize in the competitive examination for admission to Bellevue Hospital, and served the term as house physician, 1868–'69. He was district physician for a short time, resigning the position to become house surgeon to the Woman's Hospital, New York, 1869–'70. He has been professor of general medicine and diseases of the chest, New York Polyclinic, since 1887; visiting physician to the New York Polyclinic Hospital, since 1881; to St. Elizabeth's Hospital, since 1886; and attending physician, diseases of the heart and lungs, to the Northwestern Dispensary since 1875.

RICHARD CHANNING MOORE PAGE.

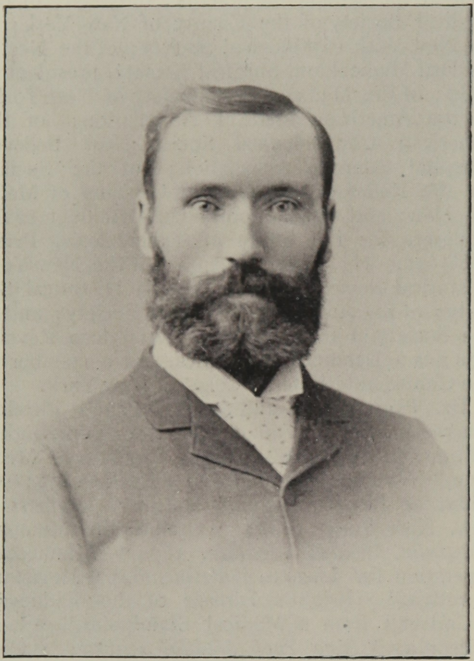
Dr. Page is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, vice-president, 1890–'93, chairman of the section on practice, 1885–'90; of the Medical Society of the County of New York; of the New York Pathological Society; of the Northwestern Medical and Surgical Society, president in 1889; of the Medico-Legal Society of New York; of the American Medical Association; of the American Climatological Society; of Bellevue Hospital Alumni Association; of the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men; and was honorary vice-president of the Congress for the Study of Tuberculosis, Paris, 1888–'91. He is also a member of the New York Historical Society; of the Virginia Historical Society; of the American Historical Society; and of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Confederate Veteran Corps of New York.

Dr. Page is the author of "Page's Physical Diagnosis," J. H. Vail & Co., New York, eighth edition, in 1895; of "Page's Practice of Medicine," Wm. Wood & Co., New York, 1892; "A Chart of Physical Signs," Stettiner, Lambert & Co., New York, 1888; "Orchitis in Mumps," *Virginia Medical Monthly*, 1874; "Immediate Operation for Lacerated Perineum," "Metastatic Parotitis," "Bright's Disease of the Kidneys," "Carlsbad from a Medical Standpoint," "Lead Poisoning," *New York Medical Record*; "Convulsions," *New York Medical Journal*, 1894; and many other papers. He is also the author of an historic-genealogical work entitled "The Page Family in Virginia," J. W. Randolph & Co., Richmond, Va., second edition in 1889.

Married, April 30, 1874, at Westport, Conn., Mrs. Mary Elizabeth (Fitch), widow of Hon. Richard Hardy Winslow, who founded the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., New York.

LYONS, John Alexander, Chicago, Ill., son of John and Elizabeth (Mark) Lyons, grandson of John Lyons, was born August 17, 1854, at Belfast, Ireland. He was educated in the common schools of his native town, and was graduated from the Canadian Military Academy in 1875; commenced the study of medicine in 1886, at Beardstown, Ill., under Dr. George Bley, Jr.; attended three courses of lectures at the Long Island College Hospital, and was graduated in March, 1889. On June 14, of the same year, he entered upon the practice of medicine in Chicago; was house surgeon, 1889–'90, and has been instructor in gynecology since 1890, in the Post-Graduate Medical School of Chicago; surgeon in the department of diseases of women, Chicago Hospital, since 1893. His original research has been in plastic gynecological and obstetrical surgery, and in gynecological electricity, while in instruments he has devised a uterine electrode, and an instrument known as the Lyons addition to the Kelley pad (for its inflation). He has performed numerous plastic vaginal and uterine operations, laparotomies for diseases of the uterus and appendages, vaginal hysterectomies for carcinoma, etc., besides operations in general surgery.

Dr. Lyons is a member of the American Medical Association; of the Chicago Medical Society; of the Practitioners' Club; fellow of the Chicago Gynecological Society; member of the Masonic fraternity; of the Independent Order of Foresters; was alderman of Beardstown, Ill., 1882–'88; surgeon to the American Bridge Works, Chicago, since 1893. He has traveled extensively in Europe, Canada, and the United States.



JOHN ALEXANDER LYONS.

Married, April 6, 1880, Miss Christina, daughter of J. C. H. Eberwein, of Beardstown, Ill. They have no children.

GLEITSMANN, Joseph William, New York city, son of Joseph and Dorothea (Langbein) Gleitsman, was born June 22, 1841, in Bamberg, Bavaria. After taking the required gymnasium course, which does not lead to a degree, he commenced the study of medicine, in 1859, at Würtzburg, Germany, attending the lectures of Virchow, Koellicker, Bamberger, Scanzoni, Gerhardt, Frerichs, Traube, and Langenbeck; received the degree of M. D. from the University of Würtzburg, December 23, 1865, having also attended lectures at the universities of Berlin, Munich, and Vienna.

Dr. Gleitsmann served as a surgeon in the Austria-Prussian War in 1866, and in the Franco-German War, of 1870–'71. He was in the private practice of medicine in Munich, Germany, 1867–'69; came to the United States in 1871, and practised in Baltimore, Md., until 1875; was then at Asheville, N. C., until 1881, when he removed to New York city.

Dr. Gleitsmann has been professor of laryngology and rhinology in the New York Polyclinic since 1886; laryngologist to the German Hospital, New York city, since 1894; senior laryngologist and otologist to the German Dispensary since 1884; and consulting laryngologist to the Long Island Throat and Lung Hospital since 1892. He is a member of the American Laryngological Association; of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland; of the New York State Medical Association; of the New York Academy of Medicine; of the Medical Society of the County of New York; of the German Medical Society of New York, president in 1893–'94; and of the American Medical Association. Among his more important papers are: "Statistics of Mortality from Pulmonary Phthisis in the United States and Europe," Turnbull Bros., Baltimore, 1875; "On the Nature and Curability of Pulmonary Phthisis," *Richmond and Louisville Journal*, July, 1874; "Contributions to the Treatment of Pulmonary Phthisis," *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*, July, 1877; "Laryngeal Hemorrhage," *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, April, 1885; "Deviation of the Nasal Septum," *ibid.*, July, 1885; "Hypertrophy of the Tossil of the Tongue," *Medical Record*, December 17, 1887; "A Case of Primary Tuberculosis of the Pharynx, Terminating in Cure," *New York Medical Journal*, October 11, 1890; and "The Importance of an Early Diagnosis of Malignant Tumors of the Throat," *ibid.*, November 10, 1894.

JOSEPH WILLIAM GLEITSMANN.

KIRKPATRICK, Andrew Bucher, Philadelphia, Pa., son of Murray and Diantha (Baldwin) Kirkpatrick, grandson of Andrew Kirkpatrick and Rev. Daniel Baldwin, was born February 9, 1854, in Bruce township, LaSalle county, Ill. After graduating from the Illinois State Normal University, at Bloomington, in 1878, (no degrees conferred,) he began to read medicine, under the direction of his brother, Murray Baldwin Kirkpatrick, while teaching school at Tonica, Ill., in 1879; attended two courses of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, graduating M. D., in 1884, and also passed the examination of the State Board of Pharmacy of New Jersey the same year. On October 3, 1882, he began work in the dispensary and laboratory of the Philadelphia Medical Mission, and has conducted researches and experiments there to the present time. In private practice, Dr. Kirkpatrick has been located at Philadelphia since 1884, with three months each summer at Cape May Point, N. J., until 1888.

ANDREW BUCHER KIRKPATRICK.

Dr. Kirkpatrick is engaged in gynecological work, and diseases of the nose and throat. His published writings include articles on "Gunshot Wound with Use of Electric Probe," October 14, 1891, and read before the American Medical Association, 1893; "An Instrument for Applying Medicaments to the Urethral, Uterine, and Rectal Canals," devised by him, 1891; "The Medical Treatment of Appendicitis, with a Report of Five Cases ending in Recovery," Transactions of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, December, 1891; and others.

Dr. Kirkpatrick is a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; of the American Medical Association; member and examining surgeon of America Lodge, No. 20, Sexennial League; was surgeon-in-chief of the Philadelphia Medical Mission, 1888–'95, founded in 1879, the first medical mission in America; and physician to the Actors' Fund of the United States of America, 1894–'95.

Married, in 1888, Miss M. Louise Knight, of Philadelphia. Their one child is Andrew Harold Kirkpatrick.

HIMES, Isaac Newton, Cleveland, O., son of George Washington and Joanna (Sturgis) Himes, grandson of George Himes, was born December 4, 1834, at Shippensburg, Pa. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Arts, Philadelphia, 1849–'50; was graduated from Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pa., now Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa., A. B., in 1853, and received the degree of A. M. from the same in 1856; commenced the study of medicine in 1852, at Shippensburg, Pa., his preceptors being Alexander Stewart, M. D., of that place, and Willard Parker, M. D., professor of surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city; attended one course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine, 1855, and one course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, receiving his degree therefrom in 1856.

Dr. Himes was interne on surgical service at Bellevue Hospital from March 1, 1856, to September 1, 1857; assistant resident physician to the Children's Hospital, Randall's Island, in 1858 and 1860–'61. In 1861 Dr. Himes established himself in the private practice of medicine at Chillicothe, O., and in the autumn of the same year was commissioned assistant surgeon and 1862–'65 surgeon of the Seventy-third Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, U. S. A., serving to the close of the war. He then spent two years, 1865–'67, in medical study in Vienna, Paris, and Berlin; spent the year 1868 in travel and in practice in San Francisco, Cal.; and has been a resident of Cleve-

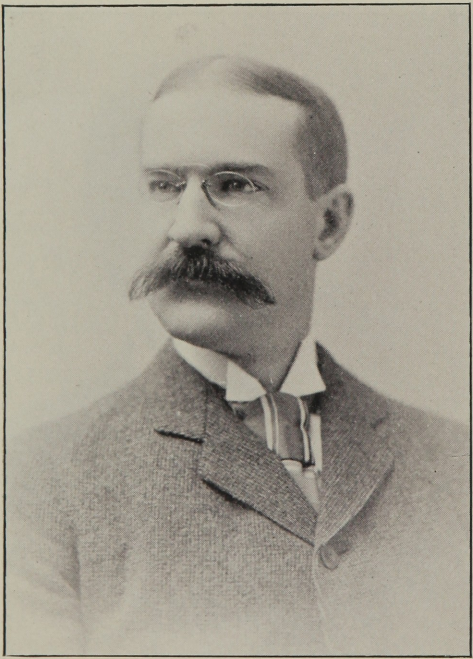
ISAAC NEWTON HIMES.

land since 1871. He has been a member from 1871, and since 1890 president, of the board of visiting physicians and surgeons of Wilson Street Hospital, which became Cleveland City Hospital, and which is now Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland; elected professor of anatomy, 1864–'65, and professor of physiology, 1871–'88, Cleveland Medical College (now the Western Reserve University, Medical Department,) and has been dean of that institution since 1893.

Dr. Himes is a member of the American Medical Association; of the American Academy of Medicine; of the Ohio State Medical Society; of the Cuyahoga County Medical Society; of the Society of the Medical Sciences, Cleveland; of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; of the Chamber of Commerce, Cleveland; a member of the board of trustees of The Church Home for the Sick and Friendless, of the Protestant Episcopal church, Cleveland, and a member of that church.

Dr. Himes is a specialist in pathology, and has devised a microtome for fresh tissues, for freezing with distilled ammonia, which is probably the first of its kind. His literary work has been confined to lectures, addresses, and occasional articles for journals.

Married, in 1878, Mary Vincent Read, daughter of John A. Vincent, Cleveland, Ohio. They have no children.



WALTER PORTER MANTON.

MANTON, Walter Porter, Detroit, Mich., was born at Providence, R. I., August 3, 1857. He is the son of Walter Bartlett Manton, quartermaster of the Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, who died at Hilton Head, S. C., during the war; grandson of Joseph Manton, a cotton broker of Providence, R. I.; his ancestor, Edward Manton, settled in Providence prior to 1640, was the friend and associate of Roger Williams, and figured in his Rhode Island exploits; great-grandson of Col. Jeremiah Manton, who served in the Revolution and received a pension therefor; great-great-grandson of Daniel Manton, who commanded an independent company of volunteers during the Revolution. His mother, Helena Augusta (Stevens) Manton, was the daughter of the Hon. Asa Stevens, Jr., of Keene, N. H., and granddaughter of Jonathan Porter, who served in Captain Peirce's company, Colonel Cotton's regiment, in the Revolution; an earlier ancestor, Richard Porter, sailed from Weymouth, Eng., in 1635, and settled in Wessaguscus, now Weymouth, Mass. For many years he held official positions in that town.

Walter Porter Manton fitted for Brown University at a private English and Classical High school in Providence, R. I., but was unable to continue the course, on account of ill health. He studied a year, 1870–'71, in Dresden, Germany; began the study of medicine in 1875; matriculated in the Medical School of Harvard University in 1876, and was graduated in 1881, having been house surgeon to the Free Hospital for Women, Boston, 1880–'81. From 1881–'84, Dr. Manton studied abroad, under Winckel in Dresden, Credé in Leipsic, Holl in Innsbruck, Spaeth, Pawlick, and others, in Vienna, Bütchli and Blochmann in Heidelberg, and devoted eight months in London, Eng., to the study of abdominal surgery at the Samaritan and other hospitals, with Bantock, Thornton, Meridith, Sir John Williams, Sir Spencer Wells, Pearce Gould, and others.

In 1884, Dr. Manton was tendered the chair of obstetrics and gynæcology in the American Medical College, Beiroût, Syria, but declined the position, and, returning to the United States, established himself in Detroit, Mich., where he has continued in the practice of his specialty since the year 1884. He is gynecologist to Harper Hospital; genesic surgeon to the House of the Good Shepherd; consulting gynecologist to the Eastern and Northern Michigan Asylums for the Insane, and St. Joseph's Retreat; vice-president of medical board, Woman's Hospital and Foundling's Home; clinical professor of gynecology, and lecturer on obstetrics in the Detroit College of Medicine.

Dr. Manton is a member of the American Medical Association; of the Michigan State Medical Society; of the Detroit Medical and Library Association; of the Detroit Academy of Medicine, president two terms, 1891–'94; of the Detroit Gynecological Society, president in 1890; of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, vice-president, 1894; of the Michigan Neurological Club; of the Pontiac Medical Society; corresponding member of the Kalamazoo (Mich.) Academy of Medicine; fellow of the British Gynecological Society; of the Zoölogical Society of London; of the Royal Microscopical Society, London; member of the American Microscopical Society; of the Detroit Club; of the Harvard Medical Alumni Association; of the Detroit Athletic Club; of the Detroit Numismatic Club, vice-president in 1894; of the Nu Sigma Nu Fraternity. He was the first gynecological specialist in this country to receive an appointment to the the regular staff of an insane asylum.

Dr. Manton is the author of more than a hundred medical articles, including: "A Plea for Episotomy," *American Journal of Obstetrics*, 1885; "Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Its Prophylactic Treatment," *ibid.*, 1883; "On a Certain Cause of Sterility and Its Cure," *ibid.*, 1892; "Vaginal Tamponnement in the Treatment of Prolapsed Ovaries," Transactions of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, 1889; "A Contribution to the History of Ovariotomy in the Insane," *ibid.*, 1889; "Experiences in Abdominal Surgery in the Insane," *ibid.*, 1892; "A Contribution to the Surgical Pathology of the Gall Bladder and Ducts," *ibid.*, 1893; "The Legal Question in Operations on the Insane," *ibid.*, 1893; "Gynecology among the Insane, from the Gynecologist's Point of View," Transactions of the Michigan State Medical Society, 1894. Dr. Manton has also published a series of hand-books, five in number, entitled "Helps to Natural History Series," Lee & Shepard, Boston; "A Syllabus of Lectures on Human Embryology," the F. A. Davis Co., of Philadelphia, 1885; and has in preparation other medical and scientific works.

During his residence abroad, Dr. Manton travelled extensively during the spring and summer seasons, visiting every country in Europe, except Switzerland, Spain and Portugal; also saw Egypt and Syria.

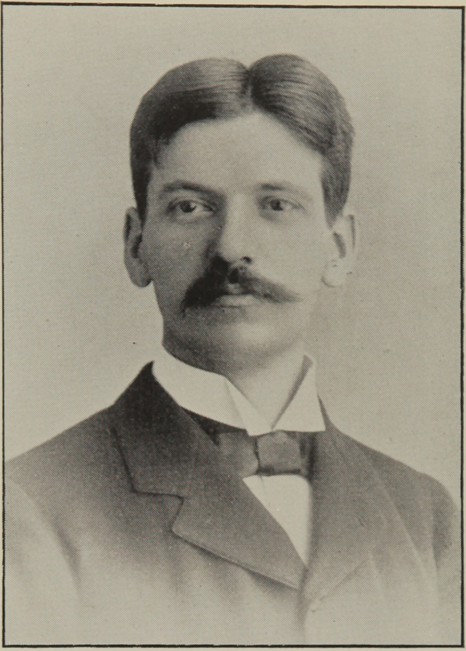
Married, in 1879, Miss Cara M. Williamson, of Lake City, Minn. Their children are: Walter Williamson, born in 1881; and Helen, born in 1887.

MILLIKEN, Samuel Edwin, New York city, born December 2, 1865, at Mansfield, Tex., is the son of Samuel Ramsey and Annie Henrietta (Campbell) Milliken, formerly of Paducah, Ky.; grandson of William Milliken, born in Orange county, N. C.

Samuel E. Milliken was educated at the Add-Ran College, Throp's Spring, Tex., and at the Throp's Spring Commercial College; commenced the study of medicine in 1884, in that town, under Dr. R. M. Oates, afterward was under the preceptorship of Dr. David W. Yandell and Dr. John A. Ouchterlony, Louisville, Ky.; attended two courses of lectures at the University of Louisville, Medical Department, and was graduated March 1, 1887, being one of ten to pass the highest examination in all the branches.

Dr. Milliken was physician to the Sts. Mary and Elizabeth Hospital, Louisville, for one year following graduation; and house surgeon to the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled, New York city, one year. September 1, 1889, he commenced the private practice of medicine in New York city. He has been lecturer on surgery and chief of clinic in the New York Polyclinic since 1891; attending surgeon to the Randall's Island Hospital since 1894; surgeon-in-chief to the New York Infirmary for Crippled Children since 1894; and assistant surgeon to the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled, 1889–'92.

Dr. Milliken devotes his attention to surgical diseases of children and to orthopedic surgery. He was one of the first Americans, 1890, to perform Bassini's operation for the radical cure of inguinal hernia; in 1893, originated a method of tendon grafting for deformities resulting from infantile paralysis; and in 1893 devised the hammock method of applying plaster-of-Paris jacket.



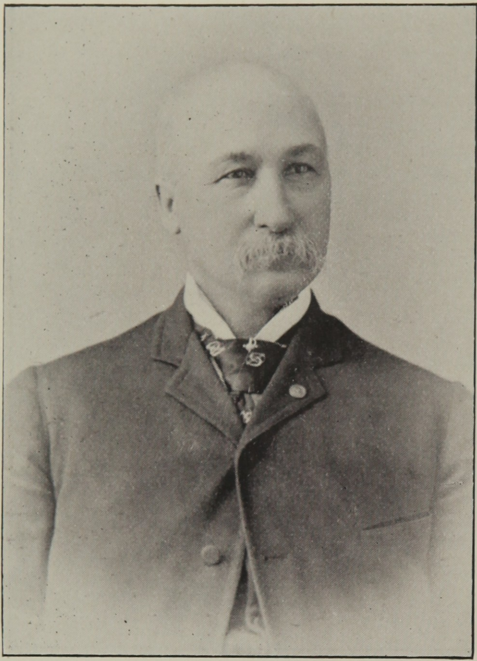
SAMUEL EDWIN MILLIKEN.

He is the author of articles on "Radical Cure of Inguinal Hernia," *Medical Record*, 1892; "Treatment of Hydrocele by Carbolic Acid Injection," *Annals of Surgery*, 1891; "Diagnosis and Treatment of Hernia in Children," *New York Polyclinic*, 1893; "Ingrowing Toe-Nail," *ibid.*, 1893; "A Review of the Operative Treatment for the Cure of Inguinal Hernia," read before the Pan-American Medical Congress, 1893, and published in the *Pacific Medical Journal*, 1893; "Pott's Disease of the Spine in Children," *International Journal of Surgery*, January, 1894; and "Radical Cure of Varicocele," *Texas Medical Journal*, January, 1894.

Dr. Milliken has edited *La Revista Médico-Quirúrgica Americana* since 1892, and has been associate editor of the Rhode Island *Medical Science Monthly* since 1893. He is a member of the American Medical Association; of the American Public Health Association; of the New York State Medical Association; of the New York County Medical Association; of the Pan-American Medical Congress; honorary member of the Texas State Medical Association; member of the Avon Shakespeare Club; of the New York Southern Society; of the Sons of the Confederate Veterans; and has been first lieutenant and assistant surgeon of the National Guard of the state of New York since 1894.

Married, October 3, 1894, Miss Sallie Haynes, daughter of ex-Lieut-Gov. Barnett Gibbs, of Texas.

DODGE, Horace Oscar, Boulder, Col., son of Horace and Lucy Ann (Hickman) Dodge, grandson of Zebulon Dodge, was born December 13, 1840, in Milton, Ill. Educated in the common district school, the only advantage available on the western frontier at that time, he commenced the study of medicine in 1866, under Prof. Edmund Andrews, of Chicago, Ill., and continued with T. Davis Fitch, M. D., and Samuel C. Blake, M. D., of that city; attended two winter courses and the intervening summer course of lectures in the Chicago Medical College, graduating from the same March 3, 1868.



HORACE OSCAR DODGE.

Dr. Dodge practised medicine at Riverside, Ill., 1868–'70; at Valmont, Col., 1871–'73; and at Boulder, Col., since 1873. He is a member of the Boulder County Medical Society, president in 1875, and secretary 1892–'93; of the American Medical Association; was president of the Colorado State Medical Society in 1876; is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic; of the Masonic fraternity, lodge, chapter, and commandery; and of the Scientific Society of the University of Colorado.

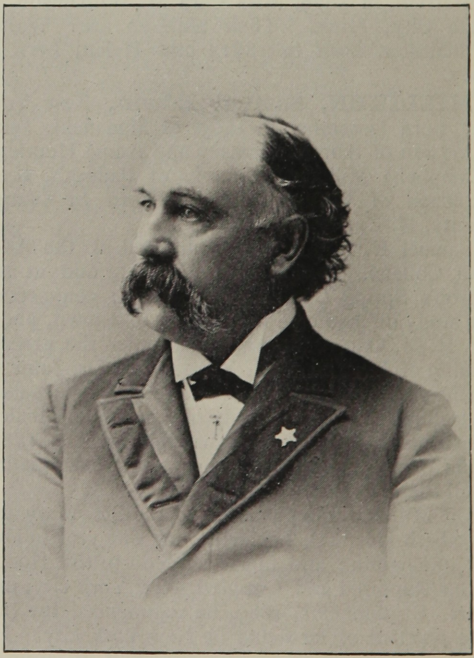
Dr. Dodge was professor of pathology in the Medical Department of the University of Colorado at Boulder, in 1890, resigning that position to accept the professorship of the chair of physical diagnosis and hygiene in the same institution; was assistant surgeon in the Colorado National Guard, 1888–'91; city physician, 1879–'81; county coroner, 1878–'80; county physician, 1885–'89; alderman, 1877–'79; and chief of the fire department in 1876. His writings include the "President's Address," Transactions of the Colorado State Medical Society, 1876; "Colorado as a Resort for Consumptives," *ibid.*, 1890; addresses on "Treatment of Consumption," and "Asiatic Cholera," before the Scientific Society of the University of Colorado; and since 1892 has delivered two lectures each winter on the "Battle of Gettysburg," before the history classes in the public and High schools of Boulder. He served three years, 1861–'64, in the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, U. S. A.

Dr. Dodge is a general practitioner, but has done a few laparotomies.

Married, August 17, 1870, Miss Laura H. Sturtevant, of Chicago, Ill. They have two living children: Horace C., and Laura L. Dodge.

CALDWELL, Henry Williams, Pulaski, N. Y., born June 25, 1841, at West Monroe, N. Y., was the third son of the family of ten children of James G. and Eliza (Williams) Caldwell; grandson of Charles Caldwell, also of Dr. Henry Williams, surgeon of the Third Regiment, Vermont Volunteers, during the War of 1812.

Henry W. Caldwell commenced the study of medicine in 1858, at West Monroe, with his cousin, Dr. H. W. Leonard, now of Camden, N. Y. In the fall of 1860, he went to Michigan, and in August, 1861, raised part of a company, and enlisted in Company A, Eighth Regiment, Michigan Infantry Volunteers, as corporal. While in action at the Battle of Wilmington Island, Ga., April 16, 1862, he was seriously wounded, a minié ball passing through his right lung, and he was left for dead on the field. He finally succeeded in reaching the Union lines, and was sent to the General Hospital at Hilton Head, S. C., remaining there about three months. Then he, with many convalescent comrades, was sent to Newport News, Va., but after remaining there a few days, was ordered to Aqua Creek. On this voyage the



HENRY WILLIAMS CALDWELL.

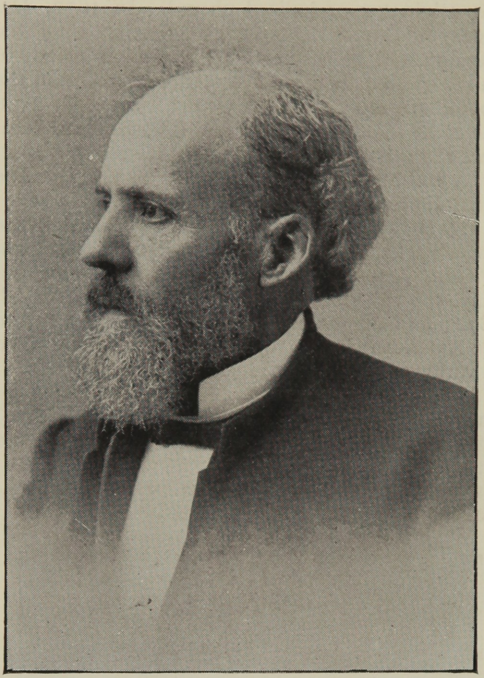
vessel collided with another steamer, which soon sank, and he and about seventy-five others were saved, in a total of some three hundred persons. He soon reported to his regiment for duty, was made hospital steward, and served as such through Pope's campaigns in Virginia, and McClellan's in Maryland, many times doing assistant surgeon's duty, until the winter of 1863, when, being in feeble health, he was honorably discharged.

After reaching home he resumed the study of medicine with his cousin; took his first course of lectures in the winter and spring of 1864, at the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, Burlington; in the autumn of 1865 matriculated in the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, and was graduated therefrom February 21, 1866. On March 1, following, he opened an office in Florence, N. Y., and in 1872 moved to Pulaski. He is a member of the Oswego County Medical Society, vice-president in 1891, president in 1892; member of the Oneida County Medical Society; of the New York Central Medical Society; was medical director, Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic, 1889; U. S. pension examining surgeon, 1876–'94; coroner of Oswego county from 1876–'85, three terms; was trustee of the village of Pulaski in 1884; commander of J. B. Butler Post, No. 111, Grand Army of the Republic, six years; aide-de-camp on commander-in-chief's staff, 1886 and 1891; is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

His published writings include papers on "Impacted Fracture of Neck of Thigh Bone," *Medical Brief*, September 1, 1893; "Transverse Fracture of Patella," "Resection of the Humerus near the Shoulder Joint, in a Boy Five Years of Age, with Complete Recovery," "Removal of an Inverted Uterus, with Quick Recovery," and "Cancer: Its Pathology and Treatment," read before the Oswego and Oneida county medical societies.

Married, October 29, 1865, Miss Carrie E. Griswold, of Florence, N. Y. They have two children: James G., a merchant in Elmira, N. Y.; and Henry W., a medical student.

BATTEY, Robert, Rome, Ga., son of Cephas and Mary Agnes (Magruder) Battey, grandson of Robert Battey (a Quaker), was born November 26, 1828, in Augusta, Ga. He was educated in Richmond Academy, Augusta, Ga., Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., Professor Booth's School of Analytical Chemistry, Philadelphia; and was graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, March 17, 1856. He commenced the study of medicine in 1849, at Rome, Ga., under the preceptorship of Dr. George M. Battey (his brother,) and later studied under Dr. Ellwood Wilson of Philadelphia; attended two courses of lectures at Jefferson Medical College and the University of Pennsylvania, Medical Department, graduating from the former, March 7, 1857, and receiving from the same institution the degree of LL. D., in 1891; also spent the year 1859–'60 in post-graduate studies in the hospitals of Paris. Dr. Battey commenced the practice of medicine in May, 1857, at Rome, Ga., and has remained there continuously to the present time, with the exception of the years 1872–'75, when he was professor of obstetrics in Atlanta Medical College, and editor of the *Atlanta Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1873–'76, Atlanta, Ga. He was four years, July, 1861–'65, in the Confederate service, as surgeon of the Nineteenth Regiment of Georgia Volunteers; surgeon of Hampton's Brigade; surgeon of Archer's Brigade; surgeon to Fair Ground Hospital, Atlanta; and surgeon to Polk Hospital until the close of the war. He is surgeon in charge of the Gynecological Infirmary, Rome, and consulting surgeon, treasurer, and business manager of the Martha Battey Hospital, Rome, Ga., an institution incorporated under the laws of Georgia, the buildings and grounds having been the gift of Dr. Battey, in grateful recognition of the valuable aid of his wife in his surgical work, and whose name it bears. Dr. Battey is a member of the American Medical Association, member of its judicial council in 1875, and secretary of its obstetrical section, 1875–'76; member of the American Gynecological Society, its president in 1889; member of the Medical Association of the State of Georgia, chairman of its board of censors, 1873, and its president in 1876; member of Floyd County Medical Society, and its president in 1888; president of the Tri-State Medical Society in 1892; honorary fellow of the Obstetrical Society of Edinburgh, Scotland; fellow of the British Gynecological Society; honorary fellow of the Medical Society of Virginia; honorary fellow of Abingdon Academy of Medicine (Va.); honorary fellow of Augusta Medical Society; and of Atlanta Academy of Medicine.


ROBERT BATTEY.

Dr. Battey devotes his attention to gynecological surgery and obstetrics; and was the originator of Battey's operations, also known as oöphorectomy or spaying, for the cure of various diseases by the removal of diseased ovaries, first done at Rome, Ga., August 27, 1872; the patient is now living and in perfect health. He devised, in 1859, an improved apparatus for vesico-vaginal fistula, also a new method of treating club-foot, and was the originator of iodized phenol. In 1872, Dr. Battey discovered that water introduced by the rectum could be passed through the living body of an etherized patient and ejected at the mouth, the operation having been demonstrated by him upon the cadaver, at Atlanta Medical College, in December, 1873, before Dr. Johnson, professor of anatomy, and his class. It has been successfully done many times, and numerous lives saved.

Dr. Battey's contributions to medical literature include articles on "Normal Ovariotomy," *Atlanta Medical Journal*, September, 1872, and April and May, 1873; "Iodized Phenol," *American Lancet*, 1872; and numerous papers on ovariotomy before the American Gynecological Society, and published in various medical journals.

Married, December 20, 1849, Miss Martha B. Smith, of Rome, Ga. Of their fourteen children, eight are living: Grace; William Cephas; George Magruder; Mary Agnes; Henry Halsey, M. D., assistant surgeon in the Gynecological Infirmary; Anderson Redding; Bessie; and Mattie.

WILLIAM CARY BARRETT.

BARRETT, William Cary, Buffalo, N. Y., son of Rev. William and Hannah Cheney (Tanner) Barrett, was born May 13, 1834, in Monroe county, N. Y. After a thorough academic education, at Kingsville Academy, Ohio, Carey Seminary, N. Y., and Yates Academy, N. Y., for some years he was a teacher in different literary institutions in the state of New York. In 1863, he commenced the study of medicine, but in 1864, he changed to that of dentistry, receiving the degree of Master of Dental Surgery, in 1869. He commenced dental practice in the village of Warsaw, Wyoming county, N. Y., and remained there until the spring of 1876, when he removed to Buffalo, and, in 1887, again took up the study of medicine in the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, graduating with the degree of M. D., in 1880. He also attended lectures in the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, in Philadelphia, and graduated with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery in 1881.

Since that time he has been in the practice of his profession in the city of Buffalo. In 1885, he received the appointment of lecturer of oral pathology in the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, his alma mater, and in 1890, was elected to the full professorship, which he still retains. In 1889, he was elected professor of morbid anatomy and pathology in the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, the Dental Department of Lake Forest University, the largest dental college in the West, and accepted after due consideration, his residence to remain in Buffalo. Since that time he has regularly visited Chicago, for the purpose of delivering his lectures and giving the instruction belonging to his chair.

Upon the organization of the Dental Department of the University of Buffalo, in 1891, Dr. Barrett was appointed professor of the principles and practice of dentistry and dental pathology, and was elected dean of the faculty, which position he has since held. He is also one of the staff of the Buffalo General Hospital, holding the position of oral surgeon in that institution.

From 1882–'88, he was editor of the *Independent Practitioner*, devoted to dental medicine and surgery. In 1888, it was sold and the editor retired from journalism, but in 1891, he again entered the field as editor of the *Dental Practitioner* of Buffalo, and has since remained in that position. He has made notable collections in comparative dental anatomy, and is the author of many monographs bearing upon the subject of dental medicine.

He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Erie; of the Buffalo Medical and Surgical Association; of the American Medical Association; was a member of the International Medical Congress which met in London in 1881; an honorary vice-president of the International Medical Congress, Washington, 1887; and of the Congress of 1890, which met in Berlin. He was president of the Dental Society of the State of New York in 1875 and 1876; and of the American Dental Association in 1886. He is a member of the American Microscopical Society; and honorary member of many state and foreign professional associations.

Professor Barrett has travelled in nearly all the countries of Europe, having crossed the ocean repeatedly for that purpose. He has studied in various hospitals there, and has made many additions to his pathological collection while so engaged, some of which are almost or quite unique.

He was married in 1857, to Amelia Harris Ryerse, of Port Ryerse, Ont. They have no living children.

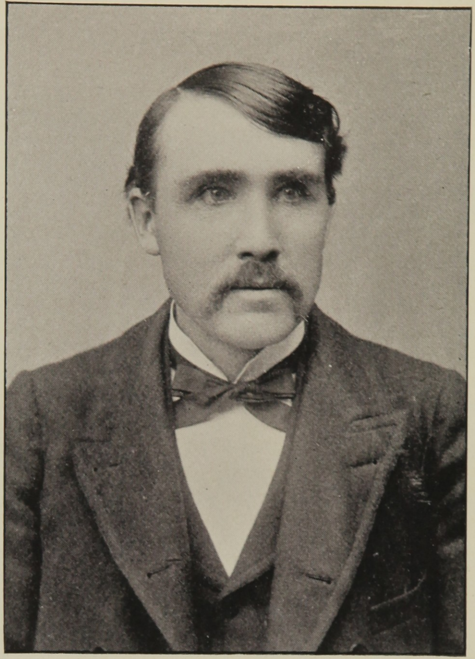
CORCORAN, John P., Detroit, Mich., born May 20, 1850, at Boyle, Roscommon county, Ireland, is the son of John and Eliza (McMahon) Corcoran, both government teachers in the Irish National schools; grandson of Patrick and Nancy (O'Gara) Corcoran, of Drumdoe Castle, Sligo county, Ireland.

John P. Corcoran was educated in the Irish National schools of Boyle and Doon, and under private tutors; coming to the United States in 1865, he commenced the study of medicine in May, 1869, under Henry O. Walker, M. D., Richard Inglis, M. D., and E. A. Lodge, M. D., Detroit, Mich.; attended three courses of lectures at the Detroit Medical College, and was graduated with class honors March 4, 1874. He visited the hospitals of Dublin, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Edinburg in 1882, and studied the treatment of variola at these ports; took a post-graduate course at the Detroit College of Medicine, with the degree of M. D., in 1886.

Dr. Corcoran commenced the practice of medicine in 1874, in Detroit, where he was health officer and physician to the board of health, in charge of the small-pox epidemic of 1874–'76; was surgeon-in-charge of the Isolation Hospital, 1883–'93; and was inspector of the Michigan State Board of Health, on the Canadian border, during the threatened invasion of cholera in 1892–'93. In 1877, at the invitation of Archbishop Ireland, he became physician to the Irish Catholic colonization movement, which settled four counties in Western Minnesota, and was an active member of the Minnesota State Board of Immigration, which was largely instrumental in settling those fertile plains, now in the centre of the great wheat belt. Dr. Corcoran practised in Minneapolis, Minn., one year, 1881; after returning from Europe was at Linden, Mich., until 1883, then returned to Detroit for a permanent residence.

Dr. Corcoran is a member of the Detroit Medical and Library Association; of the American Public Health Association; of the American Medical Association; was treasurer of the Swift County (Minn.) Medical Society in 1880; a member of the Knights of St. John, and surgeon-general of that order three terms, and devised the insurance plan under which that order is now working; and was appointed by Right Reverend J. S. Foley, Bishop of Detroit, a delegate to the World's Catholic Congress, Chicago, 1893, which was aptly described by Cardinal Satolli to be in the cause of "the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man." Dr. Corcoran was appointed surgeon to the Grand Trunk Railway, 1884, and has been surgeon to that railway and Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway since 1884; U. S. pension examining surgeon in 1894, a position he now holds, and is treasurer of the Detroit board at the present time (1895). His chief medical writings are: "A Resumé of Twenty Years' Supervision of Variola Cases," *Detroit Evening News*, 1894; and "Use of Coal Tar Products in the Treatment of Typhoid Fever," *Medical World*, Philadelphia, 1892. Also a contributor to the magazines of the day, notably the *Catholic Advocate*.

Dr. Corcoran has given special study to sanitary science, ventilation of dwellings, and contagious diseases.

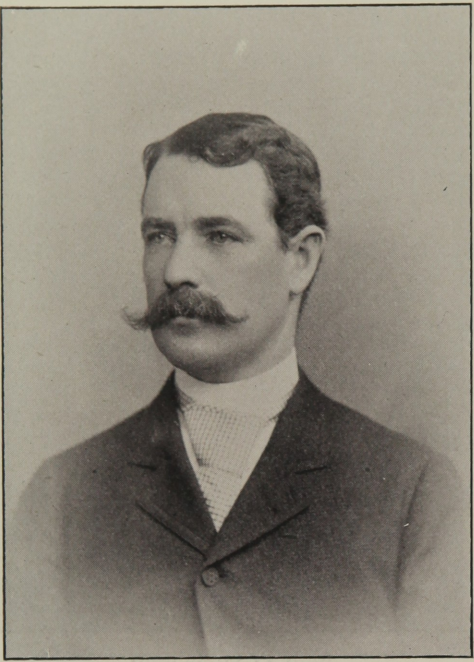


JOHN P. CORCORAN.

Married, in 1870, Miss Frances E. Harrington, Detroit, Mich. Of their three children, only one is living, Agnes M. V. Corcoran, born March 22, 1882; Fannie E. and John F., both died in 1886, of typhoid fever.

PARKE, Thomas Edge, Downingtown, Pa., born January 3, 1851, in Augusta, Ga., is the son of John E. and Anne Bryan (Graves) Parke, and a descendant of Thomas Parke, who settled in Chester county, Penn., in 1724; and of John Edge, who came from England in 1685, both being prominent members of the Society of Friends. His mother was a Southern lady—of the Hinton–Graves family of Georgia. Dr. Thomas Parke, a leading practitioner of medicine early in this century, and at one time president of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Philadelphia, was a near relative. Thomas E. Parke was educated at the Lititz Academy, a Moravian school kept for fifty years by John Beck, in Lancaster county, Penn., and at the Tuscarora Academy, in Juniata county, Pa. He began to read medicine in 1868, under Dr. John P. Edge, of Downingtown, and later under Prof. Francis Gurney Smith, professor of Institutes of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania. After attending three courses of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine, he was graduated therefrom in 1871. He then spent seven months in Europe, and commenced the practice of medicine in Downingtown, in 1872, where he continued in active practice until 1894, when he retired.

Dr. Parke is a member of the Chester County Medical Society; of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; of the American Medical Association; of the board of health of Downingtown, and its secretary since 1893; a life member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; was elected chief burgess of the borough of Downingtown five terms, 1880–'86; is vice-president of the Dime Savings Bank of Chester county; has been a director in the Downingtown National Bank since 1888; and manager of the Chester County Hospital since its organization in 1892.



THOMAS EDGE PARKE.

Married, in 1881, Miss Meribah A. Willits, of Philadelphia, who died in 1882; married, again, in 1887, Miss Mary A. Bacon, of Germantown, Penn. Their one child is William Bacon Parke, born in September, 1891.

SHAFFER, Newton Melman, New York city, born February 14, 1846, in Kinderhook, N. Y., is descended from William Shaffer, who came from Holland to Manhattan Island about the year 1750, and established there a paper mill on the eastern outlet of Collect pond. Dr. Shaffer's grandfather, son of William, was born in New York city in 1773, while his father, Rev. James Newton Shaffer, a Methodist clergyman, was born in Greenwich, Conn., in 1811. On the maternal side, Dr. Shaffer is descended from the Hales, his mother being Emeline, daughter of Lewis Hale, of Ulster county, N. Y., and the Melmans, while his paternal grandmother was a Newton. He spent nearly all his boyhood in the Hudson River valley; attended the district schools, principally in Columbia and adjacent counties; spent two years in the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y.; and in 1862 entered the Free Academy, now the College of the City of New York. He began the study of medicine May 1, 1863, under the preceptorship of Dr. James Knight, the founder of the New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled. the institution being opened on that date, and he was thus brought in contact with a large number of crippled and deformed children. He was soon made junior resident medical officer to the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, and prior to graduation performed the duties of house surgeon to this institution. In March, 1867, he was graduated from the University Medical College, and was appointed assistant surgeon to the hospital in which he had received his education, holding the position until November, 1868, when he resigned and entered private practice. In 1871, Dr. Shaffer accepted a position on the assistant staff of the New York Orthopedic Dispensary, and passed through all the grades of medical work in that institution. While on duty here, his work attracted the attention of Theodore Roosevelt and Howard Potter, the founders of the New York Orthopedic Dispensary and Hospital, and when Dr. C. Fayette Taylor resigned, in 1875, these gentlemen invited Dr. Shaffer to take medical charge of both the dispensary and the hospital, and he still occupies that position. In 1872 Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Potter, wishing to introduce the new and successful methods of their hospital into St. Luke's Hospital, procured Dr. Shaffer's appointment as orthopedic surgeon to the latter hospital, the position being created for him, it being the first appointment of the kind in a general hospital in this country. He served continuously in this position until 1887, when he resigned, and was appointed special consulting orthopedic surgeon, the managers passing a special resolution of thanks for his services. In 1882, he was appointed clinical professor of orthopedic surgery in the University Medical College, filling the position until 1886, when he resigned, principally in order to devote himself to the growing interests of the New York Orthopedic Dispensary and Hospital.

When Dr. Shaffer commenced the study of medicine, the treatment of chronic deformities was beginning to attract considerable attention from the medical profession in this country, the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled being the first public institution in New York city especially to provide for the poor of this class. The five years spent by Dr. Shaffer in this hospital in studying the deformities of childhood, caused him to perceive that there was a vast field for investigation and study in this department of surgery. After serving a few years at St. Luke's Hospital, he realized that the purely operative surgery of deformities was receiving ample attention, while the mechanical part was being very much neglected. After due deliberation he voluntarily resigned the purely operative surgical work that occurred in his department, and retained, both in hospital and private practice, those operative cases only that required special orthopedic care after operation. About this time, he formulated the following definition of orthopedic surgery, viz.: "Orthopedic surgery is that department of general surgery which includes the prevention, the mechanical treatment, and the operative treatment of chronic or progressive deformities for the proper treatment of which special forms of apparatus or special mechanical dressings are necessary." This definition attracted much attention, some discussion, and considerable adverse criticism. It has the approval of some of the most eminent surgeons of the country and it is gaining adherents as orthopedic surgery is becoming better understood and appreciated.

Dr. Shaffer was among the first to propose, and was active in the formation of, the New York Orthopedic Society, now a section of the New York Academy of Medicine, and was president of the society in 1886. He took the initial step in 1887, which resulted in the formation of the American Orthopedic Association in the same year. He was president of the American Orthopedic Association in 1888, and during his term of office and through his efforts the association was admitted to the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons. He inaugurated and carried to a successful issue, the movement which resulted in the recognition of orthopedic surgery by the Tenth International Medical Congress, in Berlin, 1890.

In his chosen field, and more especially in the development of its conservative side, Dr. Shaffer has been a constant worker. He has devised apparatus for the treatment of nearly every chronic deformity of childhood, including apparatus for club foot, lateral curvature of the spine, spinal disease, knock knee, bow legs, hip-joint disease, flat foot, and white swelling. His work upon club foot has been especially thorough, and his treatment of it, by forcible intermittent traction, in place of cutting, has been very successful. He demonstrated, in 1886, in the face of much criticism, that ununited fracture of the neck of the femur might be cured without operation; and in chronic joint disease, showed the reduced electrical reaction of the muscles that act upon the articulation. He was the first to describe, in 1885, non-deforming club foot, and demonstrated, in 1893, the shortened gastrocnemius muscle and the function of the ankle joint, in the production of flat foot. Dr. Shaffer has devoted much time to the study of lateral curvature of the spine; is the author of works on "Pott's Disease of the Spine" (1879); on the "Hysterical Element in Orthopedic Surgery" (1880). Among the more important of his essays are "Reflex Muscular Spasm in Chronic Joint Disease;" "The Etiology and Pathology of Chronic Joint Disease;" "Non Deforming Club Foot;" "The Treatment of Club Foot by Traction;" "Forcible Intermittent Traction in the Treatment of Club Foot," (reprinted both in Germany and France;) "Knock Knee and Bow Legs;" "The Ultimate Results of the Mechanical Treatment of Hip Joint Disease;" "What is Orthopedic Surgery?" read before the International Medical Congress in Berlin in 1890; "The Relation of Orthopedic Surgery to General Surgery;" "Elongation of the Ligamentum Patellae as a Factor in the Production of Certain Knee Joint Troubles;" "What are the Indications for the Discontinuance of the Mechanical Treatment of Hip Joint Disease?" "On Some of the Deformities of the Tarsus in Congenital Equino-Varus;" "On the Principles of the Mechanical Treatment of Hip Joint Disease;" "The Etiology and Pathology of Lateral Curvature of the Spine:" and "On the Benign Course of Abscess in Pott's Disease under Efficient Mechanical Treatment."

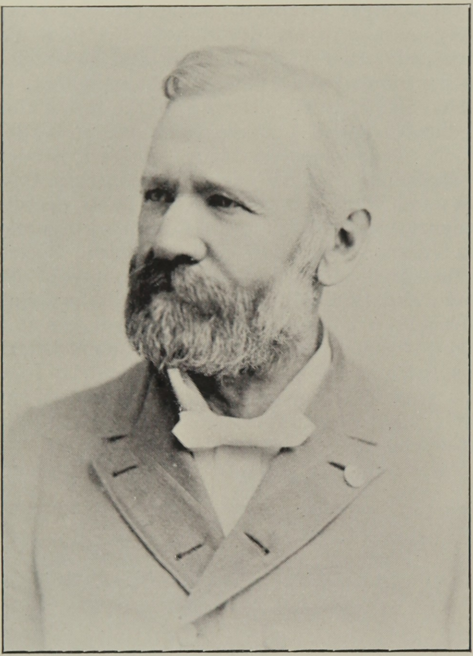
Since 1875, he has delivered a special course of clinical lectures at the Orthopedic Hospital, during the winter of each year, and has aided in the instruction and training of some of the most successful of the younger orthopedic surgeons. He is especially earnest in his devotion to the New York Orthopedic Dispensary and Hospital, to which he has contributed much time, effort, and money.

Dr. Shaffer was a delegate to the International Medical Congress, London, 1881, and at Berlin in 1890. He is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine; of the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, and secretary of its executive committee since 1888; of the New York Neurological Society; of the New York Orthopedic Society; of the Medical Society of the County of New York; and of the University and Century clubs. He has been consulting orthopedic surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital since 1887, and to the Presbyterian Hospital since 1890; consulting physician to the New York Infirmary for Women and Children since 1888; and surgeon-in-chief of the New York Orthopedic Dispensary and Hospital since 1875.

Married, in 1873, Miss Margaret H., daughter of Hon. William Perkins, of Gardiner, Me. They have one child, Newton Melman, Jr., born in 1878.

NEWTON MELMAN SHAFFER.

ALVORD, Austin White, Battle Creek, Mich., son of Rev. Alanson and Adeline (Barrows) Alvord, was born February 3, 1838, at Chester, Mass. With a preliminary education obtained at Oberlin College and the University of Michigan, he entered upon the study of medicine in 1859, under Prof. Corydon L. Ford, at Ann Arbor, Mich., where he was attending medical lectures when President Lincoln called for troops. He was commissioned captain of Company H, One Hundred Ninth New York Volunteers, August, 1862, serving with that regiment until January, 1864; was then surgeon to the Department of the South until October, 1864, when he was discharged on account of physical disability. With restored health he returned to the medical lectures at the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, and was graduated in 1868.

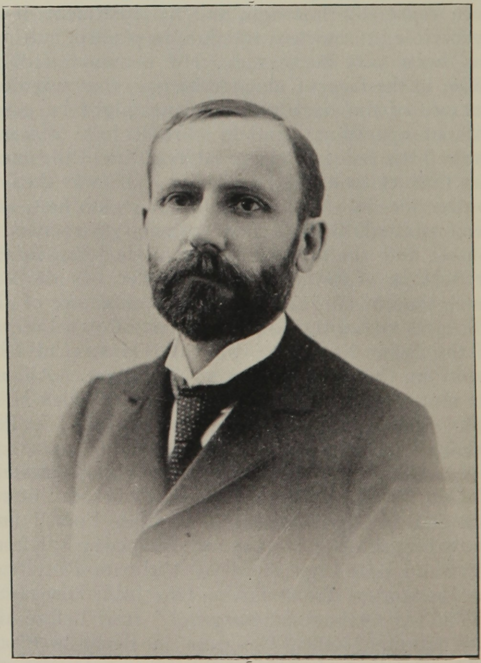

AUSTIN WHITE ALVORD.

After graduation Dr. Alvord practised medicine at Clinton, Mich., until May, 1882, then removed to Battle Creek. He is a member of the American Medical Association; of the Michigan State Medical Society; of the Calhoun County Medical Society; of the Battle Creek Academy of Medicine; of the American Public Health Association; and of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

Married, in 1861, Miss Eliza M. Barnes, of Ann Arbor, who died in 1877, leaving two children: Grace, wife of T. J. Kelliher, and William Roy Alvord. Married, second, in 1878, Miss Fannie R. Little, of Grinnell, Iowa. Their children are: Louise and Max Barrows Alvord.

CARVELLE, Henry De Wolfe, Manchester, N. H., son of James Sherrard and Elizabeth (Porter) Carvell, grandson of John Carvell, was born May 26, 1852, at Richmond, N. B. After a preparatory course in the High school of his native town, he matriculated in the Medical School of Harvard University, in September, 1875, where he was under the preceptorship of Albert N. Blodgett, M. D.; took a full three years' course, and was graduated in June, 1878. In July, following, Dr. Carvelle commenced the practice of medicine in Boston, Mass., but after two months in that city, removed to Manchester, N. H. In that city he continued in the general practice of medicine until 1884. Having gradually worked into an eye and ear clientèle, he went abroad in 1887 for study in the Moorfields Ophthalmic Hospital, London, Eng., and the Eye Clinics in Paris; also attended the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary and received special instruction from Dr. W. F. Mittendorf, New York, in 1884. Dr. Carvelle now devotes himself exclusively to aural and ophthalmic diseases. He is a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society; of the Centre District Medical Society; of the New England Ophthalmological Society, Boston, Mass.; of the American Medical Association; of the Pan-American Medical Congress; of the International Medical Congress; of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; of the Royal Arcanum; and the American Legion of Honor.

Dr. Carvelle has been ophthalmic and aural surgeon to the Elliott Hospital, Manchester, since 1890, and to the Notre Dame de Lourde Hospital since 1894; special United States pension examining eye and ear surgeon since 1884; and medical examiner for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company since 1883. Before the New Hampshire Medical Society he read, June 19, 1894, a paper "On the Importance of the Early Recognition of Certain Diseases and Conditions of the Eye by the General Practitioner, with Suggestions Regarding Their Management," *New York Medical Journal*, August 11, 1894.


HENRY DE WOLFE CARVELLE.

Dr. Carvelle was the first physician in New Hampshire to take up Ophthalmology and Otology and confine his practice to those branches.

Married, May 5, 1893, Miss Anna Brewster Sullivan, of Suncook, N. H. They have one child, Euphrosyne P. Carvelle.

DAVIS, John Daniel Sinkler, Birmingham, Ala., born January 19, 1859, at Trussville, Ala., is the eldest child of Dr. Elias and R. Georgia Ann (Lathem) Davis, grandson of Dr. Daniel Davis. His parents were of Irish and Welch descent, the Irish predominating. His father, Dr. Elias Davis, was killed in the Confederate service, near Petersburg, 1864.

JOHN DANIEL SINKLER DAVIS.

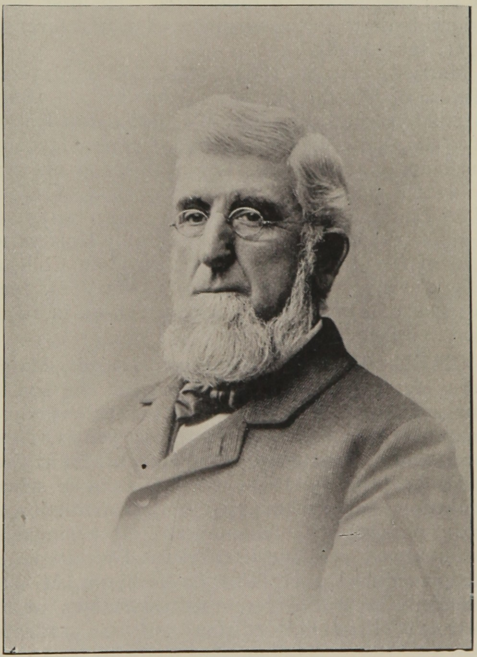
Dr. J. D. S. Davis commenced the study of medicine at the age of sixteen, in Birmingham, under the guidance of Dr. M. H. Jordan; but after a short time ill health compelled him to return home. After recovering he began to travel for a Cincinnati firm, but soon abandoned this and returned to the study of medicine, entering the Medical College of Georgia in 1877, from which he was graduated in the spring of 1879.

Dr. Davis located in the practice of medicine at Ferryville, Ala., in April, 1879, and was elected secretary of the board of censors at their first meeting after his removal to the county, and he served in that capacity until 1881. He removed to Birmingham in May, 1881.

Dr. Davis is a member of the Jefferson County (Ala.) Medical Society, president, 1887-1888; of the Medical Association of the State of Alabama; of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association; chairman of the committee on organization in 1886, and chairman of the judicial council, 1886-1887, of the Alabama Surgical and Gynecological Association; president of the board of health of Jefferson county and Birmingham, 1887-1888. He was gynecologist and surgeon to the Hospital of United Charities, Birmingham, 1892, and professor of surgery in the Birmingham Medical College since 1894.

Dr. Davis has contributed many papers on general and abdominal surgery, to the medical literature of the times, and has devised several instruments and two anastomatic devices. He was one of the founders of the *Alabama Medical and Surgical Journal*, in 1886. Unmarried.

SPEAR, David Dana, Freeport, Me., born May 26, 1839, at North Yarmouth, Me., is the son of William and Emily (Bridge) Spear, and grandson of Capt. David Spear, a prominent ship builder in Cumberland, Me., for many years. He attended the common schools of his native town; a select school at Cumberland Center, with instruction in French and German, under private tutors; was a student for one year at the Methodist General Biblical Institute, Concord, N. H., devoting the time chiefly to the study of Hebrew under Prof. Stephen M. Vail; was graduated from North Yarmouth Academy in 1859, and took a two years' course at the Waterville (Me.) College, 1860-'62. He was principal of the Saccarappa (Me.) Grammar School, 1859-1860, and of Oak Grove Academy, 1865. In 1864 he read medicine with Dr. Shannon, at Cape Elizabeth, Me., and later was under the preceptorship of Dr. William Osgood, of North Yarmouth; took two courses of medical lectures at the Medical School of Maine at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, and one course at the Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Mass., from the latter of which institutions he was graduated in October, 1867.



DAVID DANA SPEAR.

Dr. Spear has taken several special courses at the Medical School of Maine, and private courses in gynecology with Dr. Horatio R. Storer, in Boston, Mass.

Dr. Spear practised medicine at Kennebunk, Me., from October, 1867, to April, 1872, when he moved to Freeport. He is a member of the Maine Medical Association; of the American Medical Association; corresponding member of the Boston Gynecological Society; is president of the Alumni Association of North Yarmouth Academy, 1894 and 1895; member of the Maine Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; and of the Masonic fraternity, lodge and commandery.

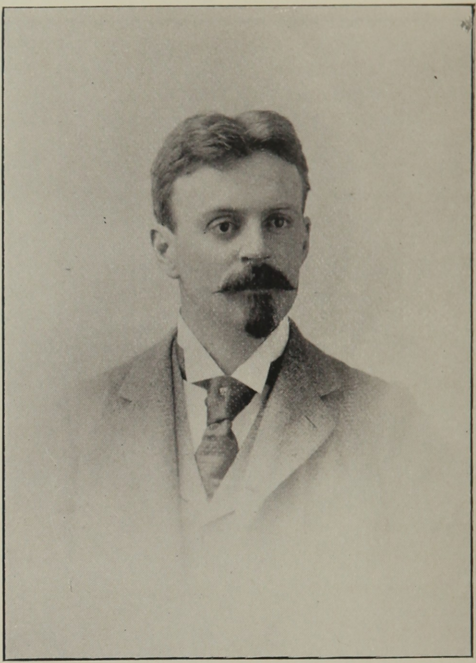
Dr. Spear was supervisor of schools in North Yarmouth, 1865-1866, at Kennebunk, 1870-1872, and was school committee at Freeport, 1873-1876. In 1886 he received the honorary degree of A. M. from Colby University.

Dr. Spear is the author of a monograph on "Preliminary Education," Maine Medical Association, 1891; papers on "Contagiousness of Diphtheria," *Medical Record*, New York, 1875; "Epidemic Scarlet Fever," *Ibid.*, 1876; "Report on Case of Tetanus," *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1868; "Fracture of the Skull," *Ibid.*, 1893; "Two Cases of Cranial Surgery," *Ibid.*, 1893; and is a contributor to the volume of American Poets, and to the Poets of Maine. From 1873 to 1876 he devoted considerable time to the investigation of an epidemic of scarlet fever in Freeport, and in tracing the evidence of contagion in this disease and in diphtheria. He first used chloral hydrate in the vomiting of scarlet fever in 1871, successfully.

Married, first, in 1863, Miss Cornie Maynard Hayes, of Westbrook, Me., who died in 1864; married, second, in 1865, Miss Julia Ann Hatch, of Wells, Me. Of his children, Cornie Maynard, Portland, Me., born in 1867 at Kennebunk, was graduated from Colby University, class of 1890; Mary Emily, North Bridgton, Me., born in 1870 at Kennebunk, was graduated from Colby University, class of 1893; David Dana, Jr., Bowdoin College, class of 1897, was born in 1875; Julia Vida, born in 1879; and William Dana Spear, born in 1872, died in infancy.

CREE, Walter Johnston, Detroit, Mich., born March 29, 1861, at Detroit, is the son of James H. and Elizabeth Ann (Johnston) Cree, natives of Ayr, Scotland, and St. John's, Newfoundland, respectively; grandson of John Cree and John Johnston. He received a public school education, supplemented by private instruction in Latin, philosophy, mathematics, etc.; commenced the study of medicine in 1878, at Detroit, under the preceptorship of John J. Mulheron, M. D.; attended three winter courses of lectures at the Detroit College of Medicine, and was graduated March 5, 1883. He practised medicine for a short time in each of several small localities, and finally located in Detroit in 1885, and has since resided there.

Dr. Cree is a member of the Detroit Medical and Library Association, secretary, 1890-'91; of the Detroit Academy of Medicine, treasurer 1888-'91, vice-president 1892-'93; of the Detroit Gynecological Society, secretary 1891-'93, vice-president 1893-'94; of the Michigan State Medical Society; of the American Medical Association; of the Alumni Association of the Detroit College of Medicine, secretary 1887-'90; a member of Detroit Lodge No. 2, F. and A. M., 1892, and of Monroe Chapter, R. A. M., 1893.



W. J. CREE.

Since 1889 Dr. Cree has been visiting physician to the Woman's Hospital and Foundlings' Home, and a member of its consulting staff since 1894. While a general practitioner, he is especially interested in obstetrical and gynecological work, and in this connection has written a number of papers for the various medical societies, including "Gastro-Intestinal Hemorrhage in the New Born," *American Lancet;* "Forceps in Labor," *Ibid.;* "Cervical Laceration," *Ibid.;* "Two Hundred Consecutive Obstetrical Cases at Full Term," *Physician and Surgeon;* "Intra-Uterine Hydrocephalus," *Annals of Gynecology.*

Married, in 1884, Miss Mary Elizabeth Stevens, of Detroit, Mich. Their children are: Jessie Stevens and Harold Stevens Cree.

HICKEY, Amanda (Sanford), was born August 28, 1838, in Rhode Island; died October 17, 1894, of pneumonia, in Auburn, N. Y. At the age of seven years she accompanied her widowed mother to Scipioville, N. Y.; was a graduate of the Friends' Academy of Union Springs, N. Y., and later a teacher of the Howland Institute, of the same place. While a teacher, Miss Sanford began to read medicine, but in 1865 her health became impaired, by too close application to work. She hired a piece of land one half acre in extent; cultivated it with her own hands, although able at first to work but an hour or two at a time; saw her health steadily improve until it was finally reëstablished; and cleared one hundred and fifty dollars from her half acre in one year.

After preparing herself thoroughly, she attended lectures at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania; spent a year and a half in the New England Hospital for Women and Children, Boston, Mass.; matriculated in the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, and was graduated in 1871, the only woman, and second in rank, in a class of ninety men. This was the only medical college in the United States, at that time, where women were accorded equal privileges with men, and Miss Sanford was the first woman to receive the degree of M. D. therefrom.

Dr. Sanford practised medicine at Auburn, N. Y., from 1871 to the time of her death, except one year, 1879–'80, spent in study in Europe. She was one of the original staff of eight physicians of the Auburn City Hospital, and served until her death; was an earnest advocate of suffrage for women, and assisted in forming the Auburn Political club. She was a member of the Medical Society of the State of New York; and of the Medical Society of Cayuga County, having been both secretary and president of the latter society.

She conducted successfully a large general practice, in which she was not only the family physician, but the wise and valued counsellor in matters outside of medicine. She was naturally called into the field of gynecology, where she performed successfully the major surgical operations, including hysterectomy and ovariotomy.

AMANDA (SANFORD) HICKEY.

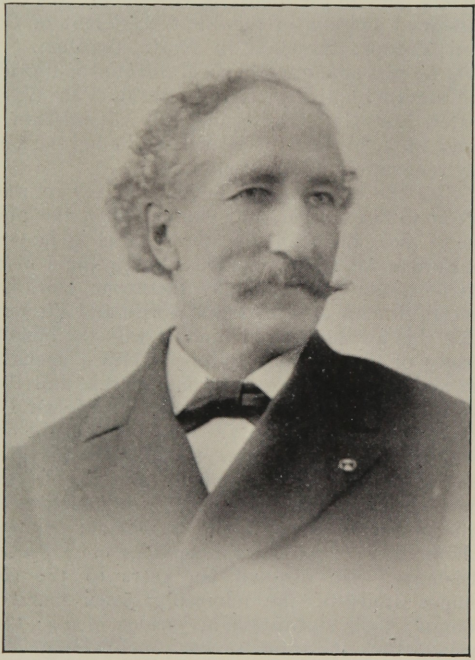
In 1884, she married Mr. Patrick Hickey, of Auburn, who survives her.

MARCY, Henry Orlando, Boston, Mass., was born June 23, 1837, in Otis, Mass.; the son of S. Marcy, who was a soldier in the War of 1812 and a teacher by profession, and Fanny (Gibbs) Marcy; grandson of Thomas Marcy, a pioneer of Northern Ohio, having settled the town of Freedom, Portage county, with a colony of his eastern neighbors and friends; grandson and great-grandson of Elijah and Israel Gibbs, respectively, both of whom served in the American Revolution and were with General Gates at the surrender of General Burgoyne.

Henry Orlando Marcy received a preliminary and classical education at Wilbraham Academy and Amherst College, and was graduated from the Medical School of Harvard University in 1863. In April of the same year he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Forty-third Massachusetts Volunteers, and in the following November, was commissioned surgeon of the First Regiment of Colored Troops, recruited in North Carolina. In 1864 he was appointed medical director of Florida, and served on the staffs of Generals Van Wyck, Potter, and Hatch, resigning his commission in June, 1865, his last special service being the sanitary renovation of Charleston, S. C.

After the close of the war, Dr. Marcy returned to Cambridge, Mass., and entered upon the practice of medicine. In the spring of 1869 he went to Europe for further study, entering the University of Berlin and remaining there one year, as a special student of Professors Martin and Virchow. After this he familiarized himself with the hospital service of the different European cities, spending the summer in London and Edinburgh, and then became the first American pupil of Professor Lister, of the last named city. Convinced of the correctness of the, then, new teaching of this great master, he immediately, upon returning to this country, devoted himself to the introduction of the antiseptic methods of wound treatment; equipped a laboratory; obtained the services of competent assistants; and devoted ten years to the continuous study of the micro-organisms found in wounds; their cultivation in various media; their reproduction in animals, etc., publishing, from time to time, the results of these observations. He made a series of investigations upon the repair processes of osseous structures, extending over a period of two years. Rabbits were used for experimental study, the animals being injected at selected dates, until a complete series was secured, showing the intermediate processes of repair. He was assisted by Surgeon-General Holt, and after many experiments, the injection apparatus now generally used was devised, in 1878. Under the continuous pressure of half an atmosphere, it was found that the finest capillary loops in the newly formed tissue could be filled without breaking. The decalcified specimens were sectioned and mounted. Projected upon a screen, they easily taught the large audiences before whom they were presented, that the repair processes in the long bones were due chiefly to a new periosteum, profilerated from either side of the injured, often times devitalized, structures.

In 1870, Dr. Marcy familiarized himself with the practice of Mr. Lister in the ligation of arteries in continuity, by the use of the buried catgut-ligature. In the autumn of that year he modified their use for the purpose of closing, subcutaneously, wounds made for the radical cure of hernia. Finding that primary union supervened and that the cicatrices were strong and not painful, Dr. Marcy instituted a series of laboratory studies, burying sutures in various animals and studying the resulting histological conditions, He demonstrated that aseptic connective-tissue material, *e. g.*, catgut and the tendons of animals aseptically buried in aseptic wounds, were invariably followed by primary union; that the foreign material thus buried was surrounded with leucocytes and invaded by them; that little by little, vascularity followed, thus the suture being replaced in large degree by a band of living connective-tissue. The importance of such discoveries was at once appreciated and the aseptic buried animal-suture was applied for the closure of every aseptic wound, the skin included, the latter by a light running suture taken from side to side, through the deeper layer of the skin only. Traction upon it, evenly, coapts the divided edges, which are hermetically sealed with iodoform collodion without drainage. Dr. Marcy published the result of these investigations, and a considerable number of new operations were devised, as the result of such suturing.



HENRY O. MARCY.

Having demonstrated the inherent defects of catgut as a suture material in 1880, after a careful study of the connective-tissue structures of a large number of animals, his researches in comparative anatomy led to the examination of the tendons of the tail of the kangaroo. These have been found superior to any other material for sutures and are in general use.

In 1880, Dr. Marcy established a private hospital in Cambridge for the treatment of the surgical diseases of women, in order to demonstrate the value of the modern surgical technique. This is continued to the present, and it is here that he has worked out in the larger share the methods of wound treatment contributed to the profession.

In 1863, Dr. Marcy married Miss Sarah E. Wendell, of Somersworth, N. H. They reside at 180 Commonwealth avenue, Boston. Henry O. Marcy, Jr., is a student of medicine.

To Dr. Marcy is undoubtedly due the credit of introducing into America the methods of antiseptic wound treatment; his original studies greatly improved upon the same and contributed largely in placing them upon their present scientific basis. The introduction and establishment of the value of the buried animal-suture is doubtless Dr. Marcy's best contribution to surgery, the importance of which is appreciated by every aseptic operator.

The operations most generally accepted, of his especial teaching, are the closure of all aseptic wounds in layers without drainage, and the reconstruction of the inguinal canal for the cure of hernia, which latter operation was not possible until the introduction of the buried suture.

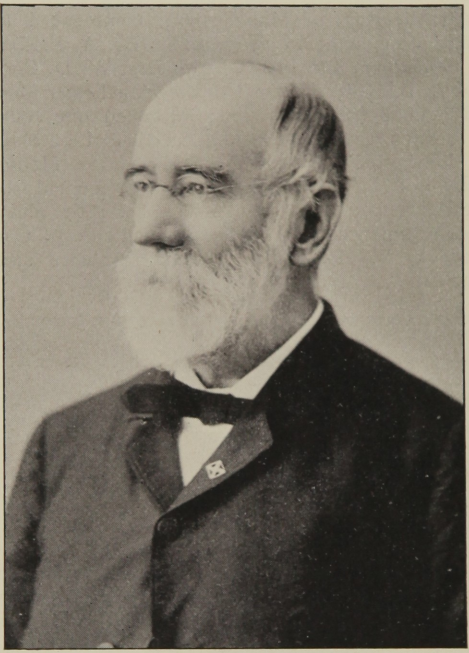
Dr. Marcy participated in the Seventh International Medical Congress, London, 1881, and was president of the section in gynecology, of the Ninth International Medical Congress, Washington, D. C., 1887; is a member of the American Medical Association, vice-president in 1879, chairman of the section in obstetrics in 1882, a member of the judicial council 1886–'89, was elected president in 1891, and presided over the Detroit meeting, June, 1892; is a member of the American Academy of Medicine, president in 1884; also of various other medical and scientific organizations both in Europe and in America.

The Wesleyan University conferred upon Dr. Marcy the honorary degree of LL. D., in 1887. In 1884 he published, in two volumes, a translation of the works of Prof. G. B. Ercolani, of Bologna, Italy, upon the "Reproductive Processes," besides which he has published his own special studies of the uterine mucosa during pregnancy. During the past twenty years he has written extensively for the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, *Annals of Anatomy and Surgery*, *Journal of the American Medical Association*, and other periodicals. His best-known publications are: "Carbolized Cat-Gut Sutures (buried in the tissues,) for the Cure of Hernia," 1871; "Fracture of the Patella," 1876; "Plastic Splints in Surgery," 1877; "Cure of Hernia by the Antiseptic Use of Animal Sutures," 1878; "Aspiration of the Knee-Joint," 1879; "The Comparative Value of Germicides," 1880; "Histological Studies of the Development of the Osseous Callous in Man and Animals," 1881; "The Best Methods of Operative Wound Treatment," "Fibroid Tumors of the Uterus," their histology illustrated by many sections projected upon the screen, annual address in obstetrics and gynecology, St. Paul, Minn., June, 1882, American Medical Association; "The

Relation of Micro-Organisms to Sanitary Science," "The Restoration of the Perineum by a New Method," 1883; "The Relation of Micro-Organisms to Surgical Lesions," "The Rôle of Bacteria in Parturition," "The Climatic Treatment of Disease," 1885; "The Histology and Surgical Treatment of Uterine Myoma," president's address, section on gynecology, Ninth International Medical Congress, Washington, 1887; "The Climate of the Southern Appalachians," Ninth International Medical Congress, 1887; "The Surgical Advantages of the Buried Animal-Suture," "The Perineum: Its Anatomy, Physiology, and Methods of Restoration after Injury," 1888; "Chronic Inversion of the Uterus: Reduction by a New Method;" "Exploratory Laparotomy;" "General Treatise on Hernia;" "The Animal-Suture: Its Place in Surgery;" "The Cure of Hemorrhoids by Excision and Closure with the Buried Animal-Suture," 1889; "The Surgical Treatment of Non-Pedunculated Abdominal Tumors," "Surgical Relief for Biliary Obstruction," "Plastic Surgery of the Pelvic Structures," Transactions of the International Medical Congress, Berlin, 1890; "The Scientific Rationale of Modern Wound Treatment," 1891; "Femoral and Ventral Hernia in Woman;" "Evolution of Medicine," president's address before the American Medical Association, Detroit, June, 1892; "Inguinal Hernia in the Male," Transactions of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, Louisville, November, 1892; "The Anatomy and Surgical Treatment of Hernia," large quarto, fully illustrated, D. Appleton & Co., New York, 1892; "The Reconstruction of the Pelvic Structures in Woman;" "The Surgical Treatment of Inguinal Hernia," annual address delivered before the South Carolina State Medical Society, April, 1893; "Ventral Hernia following Laparotomy: Its Cause and Means of Prevention;" "Analysis of One Hundred Thirty-six Cases of Hernia Operated on for the Purpose of Radical Cure," American Medical Association, 1893; "In What Class of Wounds Shall We Use Drainage?" surgical section of the First Pan-American Medical Congress, Washington, D. C., 1893; "Inguinal Hernia in the Mole," address before the New York State Medical Association, 1894; "Modern Wound Technique," Mississippi Valley Medical Association, *Medical Record*, March, 1895; "The Surgical Treatment of Spina Bifida," Southern Surgical Association, *The Annals of Surgery*, February, 1895.

HINES, Peter Evans, Raleigh, N. C., son of Richard and Ann Edmundson (Spraill) Hines, grandson of Jesse Hines, was born July 28, 1828, in Warren county, N. C. He prepared for college at Lovejoy's Academy, Raleigh, N. C., was graduated A. B. from the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, in June, 1849, and received the degree of A. M. therefrom in June, 1852. He began to read medicine in July, 1849, at Raleigh, under Dr. Charles E. Johnson, and later was under the preceptorship of Prof. George B. Wood, M. D., in Philadelphia; attended two courses of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine, and was graduated April 3, 1852, Doctor of Medicine. He was interne at St. Joseph's Hospital, Philadelphia, 1852–'53; attended clinics at the University of Pennsylvania Dispensary during the summers of 1851 and 1852, and the clinics in the Pennsylvania Hospital during the same summers; attended the lectures at the Academy of Medicine, Paris, France, in 1853–'54, and followed the clinics and hospital work in that city.

Dr. Hines was in the private practice of medicine at Raleigh, N. C., from December, 1854, to October, 1859; May 16, 1861, he was commissioned surgeon of the First Regiment, North Carolina Volunteers, Confederate States army (Bethel Regiment); May 20, 1861, was commissioned a surgeon in P. A. C. S.; in June, 1862, was appointed medical director of the Department of Petersburgh, Va., was senior surgeon in charge of all the hospitals in Petersburgh from October, 1862, to September, 1863; was medical director of general hospitals in North Carolina, from September, 1863, to May, 1865, when he was mustered out of the service.

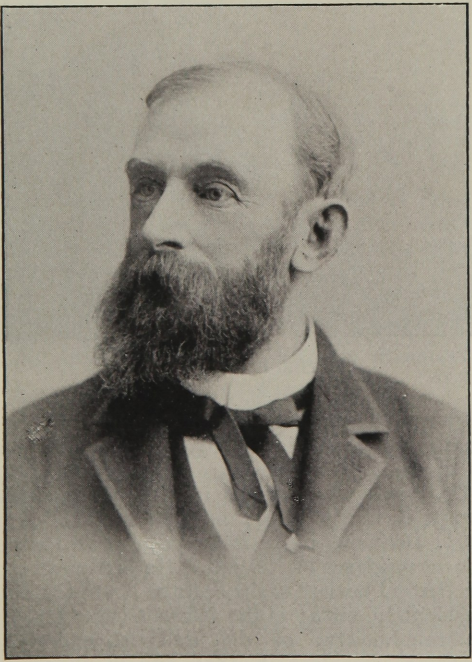

PETER EVANS HINES.

Dr. Hines was engaged in farming in Craven county, N. C., 1859–'61, and again from 1865–'72, but in December of the latter year, made his permanent residence in Raleigh. He is a member of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina, president in 1876; of the Wake County (N. C.) Medical Society; of the Raleigh Academy of Medicine, president in 1876 and in 1895; was president of the board of medical examiners of North Carolina, 1878–'84; was surgeon-general of North Carolina, 1878–'83; physician to St. John's Hospital, Raleigh, 1878–'93; physician to the Rex Hospital, 1894–'95; and has been superintendent of health, Wake county, since September 1, 1894. Dr. Hines was a vestryman of Christ church, Raleigh, and has been a member of the standing committee of the diocese of North Carolina since 1890.

Dr. Hines reported a case of "Entero-Laparotomy," *North Carolina Medical Journal*, May, 1894, and has performed many of the major surgical operations, including amputation of the upper third of the thigh, Cæsarean section, entero-laparotomy, strangulated femoral and inguinal hernias, and ligation of the carotid artery.

Married, December 5, 1882, Miss Frances Iredell Johnson of Raleigh, N. C. They have no children.

BLAISDELL, George Clark, Contoocook, N. H., son of Stephen and Amanda (Marshall) Blaisdell, grandson of Henry Blaisdell, was born November 23, 1844, at Goffstown, N. H. He took the course of the Goffstown High school and fitted for college under the instruction of Rev. John W. Ray, of Manchester; commenced the study of medicine in 1864, under Dr. A. F. Carr, of Goffstown, and in 1865 with Drs. W. D. Buck, and L. B. How, principal of the Manchester Medical School for Instruction; attended one course of lectures, each, at the Medical School of Maine at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, and the Medical School of Harvard University; was graduated from the last named institution March 13, 1867, and at once commenced the practice of medicine in Contoocook, N. H., his permanent residence since that date.

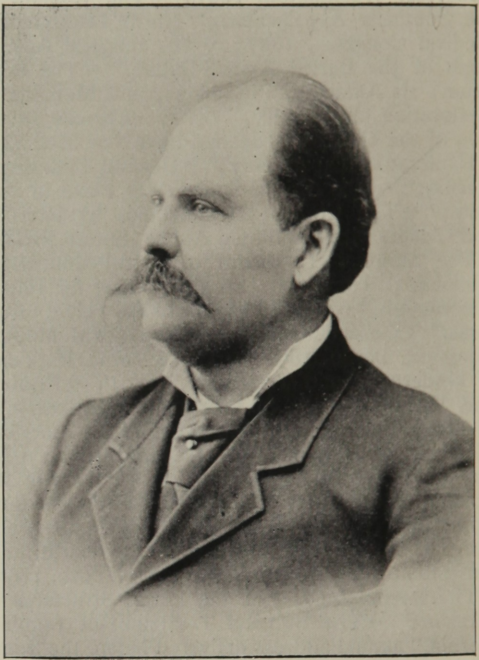


GEORGE CLARK BLAISDELL.

Dr. Blaisdell is a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society; of the Centre District Medical Society; of the Royal Arch Masons; of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; major of the First Regiment, Patriarchs Militant; president of Lake Sunapee Odd Fellows' Association in 1893; member of the New Hampshire Antiquarian Society; and surgeon to the Boston & Maine railway since 1882.

Married, in 1868, Miss Lenora Arvilla Curtice, of Contoocook.

LEWIS, Eugene R., Kansas City, Mo., born June 7, 1853, near Huntsville, Mo., is the son of Dr. Richard K. and Emma (Duke) Lewis, both of whom died before he was six years of age. He was received into the family of his uncle, John F. Lewis, Glasgow, Mo., by whom he was reared and educated. He was graduated in physical science at Central College, Fayette, Mo., in 1871, and received his degree of M. D., from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, March 11, 1874. Soon after this he established himself in the practice of medicine at Kansas City, his continuous residence since.



EUGENE R. LEWIS.

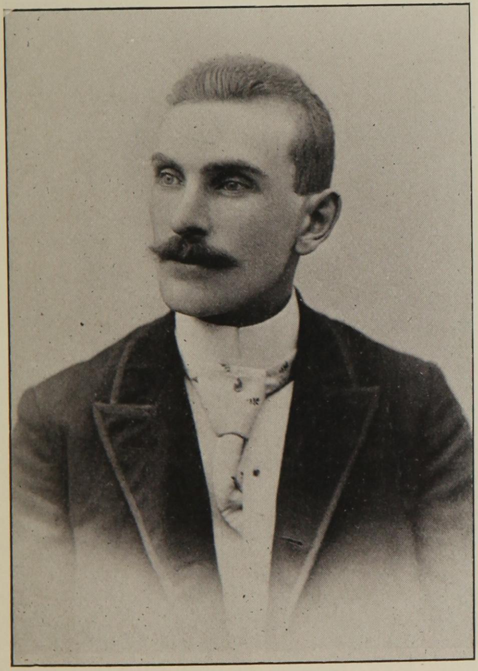
Dr. Lewis was professor of descriptive and surgical anatomy, 1880–'89, and professor of the principles and practice of surgery since 1889, in the University Medical College, in which institution he was the first to deliver a lecture. He has repeatedly performed nearly all the major operations in surgery and had performed a successful lithotomy before he was twenty-two years of age.

Dr. Lewis was coroner of Kansas City and Jackson county, 1877–'78; was city physician of Kansas City, 1890–'93; and has been on the surgical staff of the German Hospital since 1889. He was one of the charter members of the National Association of Railway Surgeons, organized in Chicago, Ill., in 1888, was its first corresponding secretary, 1888–'92, first vice-president in 1894, and now treasurer; a permanent member of the American Medical Association; member of the Missouri

State Medical Association; of Jackson County Medical Society; of the American Public Health Association, a member of its advisory council, and a delegate to the meeting of 1892, held in the city of Mexico, Mex.; was English-speaking secretary of the railway section of the First Pan-American Medical Congress, Washington, D. C., September, 1893; and was a member of the advisory council of the World's Public Health Congress, Chicago, 1893. Dr. Lewis has been local surgeon to the Wabash railway since 1883.

Married, in April, 1880, Miss Nannie L., only daughter of Dr. H. W. Pitman, of Jonesburgh, Mo. They have two children living: Richard P., and Eugene R., Jr.

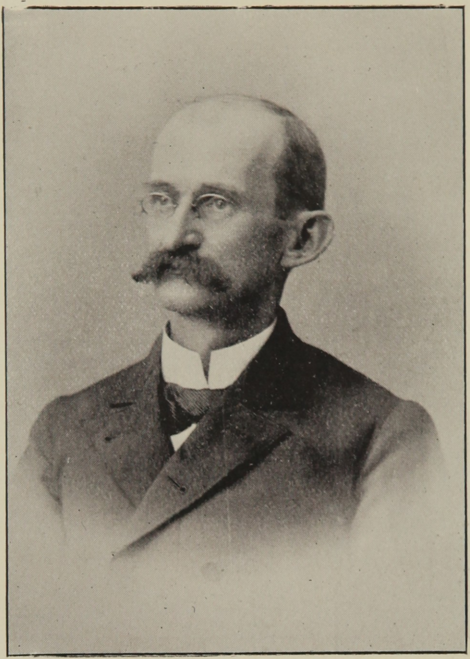
LEONARD, Rutson Rudolph, Bloomville, N. Y., son of Dr. Duncan Moore and Vashtie (McHench) Leonard, grandson of Henry Leonard, was born June 3, 1868, at Broome Centre, N. Y. His preparatory education was obtained in the district schools, at a select school in Broome Centre, at the Stamford (N. Y.) Seminary, at the Hartwick (N. Y.) Seminary, and at the Starkey (N. Y.) Seminary and College. He began to read medicine in 1885, with his father, at their home in Broome Centre; attended eight courses of lectures: three courses at the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, Burlington, four at the University Medical College, New York city, from which he received the degree of M. D., in March, 1890, and one post-graduate course at the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, Burlington, summer session of 1890.



RUTSON RUDOLPH LEONARD.

Dr. Leonard has practised medicine at Bloomville since his graduation. He is a member of the Schoharie County (N. Y.) Medical Society; and of the Delaware County Medical Society. He has been health officer of Bloomville since 1893, and is a member of the orders of Masons, and Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Married, October 12, 1893, Miss Jessie A., daughter of James and Nancy (McNeilly) Henderson, of Kortright, Delaware county, N. Y.



FRANK BLAISDELL.

BLAISDELL, Frank, Goffstown, N. H., son of Stephen and Amanda (Marshall) Blaisdell, grandson of Henry Blaisdell, was born May 28, 1852, at Goffstown. He fitted for college at the Swedenborgian Academy, Contoocook, N. H., under Prof. Thomas B. Richardson; commenced the study of medicine at Manchester, N. H., in 1872, under Dr. George E. Hersey and Prof. Lyman B. How, of that city, and later under Prof. Carlton P. Frost, Hanover, N. H. He attended two courses of lectures at Dartmouth Medical College, was graduated in November, 1876, and has practised continuously in Goffstown since that date.

Dr. Blaisdell is a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society; of the Centre District Medical Society; of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and of the Knights of Pythias. He is medical examiner for several life insurance companies; has been a member of the board of education since 1890; president of the town board of health since 1892; and in 1895, was appointed physician and surgeon in charge of the new Hillsborough county almshouse and hospital, and is associate physician and surgeon to Elliott Hospital, Manchester, N. H.

Dr. Blaisdell first used wood pulp for splints in 1879, and is particularly interested in surgery and operative obstetrics. He is the author of a paper on "Obstetrics," Transactions of the New Hampshire Medical Society, 1886, Report of the State Board of Health of New Hampshire, 1884, and one on "Effect of Ensilage upon Milk."

Married, August 29, 1877, Miss Anna I. White, of Goffstown. They have three children: Arthur George, Percy Newton, and Willie Edwin Blaisdell.

HENRY HERMANN MIDDELKAMP.

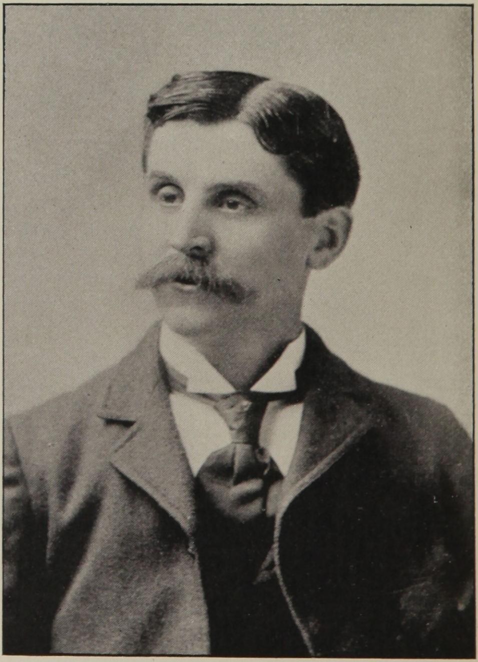
MIDDELKAMP, Henry Hermann, Warrenton, Mo., born January 27, 1839, in Warren county, Mo., is the eldest child of John Hermann and Margaretta M. A. (Schlueter) Middelkamp, natives of Germany; grandson of John Henry Middelkamp. He was educated in the common schools of Missouri, with private instruction in mathematics and the languages, and received the honorary degree of A. M. from the Central Wesleyan College, Warrenton, Mo., June 16, 1891. He began to read medicine at Warrenton, in 1862, under Dr. John E. Hutton, then at Warrenton, a member of congress, 1884–'88; attended two courses of lectures at the St. Louis Medical College, and was graduated March 4, 1864; has also taken short post-graduate courses at that institution.

Dr. Middelkamp has practised medicine at Warrenton since March 12, 1864. He was one of the founders of the Linton District Medical Society, November 19, 1872, and was its president in 1874; is a member of the Missouri State Medical Association, president 1884–'85; member of the American Medical Association; of the Ninth International Medical Congress; of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association; of the St. Louis Medical Society; of the Wabash Surgical Association; of the National Association of Railway Surgeons; honorary member of the Saint Charles County (Mo.) Medical Society; and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Dr. Middelkamp was lecturer on surgery, Medical Department, University of Missouri, Columbia, 1876–'79, medical examiner for the department, 1876–'80, and curator of the university, 1877–'79. He was a member of the board of health of Warrenton, 1892–'94; physician to the county poor farm, 1879–'80; county superintendent of public schools, 1870–'72; and has been surgeon to the Wabash railway since 1884. Dr. Middelkamp has performed all the capital operations common to railway surgery, and has devised special apparatus for wounds and fractures. Has published the following: "Presidential Address," State Medical Association (Medical Education); "Personal Qualifications of the Surgeon." "Immediate Amputations," Mississippi Valley Medical Association, and other papers.

Married, September 11, 1864, Miss Ellen Smith, of St. Louis, Mo. Their children are: William A., Edwin G., Marion Sims, Katie E., and Herbert Henry Middelkamp.

SMITH, Thomas William, Bethel Academy, Fauquier county, Va., son of Anderson Doniphan and Susan Fickeen (Norman) Smith, grandson of Col. William R. Smith, was born October 9, 1855, at Afton, Va. After graduating from the Bethel Classical and Military Academy in 1870, he received private instruction in Latin and German; in 1873 became an office student of Dr. A. A. Marsteller, Washington, D. C.; in 1875 was a private student under Prof. Thomas Opie, Baltimore; was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, in 1876; from the University Medical College, New York city, in



THOMAS W. SMITH.

1877; and received private instruction under Prof. A L. Loomis, in Bellevue Hospital, 1877.

Immediately after graduating, in 1877, Dr. Smith accepted the position of physician to, and instructor in the sciences and elementary course of medicine, in the Bethel Classical and Military Academy, Virginia, which he still holds. He is a member of the Northeast Virginia (county) Medical Society, president in 1891; and of the Medical Society of Virginia, member of its necrological committee. He was associate editor and editor of *The Virgina Medical Advance*, 1888–'92, and contributed articles to other medical journals from time to time.

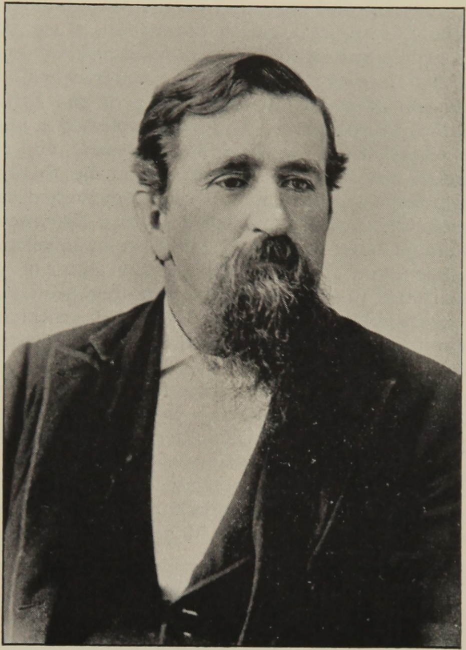
Dr. Smith is an active member of the Young Men's Christian Association; an official member of the Methodist Episcopal church; and superintendent of the Bethel Sabbath school.

Married, September 11, 1886, Miss Mary J., daughter of M. C. Blackwell, of Fauquier county, Va. Their two children are Emily Norma and Anderson Carter Smith.

BARLOW, Columbus, Eaton, Ill., son of Jesse and Rebecca (Biggs) Barlow, grandson of Henry Barlow, was born near Eaton, April 27, 1847. After a course in the public schools, in order to raise money for a professional education, he worked in a wagon and carriage shop for six years, reading several hours a day, and for the last two years devoting eight hours a day to medical study and eight hours to manual work, Dr. Samuel J. Griffith directing his reading. He attended two courses of lectures at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and was graduated June 27, 1877. On July 4, following, he entered upon the practice of medicine at Eaton, his only location.

In 1881 Dr. Barlow took the post-graduate course of the Rush Medical College, Chicago; did some post-graduate work in 1893, and in 1894 took the general course at the Post-Graduate Medical School, Chicago. He is a member of the Crawford County (Ill.) Medical Society, which he helped to organize in 1879, president in 1883, secretary 1892–1893; of the Æsculapian Society of the Wabash Valley; of the Illinois State Medical Society; of the American Medical Association; was an auxiliary committeeman of the First Pan-American Medical Congress; and has twice been appointed United States pension examining surgeon, in 1885 and in 1893.

While yet a student in medicine, in 1873, Dr. Barlow drew up a subscription paper for a church, "to be built by a society to be known as the Union Church society, to be owned and controlled by the society, and to be used by all religious denominations for lectures on scientific subjects, or anything else not of an immoral nature." The church was completed within three or four months, and another built on the same plan in a neighboring town; and the constitution and by-laws, written by Dr. Barlow twenty years ago, are still sufficient to settle all difficulties. To medical literature he has contributed papers on "Brain Lesions," *Cincinnati Lancet-Clinic*, March 6, 1886; "Remote Effects of Sunstroke," *ibid.*, June 6, 1891; "Physicians' Fees," *Medical Age*, February 25, 1889; "Higher Medical Education," *Philadelphia Times and Register*, June 22, 1889; "Summer Diarrhœa of Children," and a paper on "Anthrax" read before the Æsculapian Society of the Wabash Valley, 1892–1893; "Rheumatic Spinal Affections," Transactions of the Illinois State Medical Society, 1894; "Rheumatic Anæsthesia," *Cincinnati Lancet-Clinic*, January 12, 1895, and others.



COLUMBUS BARLOW.

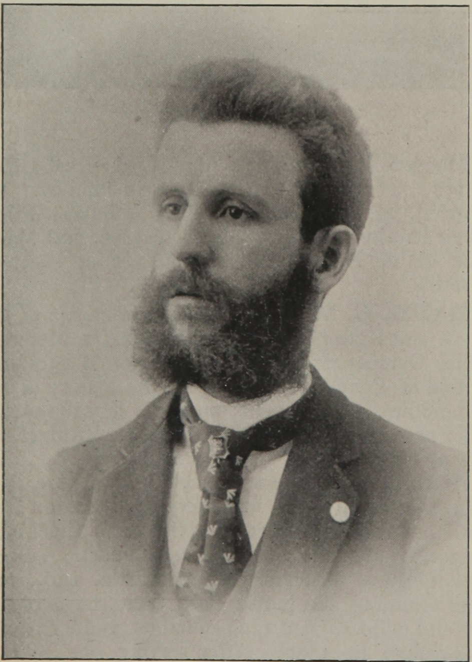
Married, in 1871, Miss Maria Athey, who died in 1874, as did her two children in infancy. He married, in 1877, Mrs. Sarah J. (Smith) Price. Their children are Harry, Lulu, Brodie, and Mary. One child, Harry, died at the age of eighteen months.

BARR, G. Walter, Keokuk, Iowa, son of Dr. J. C. and Kate (Doll) Barr, was born in Medway, Ohio, October 25, 1860. His paternal ancestors settled in Pennsylvania early in the history of the commonwealth, while his mother's genealogy has been preserved through a Virginia family since the seventeenth century.

At an early age he was taken by his parents to Lawrence county, Ill., and there lived upon a farm until his twentieth year. In the mean time, after preparing at a high school, he attended Asbury, now DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind., and after attaining the junior class there, he accepted the city editorship of the Columbus, Ind., *Evening Republican* in 1880. After serving one year in this capacity, he began to read medicine with his father; attended one course of lectures, each, at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, and the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, receiving his degree from the last named, in 1884, and immediately entered upon the practice of medicine at his old home, Bridgeport, Ill. In 1890, Dr. Barr was elected professor of hygiene and state medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa, and in the spring of 1891 removed to that city and formed a partnership with Dr. J. C. Hughes, dean of the college. In 1891 he was elected to the chair of materia medica and therapeutics, and since 1893 has been secretary of the faculty, College of Physicans and Surgeons.

Dr. Barr made a study of the physiological action of antipyrine and acetanilid (antifebrin,) published in the *Therapeutic Gazette*, June, 1887, *et seq.*, and this article was extensively reprinted in this country, in Germany and England, and received the attention of the Glasgow meeting of the British Medical Association. Later he published a number of articles in the *Therapeutic Gazette*, and the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, upon the therapy-physiological action and comparison of these drugs. In March, 1895, he published in the *Therapeutic Gazette* a lengthy study of idiosyncrasy in relation to drugs, and the same year became editor of the department of materia medica and therapeutics in the *Iowa Medical Journal*. Reports of researches upon pilocarpine and other drugs have appeared from his pen at different times.

Dr. Barr is a member of the Iowa State Medical Society, and at its meeting in 1893, made the report upon pharmacy and therapeutics; member of the Pathological Society of Keokuk; of the Illinois State Pharmaceutical Association; of the American Medical Association; has been attending physician to the Mercy Hospital since 1891; and consultant on the staff of the Keokuk Free Dispensary since 1891. In 1888, he drew the sanitary ordinances of Bridgeport, Ill., and was the first health officer of that town, 1888–'91; was a member of the board of the United States pension examining surgeons, at Lawrenceville, Ill., from its organization in 1889, until his removal to Iowa in 1891, and was secretary of the board during that time; was surgeon of the Illinois division, Sons of Veterans in 1890; is a member of Masonic orders; the Beta Theta Pi Greek society, Knights of Pythias, and other secret societies.



G. WALTER BARR.

Married in 1884, Miss Annabelle Applegate, of Lawrence county, Ill. Their children are: Lawrence A, and Nannie Clarke Barr.

WATSON, William Perry, Jersey City, N. J., born at Bolton, N. Y., May 17, 1854, is the son of Godfrey Place and Harriet Roberts (Middleton) Watson, and a lineal descendant from John Watson, who was born in Plymouth Colony about 1637, lived in King's Towne, colony of Rhode Island, and, in 1690, was elected a deputy in the General Assembly.

William Perry Watson attended the district schools of Warren county, N. Y.; was a student at Warrensburgh Academy, where he received the Regents' certificate of the University of the State of New York in 1867; attended the Blair Presbyterial Academy, Blairstown, N. J., 1870–'71; was graduated A. B. from Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., in 1875, and received the degree of A. M. therefrom in 1878. He began to read medicine in 1875, with his uncle, Dr. B. A. Watson, in Jersey City; attended two courses of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, and was graduated March 1, 1878.

Dr. Watson has practised medicine in Jersey City since 1878. He is a member of the American Medical Association, chairman of the section on pediatrics in 1890; a member of the American Academy of Medicine; member and one of the founders of the American Pediatric Society, 1888; of the New Jersey Academy of Medicine; of the New York Academy of Medicine; of the New York Pathological Society; of the Hudson County District Medical Society, president in 1884–'85; of the Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Medical Men of New Jersey; of the Medico-Legal Society of Hudson county, N. J., of which he was one of the founders in 1895; of the Palma Club; the Jersey City Club; one of the founders of the Hudson Democratic Society in 1889, and its vice-president in 1894–'95; secretary of the State Board of Medical Examiners of New Jersey since 1890, and the examiner in practice of medicine.

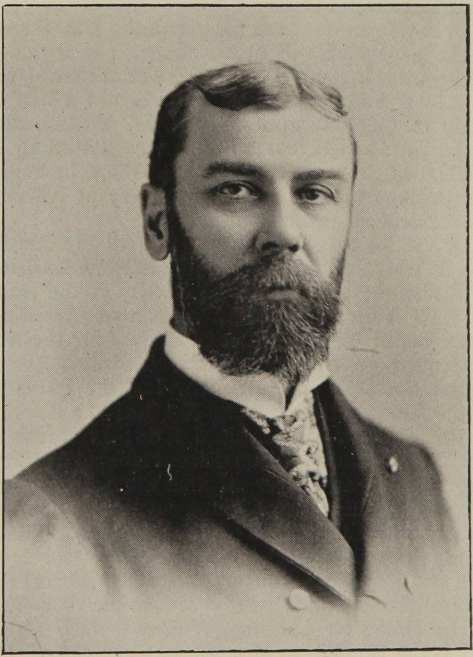
With the coöperation of Dr. James T. Wrightson, of Newark, Dr. Watson secured the passage of the first medical examining law in New Jersey, in 1890, which he revised in 1894, giving New Jersey one of the best medical laws in the Union. In 1891, he secured the repeal of the charter of the Medical and Surgical College of New Jersey, which was degenerating into a "diploma mill." In 1892, he secured the passage of a midwifery law, making New Jersey the second state in the United States to adopt such a law.

Dr. Watson was instructor in pediatrics in the New York Polyclinic, 1884–'88; has been visiting physician to St. Francis Hospital, Jersey City, since 1888; to the City Hospital since 1892; consulting physician to St. Michael's Orphan Asylum since 1890; and to the Bayonne Hospital since 1895. He founded in 1884, and has since owned and edited, the *Archives of Pediatrics*, the first and only medical journal in the English language devoted exclusively to the diseases of infancy and childhood, wherein are published numerous articles from his pen, including "Atropine in Enuresis;" "Cholera Infantum;" "Therapeutics of High Temperatures in Young Children;" "Fever-Cot for Infants;" in the *New York Medical Record*, 1880, a description of his plaster-of-Paris shears.

WILLIAM PERRY WATSON.

Married, October 31, 1882, Miss Cornelia Elizabeth, only daughter of the late ex-Congressman Wortendyke, of Jersey City, N. J. They have one child, Ripley Watson.

REED, Boardman, Atlantic City, N. J., son of William N. and Hylinda L. (Harmon) Reed, grandson of William Reed, was born April 30, 1842, at Scottsville, N. Y. He was a student at Beaver Dam (Wis.) College in 1859; at Beloit (Wis.) College, 1866–'67; and completed his collegiate studies in the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. He received two prizes: One in his freshman year for making the greatest advancement of any student in the college during the year, and the other for the best essay on a subject in metaphysics during his junior year. He began to read medicine in 1869; attended two courses of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, with Dr. Matthew J. Grier, of Philadelphia, as his precepter, and received the degree of M. D. at the close of the second session, March 8, 1878. Commenced the practice of medicine in West Philadelphia immediately, and, while waiting for patients, took a course at the Philadelphia Lying-in-Charity, and assisted Dr. R. G. Curtin at the Medical Dispensary of the University Hospital, besides assisting for awhile the late Dr. Charles T. Hunter in the surgical out-ward of the Pennsylvania Hospital in the same city. Early in the following summer, 1878, Dr. Reed opened an office at Atlantic City, N. J., where he has practised during the largest part of every year since. The winter of 1892–'93 he spent in Thomasville, Ga., in the practice of his profession. The winter of 1885–'86 he devoted to study abroad in the hospitals of London, Vienna, and Paris. While in Vienna he studied under Oser in diseases of the stomach and intestines at The Polyklinic; and under Rosenthal at the Allgemeine Krankenhaus in diseases of the nervous system. He also pursued post-graduate studies in various branches at the New York Polyclinic and the Post-Graduate Medical School in 1888–'90 and 1893. During the latter part of 1894 Dr. Reed took a course on diseases of the stomach and intestines under Prof. F. B. Turck, at the Post-Graduate Medical School in Chicago. He was attending physician to the Seashore House for Invalid Women (afterward Mercer Memorial House,) Atlantic City, N. J., 1882–'85; and has been consulting physician to the Jewish Seaside Home, Atlantic City, N. J., since 1894. He is a member of the Atlantic County (N. J.) Medical Society, president 1882; of the American Medical Association; a member and one of the organizers of the American Climatological Association; a member of the Philadelphia Pathological Society; associate member of the Philadelphia Obstetrical Society; president of the Atlantic City board of health, in 1882–'84; and a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. He is the



BOARDMAN REED.

author of numerous medical papers published in this country and in Europe, among them being: "The Insufficiency of the Laws Governing Commitments to Asylums for the Insane," *Philadelphia Medical Times*, 1883; "A Contribution to the Study of Rötheln," *ibid.*, 1884; "The Primary and Secondary Action of Drugs," *London Practitioner*, 1888; "The Treatment of Pneumonia," *Therapeutic Gazette*, 1892; "The Diagnosis and Treatment of the Early Stages of Chronic Bright's Disease," *New York Medical Record*, 1893; "Facts Concerning Diet and Digestion," *Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette*, April, 1894; "The Ratio which Alimentation should Bear to Oxygenation in Disease of the Lungs," *Philadelphia Medical News*, 1894.

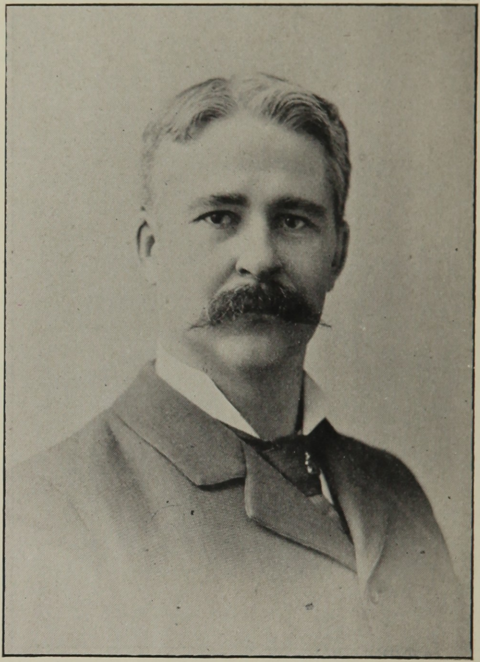
Married, in 1871, Miss Gertrude R. Phelps, of Philadelphia, Pa. Their children are: Harmon Phelps and Helen G. K. Reed.

STILLMAN, William Olin, Albany, N. Y., son of Rev. Stephen Lewis and Lucretia (Miller) Stillman, grandson of Ethan Stillman, was born September 9, 1856, at Normansville, a suburb of Albany. He was educated in his native city, and received the honorary degree of A. M. from Union College, in 1880; commenced the study of medicine in 1874; his medical preceptors were Drs. James H. Armsby, Samuel B. Ward, and John P. Gray; attended four courses of lectures at the Albany Medical College, and received his degree February 3, 1878, taking the highest honors of his class and several prizes.

Dr. Stillman was associated with the Drs. Strong in the management of their sanitarium at Saratoga Springs, from 1878–'83. At the end of that period he visited Europe and spent a year and a half in study in the universities of Berlin, Vienna, and Paris, and in the London hospitals. Returning to the United States in the autumn of 1884, he began the practice of medicine and surgery at Albany, his residence since that time.

Dr. Stillman is a member of the Albany County (N. Y.) Medical Society; of the Albany Academy of Medicine; of the Medical Society of the State of New York; of the Association of American Anatomists; of the American Society for the Advancement of Science; of the American Sociological Society; of the Albany Institute; trustee of the Albany Historical and Art Society; director of the Fairview Home, since 1888; president of the Mohawk and Hudson River Humane Society, since 1892; an officer of the Civic League of Albany; a member of three social or political clubs; and of the orders of Masons and Odd Fellows. He was physician to the Open Door Mission and Hospital for Incurables, 1887–'88; to the Babies' Nursery and Lathrop Memorial, 1888–'92; to the Home for Christian Workers, since 1892; and to the Dominican Monastery, since 1887. He has delivered several courses of medical lectures before various bodies.

Dr. Stillman has written upon "Neurasthenia," *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, May 10, 1879; "Mineral Springs of Saratoga," *ibid.*, May 22 and 29, 1880, (subsequently republished in book form); The Electrical Bath," *ibid.*, July 8 and September 2, 1882; "The Kind of Electricity Indicated," *ibid.*, April 21, 1883; "The Berlin Hygienic Exposition," *ibid.*, December 1, 1883; "Van Bergman in Office and Operating Room," *ibid.*, January 5, 1884; "Cleanliness in Labor Cases," *ibid.*, March 28, 1885; "A Book on Cholera: Its Cause, History, Prevention and Cure," 1885; "Coffee Eating Habit," *ibid.*, March 27, 1886; "Rectal Alimentation," *Albany Medical Annals*, February, 1886; "On the Value of Trachelorrhaphy," *ibid.*, July, 1889; "Some Therapeutic Notes on New Remedies," *ibid.*, May, 1886; "Some Clinical Memoranda: the Acid Diathesis," *ibid.*, September, 1888; "Some Practical Points in Domestic Sanitation," *ibid.*, September, 1887; "Cheyne-Stokes Respiration," *Medical News*, November 17, 1888; "The Unhealthiness of Basements," *Popular Science Monthly*, November, 1887; "Two New Vaginal Specula," of his invention, *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, July 23, 1891, and several other monographs on medical and scientific subjects of more recent date.


WILLIAM OLIN STILLMAN.

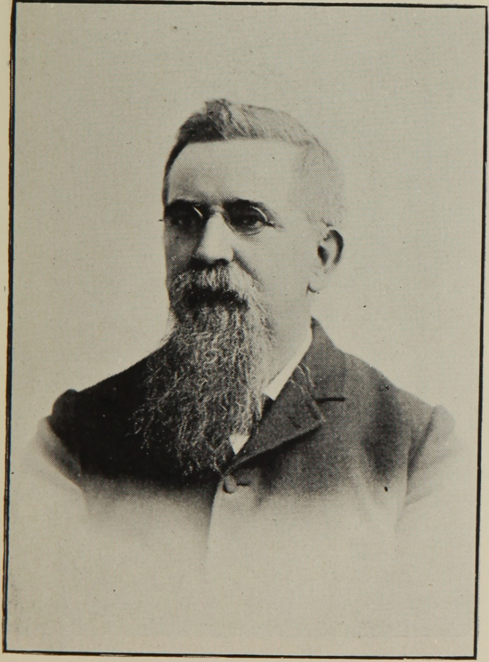
Married, April 17, 1880, Miss Frances M. Rice, of Boston, Mass. No children.

CRAIG, Alexander, Columbia, Pa., born December 22, 1838, at Hillside, Pa., is the son of Alexander and Sybilla (Kern) Craig, grandson of Samuel Craig, a soldier in the Revolution. He was educated in the public schools of Westmoreland county, Pa., at Eldersridge Academy, and then taught school, still continuing his studies at night. He began to read medicine in 1859, in New Derry, Pa., under Dr. Eli Ferguson, afterward with Dr. C. D. Hottenstein; attended two courses of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and was graduated in 1865. He commenced the practice of medicine May 1, of the same year, at Columbia, Pa., and has never changed location.

Dr. Craig entered the Union service in 1862, as a private in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers; was soon appointed hospital steward of that regiment, and after the expiration of his term of enlistment, joined the Fifty-seventh Regiment, State Militia, in which he served as second lieutenant of Company A.

Dr. Craig is a member of the Lancaster City and County Medical Society and was president of this body in 1878; of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, in which organization he has held the following offices, namely, one of its vice-presidents in 1870, corresponding secretary in 1880–'81, and president in 1890. He is also a member of the American Medical Association and of the Pennsylvania and Maryland Union Medical Society, of which he was president in 1879; of the National Association of Railway Surgeons; an honorary member of the York County (Pa.) Medical Society; and of the Grand Rapids Academy of Medicine, Grand Rapids, Mich.

He is a member of the Scotch-Irish Society of America; of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; of the Knights of Pythias and of the Grand Army of the Republic. He has been surgeon to the Pennsylvania Railway since 1869; was a member of the town council of Columbia from 1869–'78 and president of that body in 1878. He was one of the organizers of the Columbia Electric Light and Power Company in 1883, and has been president of the company since 1885. He has been a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank of Columbia, since 1887.



ALEXANDER CRAIG.

Although a general practitioner, Dr. Craig is especially recognized as a surgeon by his colleagues, and has read numerous papers and reports in surgery to the various medical societies of which he is a member.

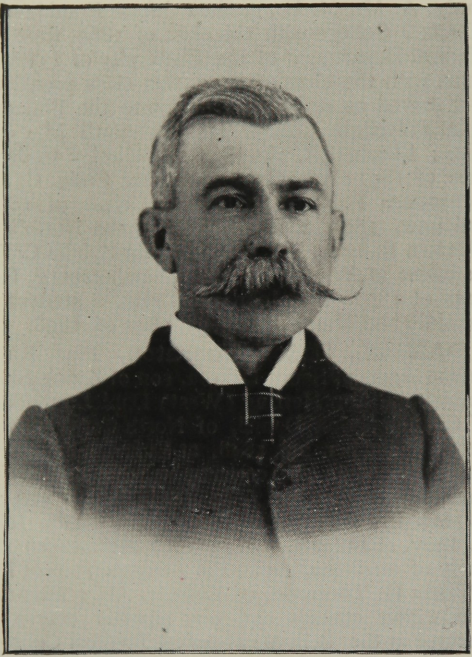
Married, October 29, 1867, Miss Eleanor Margaretta, daughter of Washington Righter, one of the pioneer lumber dealers of the Susquehanna Valley. Their children are: Alexander Righter Craig, A. M., M. D., graduated from Franklin and Marshall College with the class of 1890, from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1893, was class president, and served as resident physician to the Philadelphia Polyclinic College Hospital until May 31, 1894; Elizabeth Craig, B. S., Wellesley College, class of 1891; Washington Righter Craig, C. E., Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, class of 1893, and now, 1895, in the service of the Norfolk & Western Railway, W. Va.; Eleanor Sybilla Craig, a student at Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pa., class of 1897; and John Jay Craig, a student at Franklin and Marshall College, class of 1898.

DANIEL, Zadok Thornton, Pine Ridge Indian Agency, South Dakota, son of Zadok Jones Daniel and Ann Herring (West) Daniel, grandson of Captain Zadok Daniel, of North Carolina, was born September 25, 1848, at Eufaula, Ala. He was educated in the common schools and at the Academy in Eufaula. In 1866-'67 he was an employé in the house-furnishing store of Mr. John E. Bray, at Eufaula, and in 1867 commenced the study of medicine, under the preceptorship of Dr. William H. Thornton, of Eufaula, Ala.; attended two winter courses and one summer course of lectures at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York city, and was graduated in March, 1870; also took a private course in auscultation and percussion under Prof. Austin Flint, Sr., in 1869, and was temporary interne at Bellevue Hospital in 1869.

After graduating in medicine, Dr. Daniel settled in the practice of his profession at Eufaula, Ala. In 1872 he was at Smyrna, Tenn., for about six months; but in the same year returned to Eufaula, and formed a partnership with Dr. Paul DeLacey Baker, in the practice of medicine. In 1874 he removed to Washington, D. C., residing there until 1877, when he went to Yankton, Dakota Territory. In July, 1878, he was appointed physician to the United States Indian agency at Yankton Agency. In 1880 he returned to Washington, D. C., and in 1889 was appointed physician to the Cheyenne River Indian agency, South Dakota. Dr. Daniel has seen service among the Blackfeet in Montana, 1892, the Menomonees in Wisconsin, 1892-'93, and since March, 1893, has been among the Sioux at the Pine Ridge agency.

Dr. Daniel attended a course of lectures at the Medical Department, Columbian University, 1888-'89, Washington, D. C., and in 1889 became a licentiate of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia. On the formation of the Barbour County (Ala.) Medical Association, in 1870, Dr. Daniel was chosen secretary, and served in that capacity until 1872; became a member of the Yankton County (Dak. Ter.) Medical Society, in

1878; is a member of the Anthropological Society, Washington, D. C.; of the Masonic fraternity, Washington, D. C.; and of the Sons of Temperance, Eufaula, Ala. He was surgeon to the Eufaula (Ala.) fire department, 1873-'74, and employed in the office of the surgeon-general, United States army, Washington, D. C., 1886-'89.



ZADOK THORNTON DANIEL.

During his service at the Indian agencies, Dr. Daniel has done some important surgical work, some pathological specimens of which have been deposited in the Army Medical Museum at Washington, and he has contributed papers on medical and surgical subjects from time to time to various medical journals; is medical examiner for the New York Life, Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and the Equitable Life Assurance Society, U. S., at Pine Ridge, S. D.

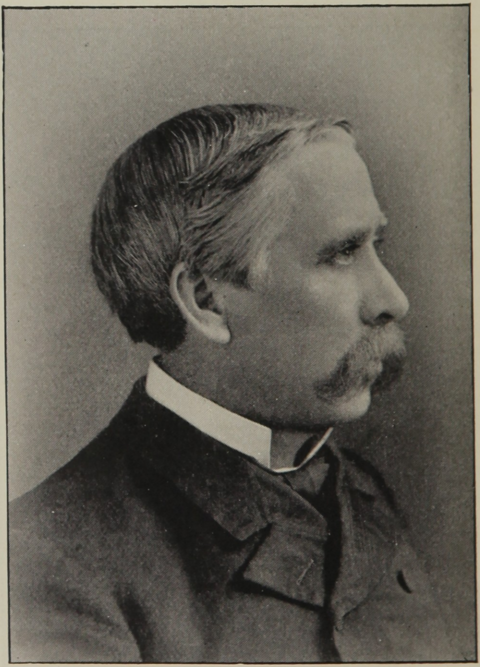
Married, in 1875, Miss Laura F. Keils, at Washington, D. C. Of their three children, Irene alone survives; Lawrence Bernard and Zadok Sylvester Daniel are deceased.

TEFFT, Jonathan Edwards, Springfield, Mo., son of Jonathan and Mary (Gates) Tefft, grandson of Sprague Tefft, was born June 22, 1836, at Exeter, R. I. Educated in the Peirce Academy, Middleboro, Mass., at Greenwich Academy, East Greenwich, R. I., and at Brown University, Providence, R. I., he began to read medicine in 1858, by himself; attended one course of lectures, 1860–'61, at the St. Louis Medical College; was commissioned acting assistant surgeon in 1862, and promoted to assistant surgeon in 1863, of the First Cavalry, Arkansas Volunteers, U. S. A., serving until 1864; attended a second course of lectures at the Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati, 1864–'65, at its close receiving the degree of M. D., and has practised medicine at Springfield since graduation.

Dr. Tefft is a member of the American Medical Association; of the Missouri State Medical Association, president in 1871; of the Southwest Missouri Medical Society, president in 1880; of the International Medical Congress; corresponding member of the St. Louis Medical Society; of the Academy of Sciences of St. Louis; was president of the Springfield Medical Society in 1886; was a member, 1871–'74, of the board of education, Springfield, and president of the board, 1872–'74; and a member of the Masonic fraternity, past high priest. He was lecturer on genito-urinary surgery, Medical Department, University of Missouri, Columbia, 1878–'86; has held the position of senior surgeon to the St. John's Hospital, Springfield, since 1890; consulting surgeon to the St. Louis & San Francisco railway since 1891, and division surgeon to the Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis railway since 1881.

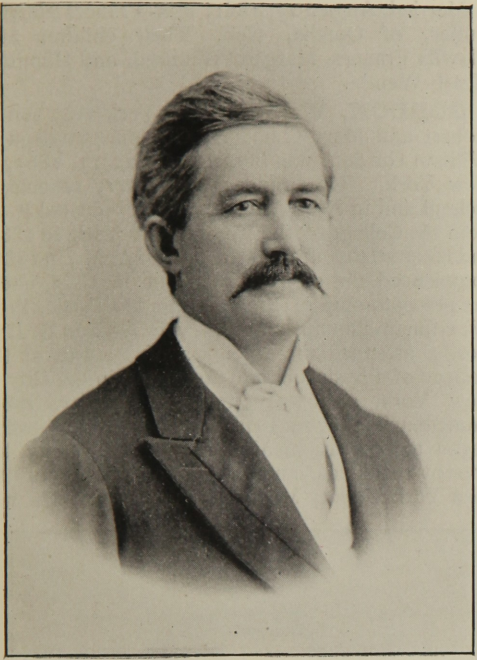
Dr. Tefft spent four months in study in London, in 1890. He has devised a special urethral sound, figured and described in Tiemann's new list, and is the author of various medical society papers and journal articles.

Married, in 1865, Miss Mary E. Stewart, of Springfield, Mo. Their living children are: George Hubbard, Jonathan Edwards, Jr., and Mary Elizabeth Tefft. One son, Hugh Stewart, died in childhood.



JONATHAN EDWARDS TEFFT.

HAMILTON, Charles Henry, Dubuque, Ia., son of Henry C. and Mary Ann (Keller) Hamilton, grandson of John Hamilton, was born December 7, 1842, at Rural Grove, N. Y. He was educated in select schools in Montgomery county, N. Y., and took a partial academic or classical course at the Iowa State University, Iowa City. From 1863–'69, he was engaged as principal of the grammar schools in New York and Iowa, and county superintendent of public schools in Muscatine county, Ia. In 1869, he commenced the study of medicine, with Dr. H. M. Dean, at Muscatine, Ia.; attended two full courses and one special summer course of lectures at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, receiving the degree of M. D. therefrom in March, 1873, and immediately entered upon the practice of medicine at Garnavillo, Ia.; practised at Monona, Ia., from 1878–'85, then removed to Dubuque.



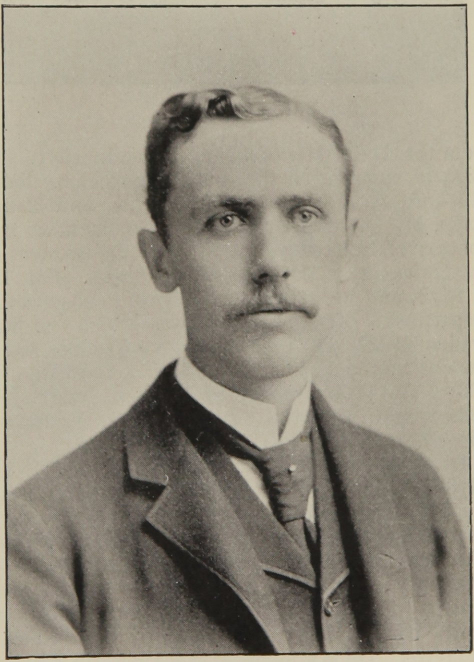
CHARLES HENRY HAMILTON.

Dr. Hamilton is a member of the Iowa State Medical Society; of the North Iowa Medical Association; of the Dubuque County Medical Society; of the Knights of Pythias; of the Ancient Order of United Workmen; and of the Royal Arcanum. He was secretary of the board of pension examiners at McGregor, Iowa, 1883–'85; and a member of the board of commissioners of insanity, Dubuque, 1886–'88.

Married, June 12, 1873, Miss Matilda Heberling Lewis, of Atalissa, Ia. Their children are: Frederick Lewis; Florence; Gayle; Hazel; and Carl Hamilton.

BASCOM, Francis Sanburn, Salt Lake City, Utah, born July 8, 1857, in Rock Island, Ills., is the son of Carlos Lyman, a native of Shoreham, Vt., and Emily (Sanburn) Bascom, and grandson of Reuben Bascom, born in Newport, N. H. His direct ancestors emigrated to America with the early Puritans and were descended from a French Huguenot family. He received his preliminary education in the public and High schools of Rock Island, matriculating in Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1879, and after three courses of lectures, was graduated March 1, 1882. Having served as interne in Cook County Hospital, Chicago, for a few months he accepted a government appointment at the Nintah Indian Agency, Utah, (now Fort Duchesne), filling the position of physician at this post in years 1882–'83. One year, 1883–'84, he spent in special study in the hospitals of Vienna, London, and Edinburgh, and since returning to the United States has been engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Salt Lake City. In that city he has been medical director of and gynecologist to St. Mark's Hospital since 1893; surgeon to the Rio Grande Western Railway, since 1886, and in 1892 was appointed by the governor of Utah, a member of the Territorial Board of Medical Examiners, in which capacity he served until the re-organization of the board in 1894.

Dr. Bascom is a member of the American Medical Association, fourth vice-president, 1894–'95; of the National Association of Railway Surgeons; of the Salt Lake County Medical Society, president in 1890; and of the Salt Lake Academy of Medicine. In February, 1895, he was elected president of the newly organized State Medical Society of Utah. He also represented Utah as a vice-president of the Pan-American Medical Congress, 1893.

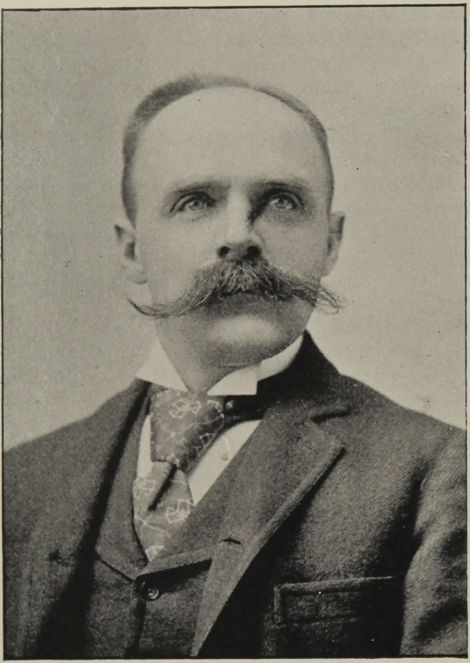


FRANCIS SANBURN BASCOM.

His literary work has been confined to statistics of practice, etc., in the Indian service, furnished chiefly for government publications, and to magazine articles on climatology and general practice.

In 1884 he married Miss Anna L., daughter of J. J. Critchlow of Salt Lake City. She died in November, 1894, leaving no children.

WENDE, Ernest, Buffalo, N. Y., son of Bernard Anthony and Susan (Kirke) Wende, grandson of Godfrey Herman Wende, was born July 23, 1853, at Mill Grove, N. Y. He was educated in the Clarence Academy; in the Buffalo High School; and received the degree of B. Sc., from the University of Pennsylvania in 1885. In 1875 he commenced the study of medicine, under Hubbard A. Foster, M. D., Buffalo, and Henry Lapp, M. D., of Clarence, N. Y.; attended two courses of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, with the degree of M. D. in 1878, and one at the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine, from which he was graduated M. D. in 1884. Dr. Wende was a student in the University of Berlin, Germany, in 1885; at the University of Vienna, Austria, in 1886; and in the private laboratories of Professors Virchow and Koch in 1885.



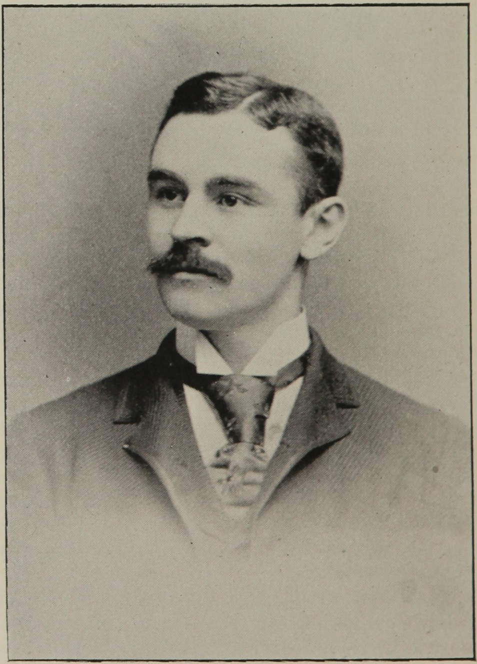
ERNEST WENDE.

Dr. Wende practised medicine in Alden, N. Y., 1878-'84, and at Buffalo since the latter year. He is professor of dermatology in the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo; professor of botany in the same university, Department of Pharmacy; was school commissioner for the First District, Erie county, by election, 1879-80; and health commissioner of Buffalo, by appointment, 1892-'97. He is a fellow of the American Electro-Therapeutic Association; member of the American Public Health Association; of the Medical Society of the State of New York; of the Medical Society of the County of Erie; of the Buffalo Academy of Medicine; fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society, London; member of the American Microscopical Society; of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences, vice-president in 1893-'95; of the Medical Alumni of the University of Buffalo, president in 1894-'95. In the department of dermatology he has contributed numerous articles and translations to the leading medical periodicals.

Dr. Wende is consulting dermatologist to the Buffalo General Hospital, and dermatologist to the University Dispensary; associate editor of the *Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Married, August 25, 1881, Miss Frances Harriett Cutler, of Omaha, Neb. Their children are: Flavilla Frances, Margaret Winifred, and Hamilton Heath Wende.

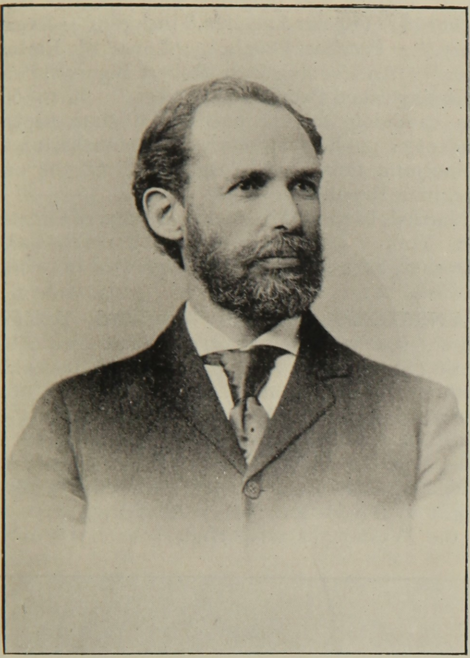
GORDON, William, New York city, son of Robert and Mary (Loudon) Gordon, grandson of William Gordon, was born December 13, 1863, in New York. He attended preparatory schools in Ireland and in New York city; was graduated B. A. from the College of the City of New York in 1883, and received therefrom the degree of A. M., in 1886; commenced the study of medicine in 1883, under the preceptorship of Prof. George M. Tuttle, Prof. W. Gilman Thompson, and Prof. William S. Halstead; attended three courses of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, and was graduated in May, 1886. Immediately after receiving his degree, Dr. Gordon began to practice medicine in New York city, his present residence, and became a member of the New York County Medical Association. He was house surgeon to the New York Hospital, 1886–'88; visiting physician to the Northwestern Dispensary, 1888–'93; surgeon to the Twenty-Third Street, and to the Forty-Second and Grand Street Railways, 1888–'93. He is a member of the Seventh Regiment, New York National Guard, and of Park Lodge, F. and A. M.



WILLIAM GORDON.

Married, May 10, 1892, Mrs. Emma L. Reaney, of New York city.

GAY, George Washington, Boston, Mass., born January 14, 1842, in Swanzey, N. H., is the son of Willard and Fanny (Wright) Gay, grandson of Colburn Gay, of Dedham, Mass. His preparatory education was obtained at the Mt. Cæsar Seminary, Swanzey, N. H., and at Powers' Institute, Bernardston, Mass.; began to read medicine in 1863, with Dr. George B. Twitchell of Keene, N. H.; attended two courses of lectures at the Medical School of Harvard University, and was graduated in June, 1868. Immediately after graduation, Dr. Gay established himself in the practice of medicine in Boston, and has since continued in that city. He was surgeon to the Boston City Hospital, 1872–'95; instructor in clinical surgery, Medical School of Harvard University, 1890–'95; consulting surgeon to St. Elizabeth Hospital, 1890–'95; and to the Elliot Hospital, Keene, N. H., 1893–'95. He is the author of articles on "Croup," "Shock," "Aspirator," "Ingrowing Toenail," in Wood's Reference Handbook, and of numerous articles in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, *International Clinics*, and in the Boston City Hospital Reports.



GEORGE W. GAY.

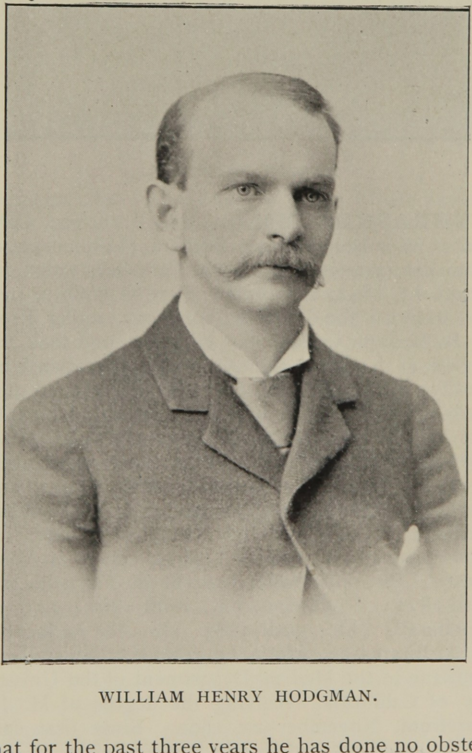
Dr. Gay devotes his chief attention to surgery. He is a member of the British Medical Association; of the American Medical Association; of the American Surgical Association; of the Massachusetts Medical Society; of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement; of the Boston Society for Medical Observation, etc.

Married, first, in 1868, Miss Mary E. Hutchinson of Milford, N. H., who died in 1872; married, second, in 1875, Miss Grace G. Hathorne, of Boston, Mass. He has no children.

HODGMAN, William Henry, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., son of John Buell and Eliza Pulsifer (Phinney) Hodgman, grandson of John Hodgman, was born November 21, 1851, at Saratoga Springs. He attended the district schools of his native town, before the graded schools were established; commenced the study of medicine in 1870, under Dr. C. S. Grant, of Saratoga Springs; attended three courses of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, and was graduated February 27, 1873; has also done much work about the hospitals and medical schools of New York city since graduation.

Dr. Hodgman commenced practice at Saratoga Springs, his only location in medicine, in 1874. He was a member of the Saratoga County Medical Society, secretary 1882–'85; of the Tri-County Medical Society of Saratoga, Rensselaer and Washington, both of these societies now being extinct; is an original member of the New York State Medical Association, a vice-president in 1894–'95, and president of the Second District branch in 1894–'95; health officer of Saratoga Springs, 1881–'82, 1885-'93 inclusive; water commissioner, 1882–'85; and in 1894 a member of the advisory committee of one hundred for the improvement of Saratoga as a health resort.

Dr. Hodgman does a general practice, except that for the past three years he has done no obstetrical work, and makes surgery a specialty. He has travelled extensively in the United States, Europe, and the West Indies.



WILLIAM HENRY HODGMAN.

Dr. Hodgman has written upon "Appendicitis," "Stone in the Bladder," "Bone Wiring Operation," and "Lack of Value of the 'McBurney Point' as an Aid in Determining the Cause of Septic Peritonitis," all published in the *New York Medical Journal*.

Married, November 22, 1887, Miss Gertrude Van Middlesworth Varney, of Saratoga. They have one child, Gertrude Elizabeth Hodgman.

MARION THRASHER.

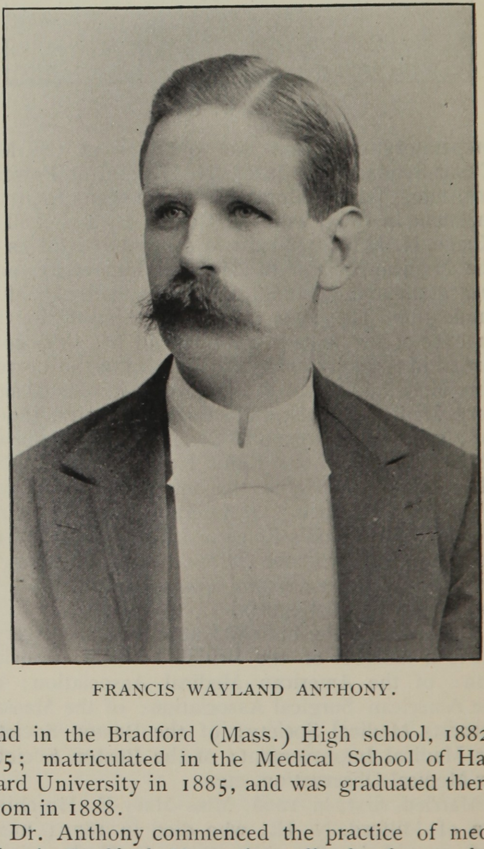
THRASHER, Marion, San Francisco, Cal., son of Woodson W. and Barbara (Daubenspeck) Thrasher, grandson of John Thrasher, was born March 13, 1842, at Fairview, Fayette county, Ind. He attended the Fairview Academy, under Prof. A. R. Benton, the eminent educator, and took the degree of A. M. in the Northwest Christian University, Indianapolis, Ind. He commenced the study of medicine in 1860, under Dr. James P. Orr and Dr. John Wall, of Fairview, Ind. After attending a summer and a winter course of lectures, 1862–'63, at the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, he practised medicine at Raleigh, Ind., from 1863–'65. He then became principal of a large school in Winchester, Ill., until 1868; taught at Fairfield, Ia., until 1872; at Clarion, Pa., until 1880; and at Cincinnati, Ohio, untii 1885. In 1888 he located in San Francisco, where he resumed the study of medicine in the Medical Department of the University of California, receiving the degree of M. D. therefrom, November 20, 1890. Since that date he has practised medicine in San Francisco.

Dr. Thrasher is a member of the American Medical Association; of the San Francisco Medical Society; and is examining surgeon for several beneficiary lodges in San Francisco.

To medical literature he has contributed articles on "Chronic Catarrhal Laryngitis," read before the American Medical Association, Washington, D. C., 1891; "Eucalyptol in Diphtheria," *ibid.*, Detroit, 1892; "Some Diseases of Dentition," *ibid.*, Milwaukee, 1893; "Pure Air as a Remedial Agent," *ibid.*, San Francisco, 1894. Dr. Thrasher has lectured extensively throughout the United States, before literary and religious societies, and is the author of "Popular Lectures," including "Eve and Mary," "Peculiar People," "Loves of Eminent Men," "An Evening with Robert Ingersoll," and "Distinguished People I have Seen." In 1886 he was candidate for the position of state superintendent of public instruction in Nebraska, on the Democratic ticket, and largely reduced the overwhelming Republican majority.

Married, in 1864, Miss Sarah Murray, of Geneseo, New York. They have one living child, Carroll Thrasher, born in 1876. Clarence died in infancy, in 1866.

ANTHONY, Francis Wayland, Bradford, Mass., son of Rev. George Nelson and Abbie Clark (Stuart) Anthony, grandson of James W. Anthony, of Kingston, R. I., and of Rev. Moses Stuart, of Andover, Mass., was born August 25, 1858, in Great Falls, N. H. He prepared for college at the Salem (Mass.) High school; was graduated A. B. from Harvard University in 1879; taught in the Patten (Me.) Academy, 1877–'80; in the Weston (Mass.) High school, 1880–'82; and in the Bradford (Mass.) High school, 1882–'85; matriculated in the Medical School of Harvard University in 1885, and was graduated therefrom in 1888.



FRANCIS WAYLAND ANTHONY.

Dr. Anthony commenced the practice of medidine in Bradford, Mass., immediately after graduation; was house officer to the Haverhill City Hospital, 1888–'89. He was a member of the board of health of Bradford in 1890, and declined a nomination for reëlection; a member of the school board of Bradford, 1890–'93, was reëlected for the term 1893–'96, but resigned in December of the first year.

Dr. Anthony is a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society; member of the Essex North District Medical Society, censor since 1892, and corresponding secretary since 1893; of the Haverhill Medical Club; of the Harvard Medical Alumni Association; of the Haverhill Fortnightly Club; of the Kenoza Club; of the Pentucket Club; and of the Forty Club, Haverhill. He is a member of the Shepard Congregational church, Cambridge, Mass., and was chorister of the First Church of Christ, Bradford, 1882–'84.

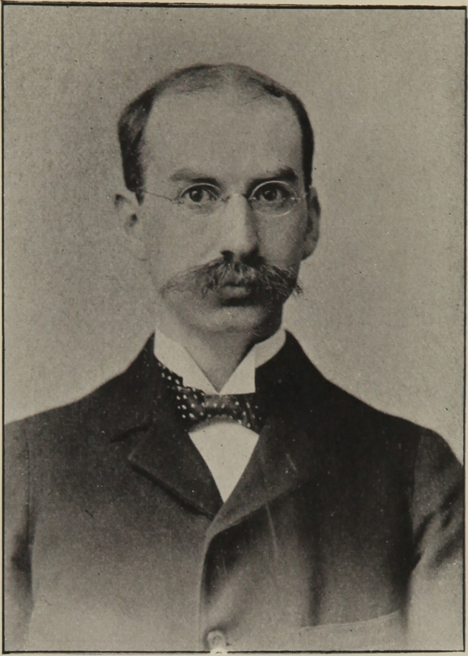
Dr. Anthony has made various clinical reports in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, and has devoted considerable time to the study of the detection of spermatozoa on clothing and in fluids in cases of medico-legal interest. He is the author of an article on "Rape," *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, January, 1895. In 1879 he received the first prize, offered by the *Cambridge Tribune*, for a poem entitled "The Rivulets," and has frequently written poems for special occasions. January 1, 1895, appointed surgeon to the Haverhill City Hospital for a term of five years.

Married, November 12, 1879, Miss Alice Goodhue Safford, of Cambridge, Mass. They have one child, Charles Pike Anthony, born August 31, 1880.

ROCHESTER, DeLancey, Buffalo, N. Y., son of Dr. Thomas Fortescue and Margaret Munro (DeLancey) Rochester, grandson of Thomas Hart Rochester, of Rochester, N. Y., was born February 4, 1859, at Buffalo. His early education was obtained at the Heathcote School, Buffalo, and he was graduated from Harvard University, A. B., in 1881; began to read medicine that year under the direction of his father, at Buffalo; attended three courses of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, and was graduated therefrom in 1884; also took several special courses in the Boston City Dispensary in the spring of 1885. He was interne in the Buffalo General Hospital, 1884–'85, and continued his studies in Berlin during the winter of 1885–'86, under Virchow and Grawitz.

Dr. Rochester commenced the private practice of medicine in 1886, at Buffalo, and has since continued there. He was lecturer on physiology during the spring course of 1887–'88, on physical diagnosis, 1889–'91, and adjunct professor of the principles and practice of medicine since 1892, all in the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo; assistant visiting physician to the Buffalo General Hospital since 1892; and one of the visiting physicians to the Erie County Hospital since its organization in 1894.

Dr. Rochester was a member of the Buffalo Medical and Surgical Association; of the Buffalo Obstetrical Society; one of the original members of the Buffalo Pathological Society, and its second president, 1888–'89; and of the Buffalo Clinical Society, until, at his suggestion, all these societies were united to form the Buffalo Academy of Medicine, of which Dr. Rochester was the first president, 1892–'93; a member of the Medical Society of the County of Erie; of the New York State Medical Association; of the American Medical Association; of the American Academy of Medicine; of the Harvard Association of Western New York; of the Thursday Club; of the Liberal Club; of the Saturn Club; and of the University Club. He was post mortem examiner for Erie county in 1887. To medical literature he has contributed articles upon "A So-Called Case of Epilepsy," *Medical Press of Western New York*, 1886; "Diet in Lithiasis," *ibid.*, 1888; "Treatment of Summer Diarrhœa of Children," *Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal*, September, 1889; "Constipation: Its Causes, Consequences and Rational Treatment," *ibid.*, December, 1889; "Mechanism of Anæmic Murmurs," *ibid.*, December, 1890; "The Prevention of Disease," president's address before Buffalo Academy of Medicine, *ibid.*, August, 1893; "Treatment of Renal Insufficiency," *New York Medical Journal*, July 22, 1893; "Three Cases of Lung Abscess," *The Medical News*, Philadelphia, January 20, 1894.



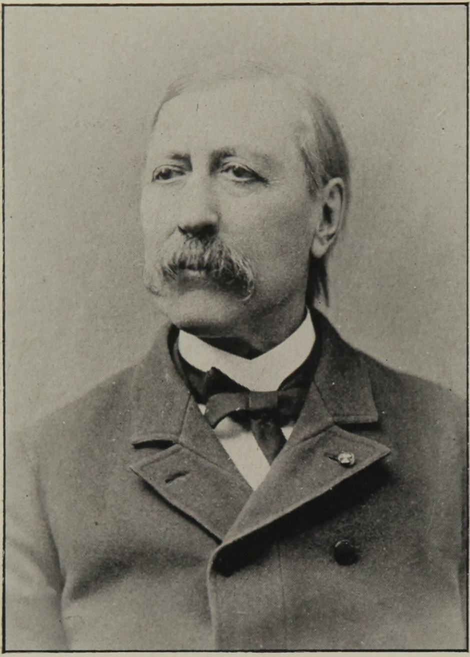
DE LANCEY ROCHESTER.

Married, in June, 1887, at Northampton, Mass., Miss Mary Lathrop. They have had three children: Anna Perit, Margaret DeLancey, and Mary Lathrop Rochester; the latter died in June, 1893, aged two years.

BRICKETT, George E., Augusta, Me., son of Edmund and Harriet (Heaton) Brickett, grandson of Abraham Brickett, was born November 20, 1824, at White River Junction, Vt. His preparatory education was obtained in the Lancaster (N. H.) Academy, and the Limerick (Me.) Academy; commenced the study of medicine in 1842, at Limerick, Me., with Dr. William Swasey;

attended two courses of lectures at Dartmouth Medical College, and was graduated therefrom in 1846.

Dr. Brickett practised medicine at New Gloucester, Me., 1846–'48; at China, Me., until 1861; was commissioned assistant surgeon of Third Regiment, June 20, 1861, and promoted to surgeon of the Twenty-first Regiment, Maine Volunteers, in September, 1862; was surgeon in charge of Cony United States General Hospital, Augusta, Me., 1863–'65; attending surgeon to Kennebec Arsenal, 1864–'93; examining surgeon for pensions, 1874–'88; was a representative in the Maine legislature, session of 1868–'69; and has been in the active practice of medicine in Augusta since 1864.



GEORGE E. BRICKETT.

Dr. Brickett is a member of the Maine Medical Association, president in 1883; of the Kennebec County Medical Society, president in 1870; is a member of the Masonic fraternity, lodge, chapter, and commandery; and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

Married, in 1847, Miss Rizpah Eveleth, of New Gloucester, Me., who died in 1850. He married, second, in 1852, Miss Melinda C. Freeman, of China, Me. The living children are: G. Hartwell and Harriet H. Brickett; two children, Alice and Minnie, are dead; all by his last wife.

BOWEN, Asa B., Maquoketa, Iowa, son of Oliver and Betsey Bosworth (Horton) Bowen, grandson of Stephen Bowen, a descendant of Richard and Ann Bowen, who emigrated from Wales and settled in Rehoboth, Mass., in 1640, was born April 12, 1842, at Eastford, Conn., where his boyhood was spent on a rough farm. After a preparatory course in the Mexico (N. Y.) Academy, he taught several terms in the district schools of that town, and in 1862 began the study of medicine, under the direction of Dr. Gilson A. Dayton and Dr. B. E. Bowen, at Mexico, N. Y.; served one year, 1864–'65, on the American man-of-war, *Neptune*, in the medical department, nearly all of the time cruising about the West Indies. Returning to the study of medicine in 1865, he attended three courses of lectures at the Albany Medical College, and was graduated therefrom in 1868, after which he devoted some time to clinical study in New York city. He has been a practitioner of medicine at Maquoketa since the year 1869; is a member of the Iowa State Medical Society; of the American Medical Association; of the National Association of Railway Surgeons; of the Masonic fraternity, lodge, chapter, and commandery; was United States pension examining surgeon, 1878–'92; commissioner of insanity for Jackson county, Ia., 1872–'85; member of the school board, 1885–'88; and local surgeon for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. He is the author of a paper on "Typhoid Fever and Its Treatment," Transactions of the Iowa State Medical Society, 1878; "Management of Compound Fractures," *ibid.*, 1892; "Scarlatina," *ibid.*, 1895; and "Laparotomy for Uterine Fibroids," Transactions of the American Medical Association, 1890. Among his successful operations are several ovariotomies.

ASA B. BOWEN.

Married, in 1874, Miss Minnie Clark, of Maquoketa, Ia. They have two living children: Hattie Frances and Jesse B. Bowen.

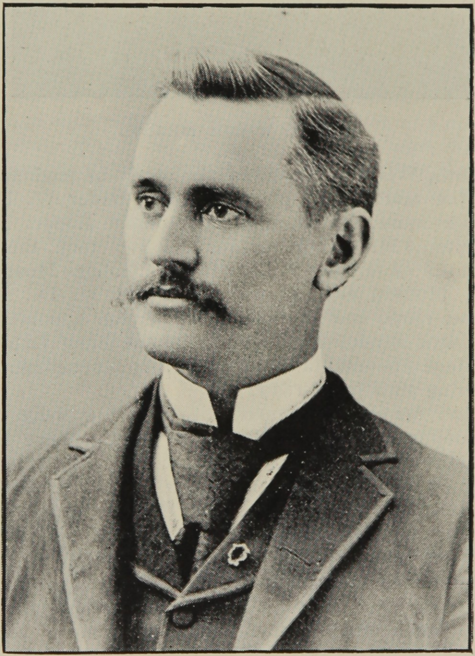
BROCKWAY, Vira (Abel,) Chicago, Ill., born October 22, 1856, in New Philadelphia, O., is the daughter of George William and Mary Anne (Wise) Abel, grand-daughter of William Abel, and grand-niece of Governor Wise, of John Brown fame. She obtained a preparatory education in the High school of Richland Center, Wis., and at the Normal school of Whitewater, Wis.; commenced the study of medicine in 1882, at Racine, Wis., under Dr. A. H. Hoy; matriculated in the Northwestern University Woman's Medical School, Chicago, in September, 1883, and after three full courses of lectures, was graduated therefrom April 7, 1887, receiving the highest prize, fifty dollars in gold, and a certificate of honor. In April of the same year, Dr. Brockway commenced the general practice of medicine at her present residence, Campbell Park, Chicago. She is a member of the Illinois State Medical Society; of the Chicago Medical Society; of the Chicago Pathological Society; of the Chicago Gynecological Club, vice-president in 1889; has been assistant lecturer on histology and director of histological laboratory, in her alma mater since 1891; attending physician to the dispensary, Hospital for Women and Children, and free dispensary at Woman's Medical College. Contributions to medical literature are confined to reports on cases published in various medical journals.

VIRA (ABEL) BROCKWAY.

Married, July 3, 1872, Mr. George L. Brockway, of Whitewater, Wis. Their three children are: Emma Mae, Carrie Eugenie, and Grace Lousie Brockway.

HÄGLER, Elmer Ellsworth, Springfield, Ill., son of James G. and Clarissa (Falls) Hägler, grandson of Benjamin Hägler, was born May 5, 1863, near Virden, Ill. He was graduated with the first class of Virden High school, in 1883; was a private tutor, taught in the public schools, and did individual work before commencing the study of medicine, 1887, at the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan; took a three years' course in medicine at this institution, under the preceptorship of James G. Hägler, M. D., and George N. Kreider, A. M., M. D., and was graduated June 26, 1890. On the day following graduation he entered upon the duties of demonstrator of ophthalmology and otology at the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, and resigned the position July 14, 1893, to enter upon special practice in Springfield. He was made oculist and aurist to St. John's Hospital, Springfield, Ill., and has since continued in that capacity. He was appointed a special United States pension examiner, on the eye and ear, for Central Illinois, December 27, 1893.

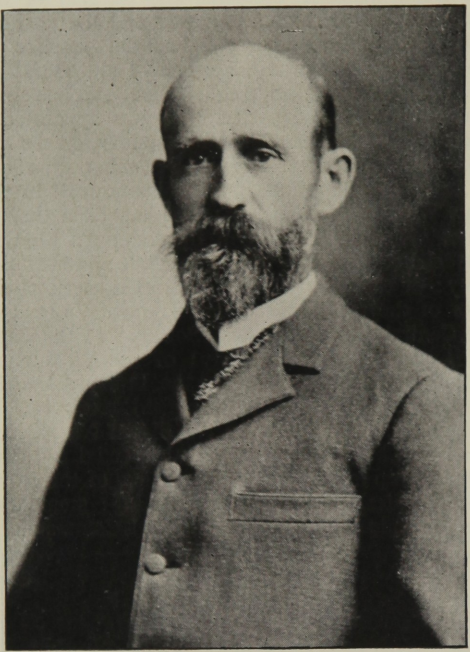
Dr. Hägler has done post-graduate work in the New York and Philadelphia hospitals from time to time. He is a member of the American Medical Association; of the Michigan State Medical Society; of the Illinois State Medical Society, chairman of the committee of arrangements, 1895; of the Central Illinois Medical Society; of the Capitol District Medical Society; of the Washtenaw (Mich.) Medical Society; of the Brainard District Medical Society; of the Springfield Medical Club, a charter member; of the Nu Sigma Nu medical fraternity, being the first graduate elected to active membership in Alpha Chapter; fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society, London, 1893; member of the Masonic fraternity; of Ellwood Commandery, Knights Templars, Springfield, Ill.; of the Mystic Shrine, Moslem Temple, Detroit, Mich.; and of St. Stephen's church.



ELMER ELLSWORTH HÄGLER.

Married, June 21, 1893, at Philadelphia, Miss Kent Rolla Dunlap, A. B. (Wellesley, 1890,) A. M. (University of Pennsylvania, 1893.) They have one child (December 24, 1894,) Elmer Ellsworth, Jr.

MEADE, Samuel Wixom, Plymouth, Wis., born August 16, 1849, at Kent, N. Y., is the son of Milan and Salina (Wixom) Meade, grandson of Jeremiah Meade, all natives of Kent, N. Y. He attended a select or private school for boys at Patterson, N. Y., and the High school at Plymouth, Wis.; commenced the study of medicine at the last named place in 1872, under W. D. Moorehouse, M. D., and later under Robert B. Welton, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.; took three courses of lectures at Long Island College Hospital, Medical School; was graduated M. D., in June, 1876, and the same month was appointed resident physician and surgeon to the Long Island College Hospital, after a competitive examination, serving until June, 1877.



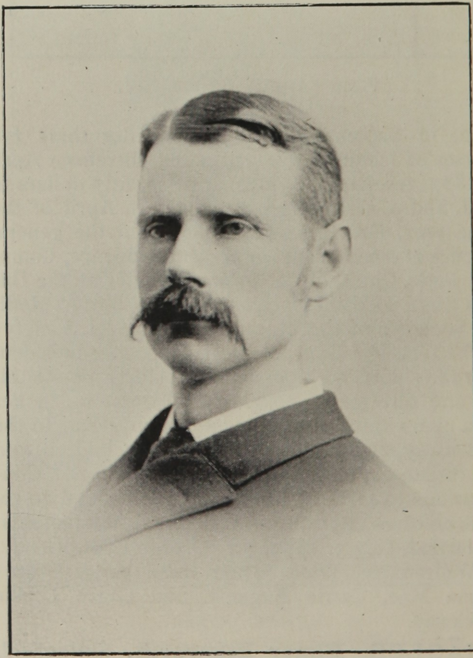
SAMUEL WIXOM MEADE.

Dr. Meade commenced the private practice of medicine in 1878, at Plymouth, Wis., where he has been health officer since 1882. From 1879–'83, he was physician and surgeon to the Sheboygan county Insane Asylum. He was appointed surgeon to the Wisconsin Central, the Milwaukee & Northern, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railways in 1881, but resigned these positions in 1890, when he went abroad for medical study in Vienna and Berlin. At this time he also travelled extensively in Belgium, Holland, England, France, Italy, Austria, and Germany; crossed the Mediterranean Sea into northern Africa as far as Tougart in the Sahara desert. He visited the more important places in the provinces of Algeria, Tunis, Tripoli, Morocco, and Oran. The frequency of blindness or of some inflammatory affection of the eye among the natives of northern Africa, attracted his attention, and he spent considerable time in studying its etiology.

Dr. Meade is a member of the American Medical Association; of the Wisconsin State Medical Society; of the National Association of Railway Surgeons; of the Sheboygan County (Wis.) Medical Society; of the Society of American Physicians and Surgeons of Berlin, Germany; of the fraternities of Free and Accepted Masons; Royal Arcanum; Knights of Pythias; American Legion of Honor; and of the Modern Woodmen of America. He is referee for several old-line life insurance companies, and medical examiner for more than twenty life insurance companies.

Married, January 1, 1878, Miss Frances E. Drewry, of Plymouth, Wis. Their children are: Montrose D.; Irene W.; and Gaylord Samuel Meade.

McCORMAC, James Thomas, Marshfield, Ore., son of Rev. Johnston and Martha Alice (Mason) McCormac, grandson of James McCormac, was born April 29, 1857, in Oregon City, Ore. After a course in the public schools of Cresco, Ia., he attended the Iowa State Agricultural College one year, 1873, and the following year, the Kentucky University; commenced the study of medicine in 1879, at Marshfield with Dr. C. B. Golden; took one course of lectures, each, at the Medical Department of the University of Caliornia, and the Medical Department of Willamette University, Portland, Ore., receiving his degree from the last named, in April, 1882, and has practised medicine at Marshfield since that time.



JAMES THOMAS MCCORMAC.

He is a member of the Oregon State Medical Society; of the American Medical Association; of the Ancient Order of United Workmen; was president of the board of trustees of the town of Marshfield, 1888; has been surgeon to the Coös County (Ore.) Hospital since 1893; surgeon to Government Rock Quarry since 1894; surgeon to the Coös Bay, Roseburg & Eastern Railway and Navigation Company since 1891; medical examiner for several life and accident insurance companies; was U. S. examining surgeon for pensions, 1884–'93; and in 1890 was commissioned acting assistant surgeon in the United States Marine Hospital Service. He reported a "Case of Gunshot Wound of Stomach, with Recovery," Transactions of the Oregon State Medical Society, 1883; and has published articles in the *Medical News.*

Married, December 18, 1878, Miss Hattie E. Bay, step-daughter of Dr. C. B. Golden, of Marshfield, Ore. Their children are: Annie Grace, born June 2, 1881; Alice Bay, born September 19, 1885; and James Frederick Bay McCormac, born October 18, 1893.

NORRIS, Basil, San Francisco, Cal., son of Otho and Sarah Ann (McElfresh) Norris, grandson of John Thomas Norris, was born March 9, 1828, at Hyattstown, Md. After a preparatory education in the Frederick, Md., Academy, and at the Episcopal High school, Ellicott's Mills, Md., he entered upon the study of medicine, in 1847, in Baltimore, under the preceptorship of Dr. J. R. W. Dunbar, of Dunbar Institute, in that city. Attended two courses of lectures, and graduated March 23, 1849, at the University of Maryland, and attended a special course of anatomy under Dr. Wakeman Bryerly.

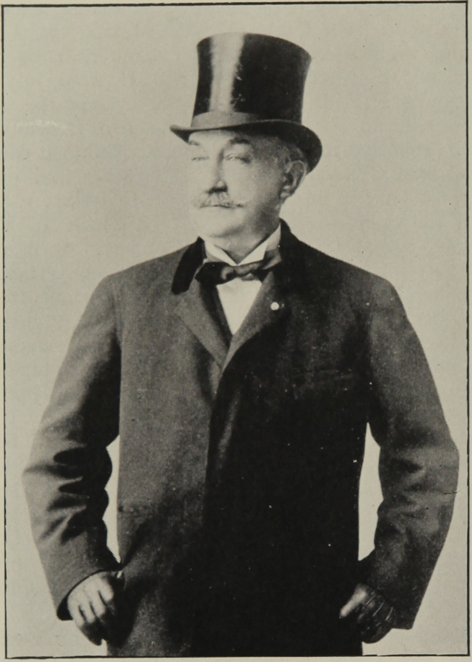
Immediately after graduation, Dr. Norris commenced the practice of medicine in Baltimore, continuing there until October, 1850, when he went abroad for further medical instruction; studied in Paris, France, from November, 1850, to December, 1851, taking special courses in anatomy, surgery, medicine, obstetrics and nervous diseases at Hospital Salpetriere, with special lessons in auscultation, percussion, and operations on the cadaver. He also took a course in bacteriology in San Francisco, Cal., in 1894, at the laboratory of Dr. S. M. Mouser, and has given much attention to the study of French, Spanish, and German.

Dr. Norris is an active member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, San Francisco, Cal.; honorary member of the Medical Society of the State of California; of the Medical Society of the City and County of San Francisco; of the Academy of Medicine, San Francisco; active member of the American Medical Association; and of the American Surgical Association; companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; a member of the Biological Society of Washington, D. C., and member of the California Astronomical society.

Military record. Appointed from Maryland. Assistant surgeon, U. S. A., October 11, 1852; with recruits en route to Texas, November, 1852; in Texas until June, 1857; reported in person to the surgeon general, July, 1857; captain and assistant surgeon, October 11, 1857; reported February 8, 1857, to General Percifer F. Smith at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for duty with the expedition fitting out for Utah campaign; March, 1858, detached duty as far as Big Blue river, with escort for advance provision trains, from Laramie to Fort Bridger; in May, 1858, reported to Colonel Charles May for duty with 3d Column of the Utah expedition; in September, 1858, reported to Gen. Albert Sidney Johnson, commanding department of Utah. Was assigned to duty at Camp Floyd, senior surgeon with 2d Dragoons and Reynolds's light battery; in May and November, 1859, on detached service; in May, 1860, with 7th Regiment of Infantry and detachment of 2d Dragoons on the march, changing station from Utah to New Mexico; at Fort Craig, New Mexico, from September, 1860, to July, 1861; at Albuquerque, N. M., from July to December, 1861, as medical purveyor of the department and surgeon of the post; in December, 1861, reported to Colonel E. R. S. Canby, at camp near Berlin, N. M., as medical director and purveyor of troops in the field; February 21, 1862, was the operating surgeon at the Battle of Val Verde, N. M.; surgeon U. S. army, April 16, 1862; reported in person to the surgeon-general, October, 1862; medical inspector of hospitals from October to December, 1862; December 6, reported at General Franklin's headquarters as medical director left grand division, Army of the Potomac; February 23, 1863, reported to surgeon general in person as attending surgeon at Washington, D. C.; October 15, 1884, was assigned to duty at San Francisco, Cal., as medical director Division of the Pacific and Department of California; November, 1885, was assigned to duty as medical director of the Department of the Columbia; November, 1888, was assigned to duty as medical director, Division of the Pacific and Department of California.

Name honorably mentioned in Rebellion records, page 492, series 1, volume IX, report of Colonel Canby of the Battle of Val Verde, dated headquarters department of New Mexico, Fort Craig, N. M., March 1, 1862. "Higher thanks than any I can bestow are due to the medical officers of the command, especially to Assistant Surgeon Norris, the medical director," etc. Brevetted lieutenant-colonel March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious service during the war; brevetted colonel, March 13, 1865, for meritorious services and diligent discharge of duties during the war.

At Fort Clark, Texas, in 1854, amputated thigh of Private Kinney, 1st Infantry, for accidental gunshot wound through knee joint; in 1855, amputated arm of Corporal Ives for gunshot wound through elbow-joint received in attack of Indians on paymaster's escort at crossing of Devil's river; in 1856, ligated brachial artery of Lieutenant Cosby, U. S. mounted riflemen, for cure of aneurism from arrow wound received fighting Indians at Lake Trinidad; in 1859, at a time of great excitement, was dispatched from Camp Floyd to Salt Lake City, 40 miles, to attend Sergeant Pike, 10th U. S. Infantry, who, when in uniform and present in obedience to summons of U. S. court, was waylaid at noon in the public street, shot and mortally wounded by Spencer in front of the principal hotel. Nothing was done to prevent the assassin's escape or bring him to justice; was post surgeon at Albuquerque, New Mexico, in the summer of 1861, during the prevalence of small-pox. Vaccination had been almost entirely neglected by the native population up to that date, and in consequence small-pox had made its appearance in New Mexico without fail at intervals of five or six years, commencing at El Paso and presumably from Old Mexico. It progressed from one village to another in regular sequence, and like measles and scarlet fever, was limited almost exclusively to young children. The attention of Governor Connelly was called to the importance of providing for vaccination at the public expense, and the matter was by him officially referred to the legislature, but without result; in Washington, in May, 1863, amputated thigh of Lieutenant Kirby for gun-shot fracture of the femur by two bullets from spherical case shot at Chancellorsville; in 1864, amputated thigh of General John C. Robinson for gunshot wound of knee joint from rifle ball received in battle in the Wilderness. In Washington, amputated leg of Lieutenant Smedberg for disease of bone after primary amputation for gunshot wound of foot from shell explosion in battle in the Wilderness.



BASIL NORRIS.

The following from Lieutenant B. F. Rittenhouse, U. S. army, retired, was written by request: "August 1, 1885, I was wounded on the 19 of June, 1864, and entered the hospital at Annapolis, Md., about 1 or 2 a. m., on the 21st of June. The date of the operation performed by you in Georgetown, D. C., will show how long it was postponed. I think it was eighteen or nineteen days. It was performed on Thursday, and I began to sink. Saturday night I was as cold as marble. I drank a bottle of whiskey a day for a few days, and on Saturday drank more than a bottle: also beef tea, alternating beef tea and whiskey every half an hour. On Sunday I was better, and from that date I improved rapidly. I lessened the whiskey as my appetite increased. In a few days I was able to eat. At first I suffered a good deal. I had no chills, but had profuse night sweats. At no time had I numbness or any unusual feelings in my feet or limbs. At the time that I was shot it was very warm, but I became cold, and requested to have my blankets put over me. The ball struck me on the left side of the back, on my tenth rib, three and a half inches from the centre of the spine; passed across it, and then buried itself in the muscles on the right side of it. The course of the ball, after it arrived on the right of the spine, was at right angles to its previous course. The distance from the entrance of the ball to the point of extraction is four and one half inches. I had no pain in my back after the first two or three days, but was very weak in it."

This operation was done by dissecting along a comminuted rib and the course of the ball, following from its point of entrance to its lodgment. By this means was saved the life of a wounded officer sent from Annapolis hospital to his home, a hopeless case; in Washington attended Hon. William H. Seward, secretary of state, for double fracture of the inferior maxillary bone, caused by a fall from his carriage April 4, 1865, and for wounds inflicted by Payne at 10 o'clock on the evening of April 14, 1865; in Washington, had charge of medical and surgical practice in all its departments, including officers and general service men on duty in the War Department, and their families and others, as described and published in testimony of attending surgeon before Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives, 1878; the duty of attending surgeon in Washington included medical attendance at the executive mansion from May, 1865, to March, 1877,—including the terms of office of President Andrew Johnson and General U. S. Grant; it was by authority of Mr. Stanton, secretary of war, that Surgeon-General Barns directed a daily detail from Douglass Hospital of two enlisted men to keep watch by turns in the sick chamber at night; from that circumstance the assassination of Mr. Seward was prevented by George F. Robinson, 8th Maine Volunteers, now paymaster in the army; in Washington, in 1878, amputated arm of Sergeant Penrod, signal service, for injury to elbow from fall on roof of station on Broadway, New York, in 1877.

Among his more important medical writings are papers on "Dislocation of the Astragalus, from Personal Suffering and Experience," and "Extirpation of the Entire Tongue," "Transactions of the American Surgical Association;" also a paper entitled, "Extaordinary Personal Experience with Mad Dogs, and Observations of their Habits when Unmolested and at Large"; reports of treatment of cancer by Condurango, in Washington, D. C., to the surgeon-general, transmitted to congress; reports of surgical operations for cancer of the mammary gland; of tracheotomy for croup, published in circular No. 3, surgeon-general's office; and of a large number of minor operations performed at the U. S army dispensary, at Washington, D. C.

Since March, 1892, Dr. Norris has been a resident of San Francisco, Cal., in the active practice of medicine and surgery. Unmarried.

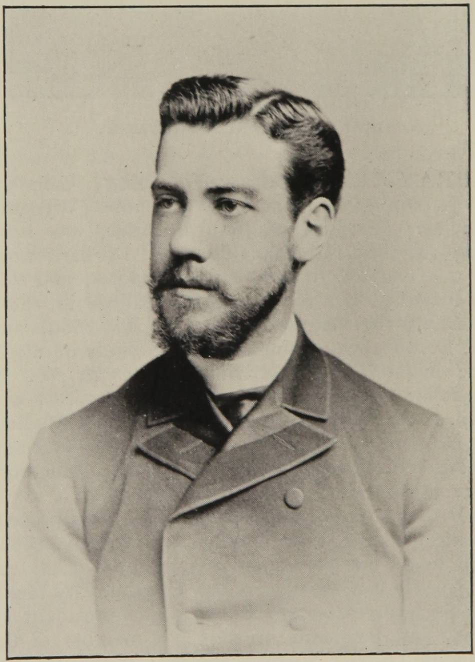
METTLER, L. Harrison, Chicago, Ill., born June 1, 1863, in New York city, is the son of Isaac Voorhees and Marcella M. (Smith) Mettler; grandson of Levi Mettler, the family having settled, prior to the Revolution, near Flemington, N. J. His maternal grandfather, the Hon. Garrettson Smith, of Philadelphia, son of a well-known Maryland planter and slave owner, became so early convinced of the injustice of slavery that at the age of eighteen years he came North, to begin a long and honorable career in the cause of anti-slavery and temperance.

L. Harrison Mettler was educated in the Friend's Seminary, a private school in Stuyvesant Square, New York city; in the public schools of that city; was graduated B. A. from the College of the City of New York in 1883, and received the degree of M. A. therefrom in 1886. He began the study of medicine in 1883, attending one course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons (Columbia College) in the City of New York, and two courses at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, receiving the degree of M. D. from the latter institution April 2, 1886. His preceptor was William H. Pancoast, A. M., M. D., professor of anatomy and clinical surgery in the Jefferson Medical College.

From 1884–'86, Dr. Mettler was assistant prosector, receiving many commendations for his dissections, and special mention for his thesis on "The Biological Cell—An Argument." In 1889, he attended the clinics at the Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic (Queen Square) London; and at the Hopital de la Salpétrière, Paris, afterward visiting the universities and hospitals of Vienna, Berlin, Heidelberg, and Edinburgh. He was made the recipient of special courtesies from Mr. William Adams, Drs. Ferrier, Horsley, Phillips, and Murrell of London, and from Charcot, Apostoli, Luteaud, and Warren-Bey, of Paris.

Dr. Mettler began the practice of medicine in Philadelphia immediately after graduation. From 1886–'87, he was prosector and assistant to the chair of anatomy in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia; chief of the medical clinics from 1887–'91; and lecturer and clinical instructor in mental and nervous diseases and electro-therapeutics from 1888–'91. In 1891 he removed to Chicago and commenced practice there. He is medical examiner for the Nederland Life Insurance Company of Holland and America, and neurologist to the Lakeside Hospital.

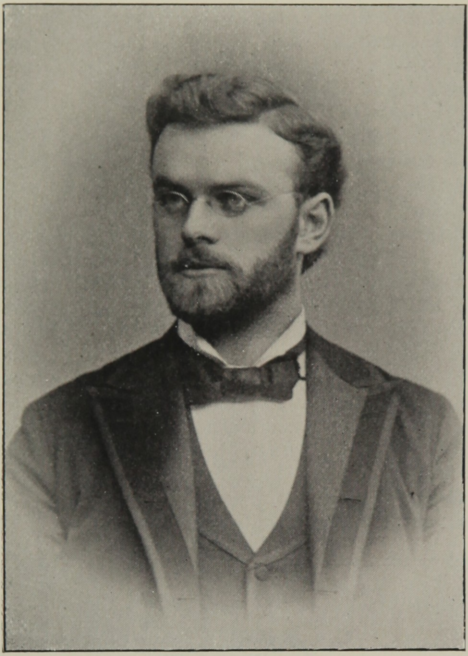
Dr. Mettler's published writings include articles on "The Sensory-Motor Functions of the Brain," *New York Medical Record*, 1892; "On the Nature of the Physical Perfection of Man," *ibid.*, 1888; "Maternal Impressions," *ibid.*, 1892; "Strychnia in Valvular Heart Disease," *ibid.*, 1894; "Case of Quinine Poisoning, *ibid.*, 1893; "Treatment of Seminal Incontinence," *ibid.*, 1893; "A Mixed Exanthem, Probably Scarlatinous," *ibid.*, 1892; "Gangrene Following Typhoid Fever," *Philadelphia Medical Times*, 1887; "Endarteritis as a Sequel of Typhoid Fever," *ibid.*, 1887; "Cholera Infantum," *ibid.*, 1888; "Is It the Beginning of the End?" *New York Medical Record*, 1895; "Cerebro-Spinal Decussations," *New York Medical Journal*, 1889; "On Cascara Sagrada, with Fifty Cases," *ibid.*, 1891; "On Cocillana, with Cases," *ibid.*, 1890; "Epidemic Influenza and Its Treatment," *ibid.*, 1892; "Pneumonia and Cause of Heart-Failure," *ibid.*, 1892; "A Plea for the Medical Expert," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1892; "On the Nature of Locomotor Ataxia," *ibid.*, 1894; "Hemiparaplegia, with Report of a Case Completely Recovered after One Year's Duration," *ibid.*, 1893; "Aural Vertigo," *ibid.*, 1893; "Somatic and Molecular Death," *Medico-Legal Journal of New York*, 1890; "Strychnia in Diseases of the Spinal Cord," *Medical Bulletin*, 1892; "Aural Vertigo (Ménière's Disease)," *Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases*, 1891; "The Collegiate Degree as an Evidence of Fitness for the Study of Medicine," *Bulletin of the American Academy of Medicine*, 1892; "The Nervous Element in the Vomiting of Pregnancy," *Chicago Medical Recorder*, 1891; "Is Locomotor Ataxia a Constitutional Disease?" *ibid.*, 1892; "Neurology in England," *Philadelphia Times and Register*, 1889; "Syringomyelia," *ibid.*, 1889; "Note on Some Psychic Symptoms," *The Medical Register*, Philadelphia, 1888; "Druggists and Physicians," *ibid.*, 1888; "The Menopause and Some of Its Disorders," *ibid.*, 1888; "Chorea: A Lecture," *ibid.*, 1889; "Epilepsy: A Lecture," *ibid.*, 1889; "Locomotor Ataxia, Treated by Suspension," *ibid.*, 1888; and "The Biological Cell: an Argument," Records, McMullin & Co., Philadelphia, 1888.



L. HARRISON METTLER.

Dr. Mettler is a member of the American Medical Association; of the American Academy of Medicine; of the Chicago Medical Society; of the Practitioners' Club of Chicago; of the Chicago

Academy of Sciences; of the Philadelphia County (Pa.) Medical Society; of the Philadelphia Neurological Society; of the National Union; of the Kenwood Club; and of the Kenwood Country Club. He was a member of the Seventh Regiment, Company A, New York National Guard, 1884. Unmarried.



ORANGE WHITNEY BRAYMER.

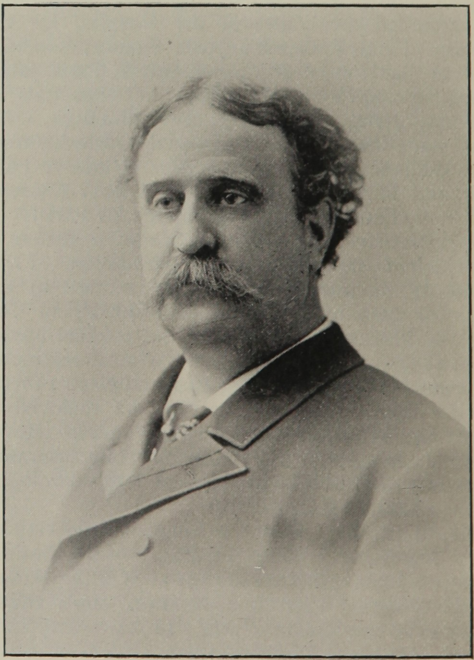
BRAYMER, Orange Whitney, Camden, N. J., son of William L. and Jennie (Wygant) Braymer, grandson of John Braymer, was born June 14, 1865, at Meadville, Pa. By hard work he was enabled to secure an education, and was graduated A. B., from Allegheny College in 1886, receiving the degree of A. M., in 1889, and Ph. D., in 1892; commenced the study of medicine in 1885, at Meadville, under Dr. T. B. Lashells; attended two courses of lectures, one each at the Western Reserve University, Medical Department, Cleveland, O., and the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., graduating from the latter, April 4, 1888.

Dr. Braymer practised medicine with his preceptor at Meadville, four months, April to July, 1888, then made his permanent residence at Camden, N. J. He is a member of the Camden City Medical Society, treasurer in 1893, vice-president in 1894, and president in 1895; a member of the Camden District Medical Society; of the Medical Society of the State of New Jersey; permanent member of the American Medical Association, 1891; member of the American Academy of Medicine; of the Order of Military Surgeons of New Jersey; of Trimble Lodge, No. 117, Free and Accepted Masons; of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; of the Ancient Order of United Workmen; of the Improved Order of Red Men; and of the Order of Chosen Friends. He was surgeon to the Camden City Dispensary, 1892–'95, and gynecologist since January, 1895; physician to the Camden Home for Friendless Children since 1891; was commissioned first lieutenant and assistant surgeon to the Sixth Regiment, National Guard of New Jersey, October 17, 1893; was instructor in surgical nursing, 1893, lecturer on obstetrical nursing, 1893–'94, and was elected lecturer on gynecological nursing, June, 1894, all in the New Jersey Training School for Nurses; and medical examiner for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company since 1890.

Dr. Braymer is a general practitioner, but has a preference for surgical work, and has performed many of the major surgical operations. He performed, in 1894, the third hysterectomy to be done in Camden, N. J., and has published various papers on medical and surgical subjects in the *International Journal of Surgery*, *Times and Register*, *Medical World*, *Medical Age*, etc.

Married, November 26, 1890, Miss Elizabeth Campbell, of Camden, N. J. They have one child, LeRoy Valentine Braymer.

KELLEY, Seth Wight, Woburn, Mass., son of Dr. Cyrus Kingsbury and Mary Moore (Wight) Kelley, grandson of John Kelley, was born June 26, 1848, at Oxford, Me. He was a student at the Plymouth, N. H., Academy; was graduated from the Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., in 1865; and from Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., A. B., in 1869, receiving therefrom the degree of A. M., in 1880. He was principal of the Haverhill (N. H.) Academy, 1869–'70; and associate principal of the Monson (Mass.)



SETH WIGHT KELLEY.

Academy, 1870–'71; began to read medicine in 1871, in Cambridge, Mass., under the direction of his father, Cyrus K. Kelley, M. D.; took the three years' course of study at the Medical School of Harvard University, and was graduated M. D., in 1874, having held the interneship in the Chelsea Marine Hospital during the year 1873.

Dr. Kelley practised medicine in Cambridge, Mass., during the year 1874, and since that year has been a practitioner in Woburn. He is a member of the Middlesex East District Medical Society, president in 1885–'86; a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society, censor, 1880–'85, and councilor since 1885; member of the Boylston Medical Society; has been president of the board of health of Woburn since 1893; was a member of school committee of Woburn in 1876; is a member of the orders of Masons; Ancient Order of United Workmen; Red Men; of the Harvard Medical Alumni Association; of the Dartmouth Alumni Association of Boston; and is special medical examiner for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company.

Married, in 1883, Miss Emma Amanda, daughter of William R. Putnam, Esq., of Woburn, Mass. Their one child is Christine Putnam Kelley.

REDDEN, Joseph Warren, Topeka, Kan., son of William O. and Margaret (Cannon) Redden, grandson of Stephen Redden, was born August 30, 1834, at Bridgeville, Del.; died August 5, 1893, at Topeka. His father was colonel of the Third Regiment, Delaware Volunteers, in the Rebellion, while his grandfather was a captain in the War of 1812.

Joseph W. Redden was educated in the common schools of Delaware; in the Georgetown (Del.) Academy; at Delaware College, Newark; and at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa. He commenced the study of medicine in 1854, at Georgetown, Del., under William Marshall, M. D., of that place, and continued with Professor Gross in Philadelphia; attended two courses of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, was graduated in the spring of 1857, and in September of the same year entered upon the practice of medicine at Wapello, Ill., and after one year in that place, he was located one year at Nashville, Ill.; one year at Metropolis, Ill.; nineteen years at Shawneetown, Ill.; and for fourteen years prior to his death was a resident of Topeka. Dr. Redden was a member of the Clinton, Massac, and Gallatin county, Ill., medical societies; of the Illinois State Medical Society; of the Shawnee County (Kan.) Medical Society; of the Kansas State Medical Society; of the Eastern Kansas District Medical Society; of the American Medical Association; of the American Public Health Association; and of the Kansas State Board of Health, of which he was secretary from its organization in April, 1885, to July, 1891, when ill health compelled his resignation. He was the executive officer of the board, and placed it upon a basis that has enabled it to be a source of benefit to the state, and of pride to the profession.

Dr. Redden was surgeon of the military camp of recruits in 1862–'63, located in Gallatin county, Ill., where a brigade was usually stationed. He was mayor of Shawneetown, Ill., during his residence there; and was also an elder of the Presbyterian church of that place, and of Topeka, Kan. For the last twenty years of his life, Dr. Redden was specially active in Southern Illinois and Kansas in Sunday-school and mission work, and left funds for the erection of a mission chapel, as an outgrowth of Redden Mission Sunday-school, Topeka, Kan., and an excellent church organization and building—Westminster church—situated in the western part of Topeka, is the result of a mission organized and sustained by him.

JOSEPH WARREN REDDEN.

Dr. Redden wrote and published several papers on the diseases of children, and also on epidemics. He was an Odd Fellow. During the years 1889–'90, he attended medical lectures in New York city and in Europe.

Married, June 4, 1861, at Shawneetown, Ill., Miss Emma L. Jones, who survives him, as do their children: Miriam, wife of Charles Blood Smith; Ruth, wife of Arthur L. Murphey; and Lee Redden.

WALDO, Ralph, New York city, born September 24, 1860, at Scotland, Conn., is the son of Roger Williams and Charlotte Bethia (Gager) Waldo, and grandson of Zaccheus Waldo. The Waldo family settled in Ipswich, Mass., in 1654, while the Connecticut branch moved to Scotland, that state, in 1709. His mother's family was of Scotch and Dutch origin, and resided in New York when that city was a Dutch settlement.

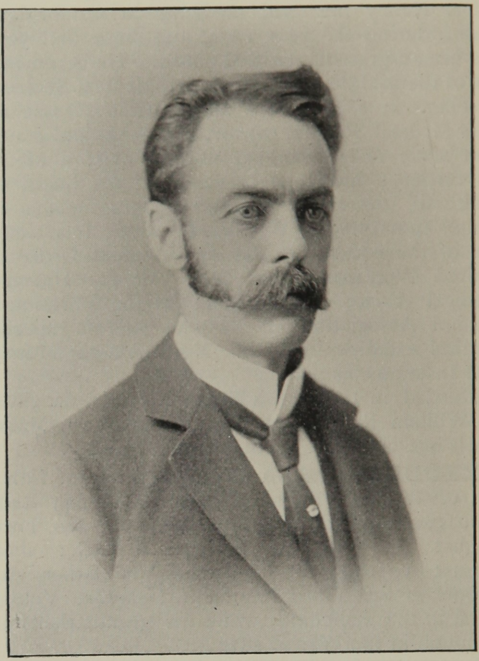
Dr. Waldo was graduated from the academic department of public school, No. 11, Brooklyn, N. Y., and spent one year in the collegiate department of the Brooklyn Polytechnic; commenced the study of medicine in 1879, in the New York University, attending three courses of lectures there and graduating March 7, 1882. He was for a year and a half following graduation, on the house staff of Charity and Maternity hospitals, New York, and has since been in the private practice of medicine in that city. He is gynecologist to Lebanon Hospital, 1893; chairman of the medical board of that institution, 1894–'95; instructor in gynecology at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, 1887; is a member of the Medical Society of the State of New York; of the Medical Society of the County of New York; of the New York Academy of Medicine; of the Lenox Medical Society; of the New York Obstetrical Society; of the Society of the Alumni of Charity Hospital, secretary, 1894–'95; of the New York Medical Union; and of the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association.

Dr. Waldo gives special attention to gynecological work; is the originator of a method of closing the abdomen after cœliotomy; and is the author of the following papers: "Clinical Features of Pyosalpinx," *American Journal of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children*, March, 1890; "Treatment of Endometritis," *ibid.*, March, 1892; "Condylomata: Their Etiology and Treatment," *International Journal of Surgery*, April, 1891; "The Management of Labor," *American Gynecological Journal*, March, 1892; "Method of Operating for Large Ovarian Cysts, with report of a case," *New York Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics*, August, 1893.

RALPH WALDO.

Married, April 22, 1890, Miss Fanny Graham Hall, of New York city. They have one child living, Ralph Hall Waldo. Susy Dutcher Waldo, their daughter, is deceased.

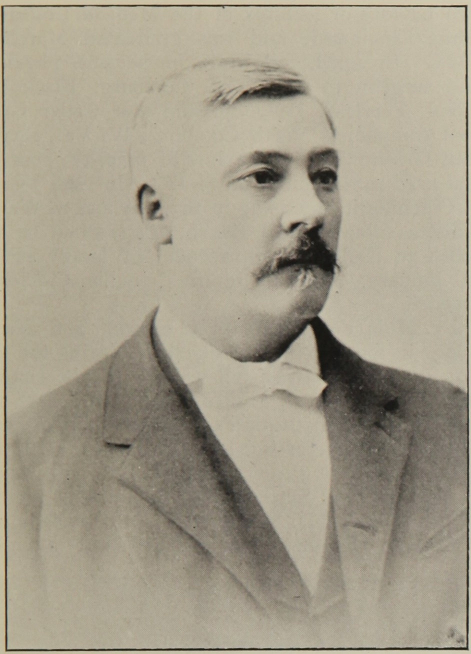
POOL, Daniel, St. Paul., Minn., son of John and Ann (McGilivray) Pool, grandson of John Pool, was born May 4, 1860, at Markham, Canada. He was educated in the public schools of his native town; in the Markham High school; at the Hamilton Collegiate Institute, Canada; and at the Waterdown High school, Canada. He taught in the public schools from 1875–'79, and in 1880 engaged in the study of medicine, with the late Dr. John Reed, of Thornhill, Canada; attended lectures for four years thereafter at the University of Toronto, Medical Faculty, and was graduated in 1885. He commenced the practice of medicine the same year, at St. Paul, Minn.



DANIEL POOL.

Dr. Pool is a member of the Ramsey County Medical Society; of the Minnesota State Medical Society; of the Ancient Order of United Workmen; of the Royal Arcanum; Modern Woodmen of America; Independent Order of Foresters; and the Sexennial League. He is a general practitioner, but gives special attention to the diseases of women, to which his practice is largely confined. Unmarried.

SNOOK, Jerome Marvine, of Kalamazoo, Mich., son of Josephus S. and Catharine Augusta (Turner) Snook, grandson of Peter Snook, was born November 29, 1845, at East Granger, N. Y. Reared on a farm, he attended the common schools until the age of seventeen, then taught school for three winters; was a student in the Baptist College, Kalamazoo, two years, 1865–'67, and after a course at the Business College, Flint, Mich., in 1867, served for three years as book-keeper for a large mercantile firm, in the meantime reading medicine after nine o'clock in the evening and early mornings. In 1870, he became the pupil of Dr. Homer O. Hitchcock, of Kalamazoo; took two courses of lectures at the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, receiving therefrom the degree of M. D., March 26, 1873, and during the following six months attended the hospitals and dispensaries of New York city, making a special study of diseases of the lungs and heart. Returning to Kalamazoo in October, 1873, Dr. Snook practised in partnership with his former preceptor, Dr. H. O. Hitchcock, until 1877, since that year by himself. He is a member of the Kalamazoo Academy of Medicine, president in 1889; of the Michigan State Medical Society; of the American Medical Association; of the National Association of Railway Surgeons; was division surgeon of the Michigan Central Railway, 1891–'94; and health officer of Kalamazoo in 1887.



JEROME MARVINE SNOOK.

Dr. Snook has performed many ovariotomies, abdominal operations, etc., and has reported upon the same to the different medical societies.

Married, April 30, 1877, Miss Julia F., daughter of Dr. Alfred Hitchcock, of Fitchburg, Mass. Their children are: Helen, born June 4, 1879; Frederick, born May 12, 1881, died in December, 1883, of scarlet fever; Alfred H., born July 11, 1884.

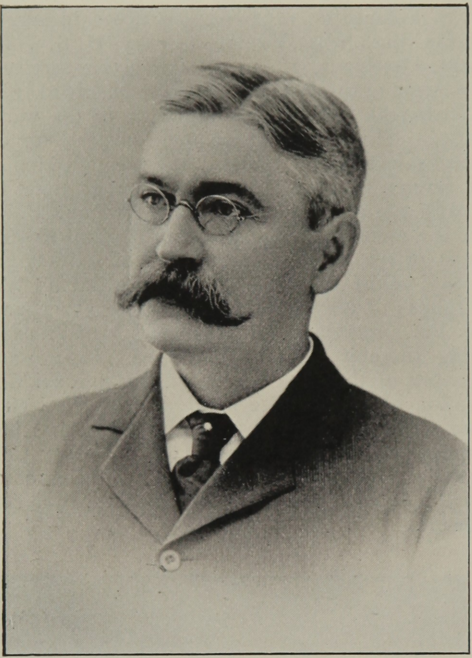
THAYER, Abel Huston, Grafton, W. Va., son of Stephen and Rebecca (McCleery) Thayer, grandson of Stephen Thayer, was born August 25, 1842, in Garrett county, Md. After a course in the public schools of Oakland, Md., he began to read medicine, in 1858, at Webster, W. Va., Prof. Hugh McGuire, of Winchester, Va., being his medical preceptor; attended two courses of lectures at the Winchester (Va.) Medical College, with the degree of M. D., in 1861, and one course at the University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, which also conferred upon him the degree of M. D., in 1876.

Dr. Thayer practised medicine one year, 1861, at Webster, W. Va.; was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Third West Virginia Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, 1862–'64; promoted to surgeon of the Sixth West Virginia Cavalry, U. S. Volunteers, October 4, 1864, and saw active service in the Army of the Potomac and with Sheridan in the Shanandoah Valley until the close of the war in 1865. The regiment was then engaged for one year against hostile Indians, and was mustered out of service in May, 1866. Since that time Dr. Thayer has practised medicine at Grafton, W. Va. He is a member of the American Medical Association; of the National Association of Railway Surgeons; of the Medical Society of the State of West Virginia; of the board of health of Taylor county, W. Va., president since 1892; has been an examining surgeon for pensions since 1882; was a member of the West Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1872; twice a member of the legislature of West Virginia, 1887 and 1889; has been surgeon for the Baltimore & Ohio Railway Company, at Grafton, since 1870; is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic; and a Royal Arch Mason.

ABEL HUSTON THAYER.

Married, November 26, 1868, Miss Virginia Love, of Grafton, W. Va., who died November 18, 1885, leaving two children: Arthur L. and Howard B. Thayer. He married, second, October 30, 1890, Miss Kate Virginia Samsell, of Grafton, W. Va. They have one child, Dorothy Thayer.

VANDERHOOF, Frederick D., Phelps, N. Y., son of Peter and Margaret (Doxtater) Vanderhoof, grandson of Jacob Vanderhoof, was born April 28, 1843, at Manchester, N. Y. Educated in the district schools, and at Parsons' Academy, Clifton Springs, N. Y., he entered upon the study of medicine, in 1860, under Dr. A. Garlock, of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Dr. C. G. Pomeroy, of Newark, Wayne county, N. Y.; attended one course of the lectures, each, at the Albany Medical College, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, receiving his degree from the latter institution, March 6, 1864. He was immediately commissioned assistant surgeon of the Fifty-first New York Volunteers, serving until June, 1865.


FREDERICK D. VANDERHOOF.

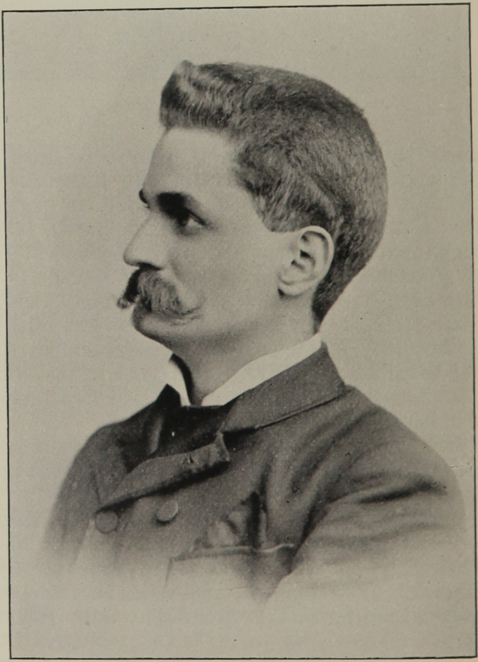
Dr. Vanderhoof practised medicine at Conquest, N. Y., in 1865–'66, and has been located at Phelps since February, 1867. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Ontario, was secretary about ten years, and president two terms, 1872, '91; a member of the Central New York Medical Society; of the New York State Medical Association; and of the Masonic fraternity, having been W. M. of Sincerity Lodge, No. 200, for thirteen years.

Married, in May, 1864, Miss Ameda Hyde, of Newark, Wayne county, N. Y. Their children are: Ina V.; Fred C.; Neva M.; and Bertrand G. Vanderhoof.

MILLS, Orin Samuel, Cincinnati, Ohio, son of Dr. William Waddell and Margaret (Johnston) Mills, grandson of John N. Mills, was born August 14, 1867, at Gallipolis, Ohio. He was educated at the Union Public school of Gallipolis, including one year's attendance at the High school; at the Galia Academy, Gallipolis; and the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio.

He commenced the study of medicine in 1885, at Gallipolis under the direction of his maternal uncle, Dr. James Johnston, and his father, William Waddell Mills, M. D., surgeon of the Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, during the Rebellion; took two courses of lectures at the Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati, and was graduated March 7, 1888. In April, following, he became physician and surgeon to the North Coalburg, Black Diamond, Peerless, Peabody, and the Cedar Grove coal companies, North Coalburg, W. Va., serving thus for one year, with "lots of practice, poor pay and hard work, chiefly on foot." He then located in Cincinnati, practising in that city and at Walnut Hills, a suburb, until March, 1893, when he was called to Gallipolis, on account of family affairs. In January, 1894, he returned to his Cincinnati practice.

Dr. Mills was instructor in surgery and dermatology in the Cincinnati Polyclinic, during the session of 1890, having full charge of the surgical and dermatological clinics during the last five months of the institution's existence. In August, 1881, he became associated with Dr. D. D. Bramble, professor of surgery in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and for fourteen months following was his assistant in this college and at Christ's Hospital; was also assistant in clinical surgery at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery; and medical examiner for the Cincinnati Life Association. While a general practitioner, Dr. Mills is particularly interested in surgery, and has performed laparotomy for umbilical hernia, trephine for fractured skull, necrosis of various


ORIN SAMUEL MILLS.

bones, amputation of thigh at middle third, and various minor operations. Among his papers are: "A Case of Acute Bright's Disease, combined with Purpura Hemorrhagica, occurring in a Boy of Ten Years," *Cincinnati Lancet-Clinic*, November 30, 1889; "Acute Dysentery," *ibid.*; "Necrosis of the Tibia," *ibid.*, July 18, 1891; "Phlegmonous Erysipelas," *ibid.*, October 31, 1891; "Congenital Encephalocele," with report of a case and presentation of specimen, read before the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, *ibid.*, May 14, 1892.

Dr. Mills is a member of the Ohio State Medical Society; Cincinnati Academy of Medicine; Walnut Hills Medical Society; and South Western Ohio Medical Association.

Married, April 8, 1888, Miss Minnie Van Horne, of Cincinnati, who died April 21, 1891, leaving one child, Orina Mills, born in 1888.

LAMB, Daniel Smith, Washington, D. C., son of Jacob Matlack and Delilah Mick (Rose) Lamb, grandson of William Lamb, was born May 20, 1843, in Philadelphia, Pa. He was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia, and was graduated A. B. from the High school in that city in 1859, with the degree of A. M. in 1864; commenced the study of medicine in 1864, at Alexandria, Va., under Surgeon Edwin Bentley, U. S. Volunteers; attended two courses of lectures at the University of Georgetown, Medical Department, Washington, D. C., and was graduated M. D. in March, 1867. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in Company E, Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers; was on duty in the military hospitals, Alexandria, Va., 1862–'65; hospital steward, 1864–'68; and was acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A., on duty at Army Medical Museum, Washington, D. C., 1868–'92.

Dr. Lamb has held professorships in the Howard University, Medical Department, Washington, D. C., first of materia medica, then of anatomy, since 1873; of general pathology in the U. S. College of Veterinary Surgeons, Washington, since 1894; and pathologist to the Army Medical Museum, Washington, since 1892.

Dr. Lamb is a member of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, vice-president in 1887; of the Medical Association of the District of Columbia; of the American Medical Association; of the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons; of the American Anthropometric Society; of the Association of American Anatomists, secretary since 1890; of the Association of Acting Assistant Surgeons, U. S. A., president since 1893; of the Washington Microscopical Society; vice-president of the Woman's Clinic, Washington, since 1893; of the Anthropological Society of Washington, councilor since 1891; of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; of the Potomac Literary Club, president since 1888; of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; of Meade Post, Grand Army of the Republic; of the American Institute of Civics; of the Survivors' Association, Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers; of the Unity (Literary) Club; and of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Dr. Lamb has written a number of papers upon anatomical and pathological subjects, including an article on "Mechanical Suffocation," in Witthaus and Becker's Medical Jurisprudence, 1894. Dr. Lamb conducted the *post mortem* examinations of President Garfield, Vice-President Henry Wilson, Senator Brooks, and the assassin Guiteau.

DANIEL SMITH LAMB.

Married, May 20, 1868, Miss Lizzie Scott, of Philadelphia, Pa. Their children are: Lillie Fraley and Robert Scott Lamb.

McKAY, Winfield W., U. S. Quarantine Station, San Diego, Cal., son of Hugh and Christina (Ruter) McKay, grandson of Tamor McKay, great-grandson of Donald McKay, was born October 26, 1849, at New Albany, Ind. His preparatory education was received at Moore's Hill College, Ind., and in 1865 he commenced the study of medicine, at Florence, Ind., his medical preceptors being his uncle, Dr. R. R. Ruter, Capt. U. S. Vols., War of the Rebellion, and Prof. J. C. Hughes, Sr., surgeon-general state of Iowa during the Rebellion. He attended three courses of medical lectures, covering four years, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Ia., and was graduated from the same in 1873. He first settled in practice at Centreville, Appanoose county, Ia., where he remained from 1873 to 1876; Boise City and Hailey, Idaho, 1876 to December, 1888; Santa Rosa, Cal., from January to April, 1889, since which latter date he has been acting assistant surgeon U. S. Marine Hospital Service, San Diego Quarantine Station, Cal. He was surgeon for the North Western Stage Co., Idaho, from 1876–'82; was in the field with Capt. and Assist. Surgeon J. A. Fitzgerald, U. S. A., during the Bannock and Shoshone Indian wars in Idaho and Oregon, 1876-'77; assistant surgeon Wood River branch Union

Pacific Railway; surgeon for miners' hospital and for a number of large mining companies in Idaho from 1884–'88. He was the first in the Territory of Idaho, in October, 1887, to perform the successful double operation for extraction of cataract.

WINFIELD W. MCKAY.

Married, in October, 1873, Miss Sue Warner, of Alexandria, Mo.; they have one child, Walter McKay.

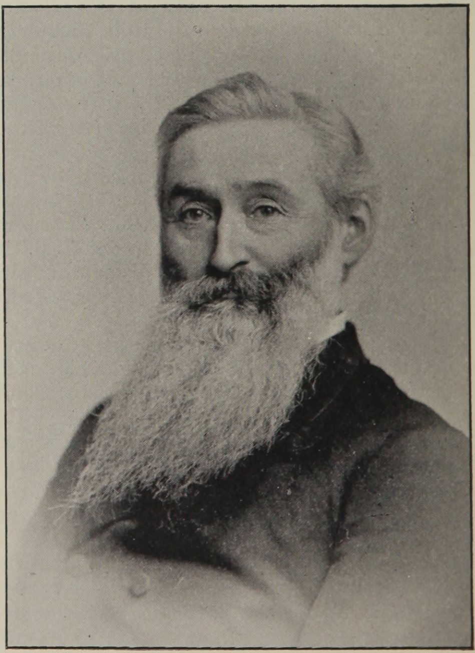
MASON, Darius, Spokane, Washington, son of Olney and Lillis (Pierce) Mason, grandson of Noble Mason, was born April 1, 1830, at Swansea, Mass. After receiving a common school education he was a student in the Friends' Academy, New Bedford, Mass., 1847–'50, then commenced the study of medicine under the family physician, Dr. Lyman Bartlett, in New Bedford, continuing under Drs. Robert Watts and Willard Parker, in New York city; attended one course of lectures at the Medical School of Harvard University, and two courses at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, graduating from the latter institution in March, 1853.

Dr. Mason was physician to Randall's Island Hospital, 1853–'55; was in the private practice of medicine at Prairie du Chien, Wis., until 1877; at Milwaukee, Wis., until 1886; and has been in his present location since the latter year, having been elected professor of gynecology in the University of Spokane Falls, College of Medicine, in 1890, which position he still occupies.

Dr. Mason was commissioned surgeon of the Thirty-first Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, September 25, 1862, serving in the field until December 27, 1863; after that he was draft surgeon on the board of enrollment, for the Third District of Wisconsin.

Dr. Mason was a member of the Wisconsin State Medical Society, from 1860–'86, president in 1877; honorary member of the North Iowa Medical Society; honorary member of the Medical Society of the State of California; became member of the American Medical Association, 1871, and still a member of the Rocky Mountain Medical Society; of the Medical Society of the State of Washington, and its president 1895; of the Spokane County Medical Society, president for two terms following its organization in 1888; member of the Masonic fraternity, Knights Templars, and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He was district surgeon for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, 1860–'86.

It had been Dr. Mason's practice during his entire professional life to keep a memorandum of work, papers, cases, photographs of cases before and after operation, and having operated many times for stone in the bladder, had some interesting specimens of the same; but the sweeping fire in Spokane, in August, 1889, destroyed all these, including his library and instruments. His contributions to medical literature include reports on "Vesico-Vaginal Fistula, with case," Wisconsin State Medical Society, 1862; "Carbolic Acid," *ibid.*, 1866; "Ovariotomy, with report of case," *ibid.*, 1866; "Medical Education," *ibid.*, 1869; "Report on Gynecology," 1879; "Cleanliness in Surgery," Medical Society of the State of Washington, 1894; and some cases reported in the Chicago *Medical Examiner* at an earlier date. In general practice he has performed many laparotomies, and other major surgical operations.



DARIUS MASON.

Married, in 1861, Miss Adelaide Brishois, of Wisconsin; married, second, in 1886, Miss Ella J. Bean, of Wisconsin. He has no children.

SANBORN, George Hoitt, Henniker, N. H., born August 8, 1854, at Barnstead, N. H., is the son of Louis Durgin and Mary A. (Hoitt) Sanborn, grandson of James Sanborn, of Concord, N. H. He was educated in the Dover High school, at the New Hampton Institute, and under private tutors; commenced the study of medicine in 1871, at Dover, under Dr. Cushing; attended one course of lectures at the Medical School of Harvard University, Boston, Mass., and two courses at the Medical School of Maine at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, receiving his degree from the last named, in 1874.

GEORGE HOITT SANBORN.

Dr. Sanborn practised medicine for one year following graduation in Chicago, Ill., the remaining time in Henniker, N. H. He is a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society; of the Centre District Medical Society, president in 1894; and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, grand lodge and grand encampment. He was commissioner of schools in Henniker, 1878–'79, and has been health officer of the town continuously since 1887, with the exception of one year, 1891.

Married, October 4, 1880, Miss Katie Bell, daughter of Fred and Kate (Simpson) Smith, of Plymouth, N. H. Their children are: Hugh Montgomery; Georgie May; and Gretchen Hoitt Sanborn.

GORDON, Bernard, New York city, the only son of Jacob and Francis Sarah (Tabakoff) Gordon, grandson of Isaac Gordon, was born in Bobruisk, Russia. He received an elementary education in the public schools of Lipovetz and Jitomir, and an academic training in the Third Gymnasium of Kiev, Russia. In 1880 he came with his parents to America and settled in New York city. Two years later, after an industrious study of the English language under the instruction of George E. Hardy, now professor of English literature in City College, he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Alexander Aronson, and matriculated in the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, from which he was graduated in June, 1885, with the degree of M. D. He immediately opened an office and began to practice medicine in New York city, at the same time attending a short post-graduate course in the New York Polyclinic.

In January, 1886, Dr. Gordon entered Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa., as a special student in mathematics, analytical chemistry and photography. Early in June of the same year he went to Berlin, Germany, for post-graduate studies in medicine, and, having devoted himself especially to obstetrics and gynecology under the late Professor Schroeder, and his successor, Professor Olshausen, for one year, also having taken courses under other professors in the university, he went up for examination; passed it; wrote a thesis, "Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte und Statistic der Osteotomie"; defended it publicly; and received his diploma, with the degree of M. D., from the University of Berlin, October 5, 1887. His thesis was published in Berlin. Dr. Gordon then returned to New York and resumed practice. In 1888 he organized the Russian Students' Aid Society, of which he was first secretary and afterward president. In 1889 he was appointed clinical assistant in surgery

BERNARD GORDON.

at the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital; in 1890 was appointed gynecologist to Beth Israel Dispensary; and since 1891 has been visiting gynecologist to the Beth Israel Hospital.

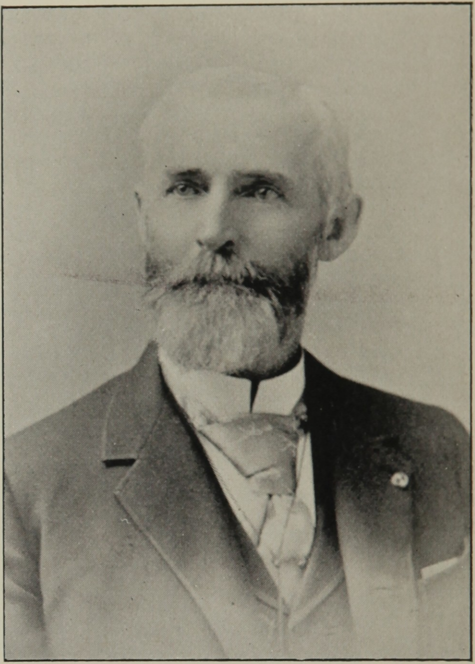
In November, 1893, Dr. Gordon was appointed school trustee, to fill a vacancy in the board of the Seventh ward of New York city, and was reëlected for a full term of five years, January 1, 1895, to January 1, 1900. In November, 1894, he was unanimously elected by the faculty and board of directors instructor in diseases of women at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital.

Dr. Gordon is a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York; of the New York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men; and of the German Medical Society of the City of New York. He arranged a "United States Posological Chart," published in New York, 1891; is the author of papers on "The Dangers of Delaying Intubation," *Post-Graduate Journal*, Vol. VI, No. 4, 1891; "Present Condition of Our Pharmacies, with Suggestions for Improvement," *ibid.*, Vol. VIII, No. 2, 1893; and is the inventor of special uterine scissors for discission of the cervix, and a stem pessary for uterine flexions.

Married, April 2, 1889, in New York city, Miss Eugenie Gruenberg, a graduate of Reval-Gymnasium, Russia, with a gold medal for excellence, from the Empress of Russia. Their children are: Stella and William Gordon.

KEMPER, General William Harrison, Muncie, Indiana, son of Arthur Smith and Patience (Bryant) Kemper, grandson of John Kemper, was born December 16, 1839, in Rush county, Ind. He received a common school education, and worked for nearly three years in the printing business, while residing in Iowa 1857–'59; commenced the study of medicine January 1, 1861, at Greensburg, Ind., under Dr. John W. Moodey. April 18, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company B, Seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, three months' service; re-enlisted and served as hospital steward, Seventeenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, from September 25, 1861, to February 20, 1863, and as assistant surgeon of the same regiment from February 20, 1863, to July 27, 1864, the expiration of the term of enlistment. He then attended lectures at the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, 1864–'65, and in the spring of 1865, at the Long Island College Hospital, from the latter of which institutions he was graduated in June, 1865; also took a post-graduate course of instruction at the New York Polyclinic in 1886.

Dr. Kemper has practised medicine in Muncie, Ind., since August, 1865. He is a member of the Delaware County (Ind.) Medical Society, president, 1879; of the Delaware District Medical Society; of the Indiana State Medical Society, of which he was treasurer from 1879 to 1885 inclusive, and president in 1886–'87; a member of the American Medical Association; of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association; of the National Association of Railway Surgeons; of the American Public Health Association; of the Grand Army of the Republic; of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and superintendent of its Sunday school, from 1867–'88. He is a Republican in politics.



G. W. H. KEMPER.

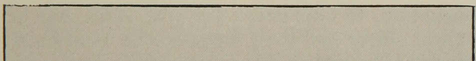
Dr. Kemper was assistant to the chair of obstetrics and diseases of women, Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, Indianapolis, Ind., during the session of 1875–'76; has been a member and secretary of the board of trustees of the Medical College of Indiana, Indianapolis, since 1890; was coroner of Delaware county, Ind., 1870–'75; and U. S. examining surgeon for pensions from May, 1872, to July, 1893, (out two years for political reasons.)

Dr. Kemper has contributed more than fifty articles to medical societies and journals, among them: "Operation for the Radical Cure of Varicocele," Louisville and Richmond *Medical Journal*, Vol. 9; "Exophthalmic Goitre," Transactions of Indiana State Medical Society, 1871; "Retention in Utero of the Dead Fœtus, Considered Particularly with Regard to Its Effect upon the Mother," *ibid.*, 1875; "Affections of the Gall-Bladder Tending to Result in Cutaneous Biliary Fistula," *ibid.*, 1879; "Primary Cancer of the Lung," *ibid.*, 1882; "Angel-Wing Deformity," *ibid.*, 1884; "President's Address," *ibid.*, 1887; "Is Labor Protracted by Early Spontaneous Rupture of the Membranes?" *American Practitioner*, Vol. 9; "A Contribution to Medical Jurisprudence," *ibid.*, Vol. 15; "Incarceration of the Placenta at Full Term," *ibid.*, Vol. 22; "Ligation of the Femoral Artery," *ibid.*, Vol. 23; "Syphiliphobia," *Indiana Medical Journal*, Vol. 2; "A Case of Lodgment of a Breech-Pin in the Brain; Removal on the Second Day; Recovery," *American Journal of the Medical Sci-*

ences, Vol. 89; "A Study of the Subject of Spontaneous Rupture of the Membranes at Full Term of Gestation Preceding the Beginning of Labor," *ibid.*, Vol. 89; "A Case of Painful Paraplegia," *Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases*, Vol. 12; "One Thousand Cases of Labor, and Their Lessons," *Medical News*, Vol. 59; "A Case of Senile Gangrene Treated by Amputation," *Virginia Medical Monthly*, Vol. 20. He also reported a case of "Podelcoma," *American Practitioner*, Vol. XIV, being the only case on record as having occurred in the United States.

Married, August 15, 1865, Miss Harriet Kemper, of Oskaloosa, Iowa. Their children are: Georgette Moodey, Arthur Thomson, and William Winton Kemper.

COWING, Hugh Alvin, Muncie, Ind., son of Granville and Lucy (Moran) Cowing, grandson of Joseph Cowing, was born July 28, 1860, at Muncie. He was educated in the common schools of Delaware county, Ind., and was graduated from the Muncie High school in 1882. He taught school in Delaware county eight years, 1879–'87; commenced the study of medicine in 1886, at Muncie, under the direction of Dr. G. W. H. Kemper, of that place; attended three courses of lectures at the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, O., and received the degree of M. D., from that institution, March 11, 1890. On March 24, following, Dr. Cowing entered into a partnership with his former preceptor, Dr. G. W. H. Kemper, at Muncie, which still continues.



HUGH A. COWING.

Dr. Cowing is a member of the Delaware County (Ind.) Medical Society, secretary in 1893; a member of the Indiana State Medical Society; has been secretary of the Delaware County Board of Health since 1890; and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His contributions to medical literature are: "Tobacco: Its Effect upon the Health and Morals of a Community;" "Diseases of the Cornea;" "Paracentesis Thoracis," *Indiana Medical Journal*, May, 1892; "A Case of Tetanus; Recovery," *ibid.*, January, 1893; "Fracture of the Skull; Report of Two Cases, with Operation and Recovery," June, 1894; "Report of a Case of Purpura," *Cincinnati Lancet-Clinic*, January 27, 1894; History of the Small-Pox Epidemic at Muncie, Ind., in 1893, and "Management of an Outbreak of Small-Pox," Twelfth Annual Report of the Indiana State Board of Health, 1893.

Married, June 23, 1892, Miss Alice E. Frey, of Cincinnati, O. They have one child, Kemper Frey Cowing.

PORTER, George Loring, Bridgeport, Conn., born at Concord, N. H., April 29, 1838, is the son of George and Clarissa (Ayer) Porter; grandson of Isaac Porter, who was of the seventh generation from John Porter, who left England April 25, 1645, upon the *Ann and Elizabeth*, and settled in Hingham, Mass.; also grandson of Peter Ayer, descended from Simond Ayer, who left England early in 1635, upon the *Increase*, and settled in Haverhill, Mass.

George Loring Porter was a student at the Little Blue Academy, Farmington, Me., was graduated from the Pembroke (N. H.) Academy in 1853; from the New London (N. H.) Academy in June, 1855, and from Brown University, Providence, R. I., A. M., in 1859. He read medicine with Dr. J. P. Dake, at Pittsburgh, Pa., 1859–'60, and was under the preceptorship of Drs. Brinton and DaCosta, Philadelphia, Pa., 1860–'62; attended two general and three special courses of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, which institution conferred upon him the degree of M. D., in March, 1862. On April 29, following, Dr. Porter passed the army medical examining board at Philadelphia, and was assigned to duty as a "proof candidate" at the general hospital at Strasburgh, Va., where he reported for duty to Major-General Banks, May 10, 1862. On the 25th of the same month, when the Union forces retreated down the Shenandoah Valley, Dr. Porter volunteered to remain with the sick and wounded, and was captured by Colonel Ashby, of the Virginia cavalry; but General "Stonewall" Jackson at once placed him in charge of the hospital and requested him to care for the Confederate wounded also. This was probably the first recognition of the right of medical officers to claim the protection of the rules of war governing non-belligerents in the War of the Rebellion. When the Confederates were driven up the valley, he was placed in charge of the wounded from both armies; after the Battle of Cross Keys, Va., established a general hospital for the Germans of Blenke's division; on the 12th of June was transferred to the general hospital at Winchester, Va.; on the 1st of July was assigned to Best's battery, and served with it during the summer of 1862; was present at the Battle of Cedar Mountain, the combats along the Rappahannock, the second Battle of Bull Run, and the Battle of South Mountain. July 17, 1862, he was commissioned assistant surgeon, U. S. army, with the rank of first lieutenant; served in the general hospital at Braddock Barracks, Frederick, Md., from September 17 to November 18, 1862; was then ordered to join the Army of the Potomac at Falmouth, Va., assigned to the Fifth cavalry, and served with the regiment until May 10, 1864. He was present at the battles of Fredericksburg, Beverly Ford, Gettysburg, Brandy Station, Todd's Tavern, Fleming's Cross-Roads, Manassas Gap, Kelly's Ford, Middleton, Upperville, Williamsport, Boonsboro (wounded in the left arm), Funkstown, Falling Waters, Beaver Dam, Warrenton, Ashby's Gap, Front Royal, Culpepper Court House, and Morton's Ford. By order of the war department, Dr. Porter was relieved from duty April 29, 1864, and ordered to report at Washington; but the Army of the Potomac severed its connection with the railway before the order was received, and for a time had no communication with the capital, and he therefore served with the regiment in the Wilderness campaign. After the Battle of the Wilderness he remained with the wounded at Fredericksburg for a few days, and was then sent, in charge of the first train of wounded, to Belle Plain, whence he proceeded with dispatches to Washington. He often performed important operations on the field and under a heavy fire.

In referring to his services with the 5th U. S. cavalry, Captain Julius Mason, U. S. A., addressed the board of officers on staff brevets as follows: "During this time the regiment was engaged in many battles, losing heavily in killed and wounded, Assistant-Surgeon Porter's faithfulness to the sick and wounded is gratefully remembered by the officers and men; and his conspicuous gallantry during the battles of Upperville, Aldie, Gettysburg, Williamsburg, Funkstown, and Brandy Station, where he took the dead and wounded almost from the hands of the enemy, entitles him to the greatest praise and consideration. He was under my command during all the above mentioned battles, and for his gallant conduct, and faithful and intelligent services he is justly entitled to *a brevet captaincy and a brevet majority*."

GEORGE LORING PORTER.

Dr. Porter was post surgeon at Washington arsenal from May, 1864, to May, 1867; was the only commissioned officer present at the burial of John Wilkes Booth; had medical charge of the conspirators, against President Lincoln, imprisoned in the old penitentiary building; was present at the hanging of five of them, and accompanied the others to Tortugas.

Dr. Porter was brevetted captain and major March 13, 1865, for faithful, gallant, and meritorious service in the field during the War of the Rebellion. In May, 1867, he was ordered to report at St. Paul, Minn., and was assigned to duty at Camp Cook, Montana, where he reported upon the 27th of August following; served during the spring of 1868 with an expedition to the mouth of the Mussleshell river, and during April and May, in addition to his medical duties, did volunteer service as "officer of the day" to relieve the line officers, who were greatly overworked by the constant presence of hostile Indians under the command of "Sitting Bull." Dr. Porter tendered his resignation, to take effect July 18, 1868, but as no medical officer had then reported, he continued on duty until the arrival of his successor; then crossed the continent, on horseback and alone, over the Lewis and Clark trail, returned to the Eastern states by the Isthmus route, and has been in the private practice of medicine at Bridgeport, Conn., since October, 1868.

Since living in Connecticut he has served in the State National Guard for seven years, four years as surgeon of the Fourth regiment, and three as medical director upon the staff of General T. L. Watson, the commanding general.

Dr. Porter is a member of the Bridgeport Medical Association, president in 1876–'77; of the Fairfield Medical Association, president in 1883; of the Connecticut Medical Society, president in 1888–'89; of the American Medical Association, member of the judicial council, 1891–'94; of the American Academy of Medicine; of the Ninth International Medical Congress, vice-president of the section on military surgery, 1887; president of the board of health of Bridgeport, 1882–'83; member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; of the 32d degree of the Masonic fraternity; of the Grand Army of the Republic; of the Oquosoc Angling Association; of the Metabetchonan and Island Brook fishing and game clubs; of the Young Men's Christian Association; of the Sea Side Club; of the Eclectic Club; and of the Bridgeport Scientific Society. He has been visiting physician to the Hartford Retreat since 1880; was president of the Bridgewater Library Association in 1879, and is medical examiner for many life insurance companies and benefit organizations.

In 1882, Dr. Porter published in the *New Eng-*

land Medical Monthly a "Report of a Case of Xanthic Oxide Calculus," the only specimen ever recognized in this country and the eighth on record; half of the specimen has been deposited in the Army Medical Museum at Washington, and the remainder in the pathological museum of Jefferson Medical College. He is also the author of papers on "A New Danger in Surgery," 1884; "Tubal Pregnancy," 1883; "The Cost of Sickness to the Individual and to the State," president's address, 1889; "The Medical Practice Act in Connecticut," address to the Connecticut legislature April, 1893; "The Recognition of Death," 1875; and "The Wave Theory; its Application in Sickness," 1876. He began the discussion on Suspended Animation, which resulted in the passage of the coroner's law of Connecticut, in 1882, and delivered the opening address at the dedication of the surgical building of the Bridgeport Hospital.

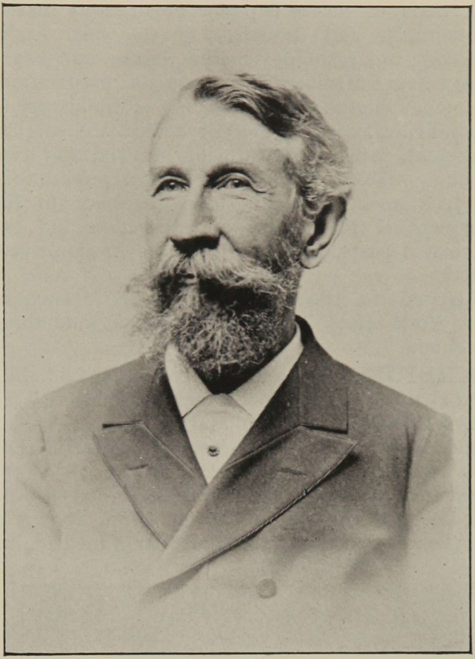
Married, in 1862, Miss Catherine Maria, daughter of M. Chaffee, the inventor of the Chaffee cylinder for vulcanizing rubber, Providence, R. I. Their children are: Clara Elizabeth, George, James Benton, Ethel, Lindsay, May, Alice, Aaron, Hugh, Grace, Anna, and Clarissa Porter.

GOODWILLIE, David Henderson, New York city, born January 26, 1834, at Barnet, Vt., is descended from Scotch ancestors, being the son of Rev. Thomas (D. D.), and Alison (Hoge) Goodwillie, grandson of Rev. David Goodwillie. His father and grandfather occupied the pulpit of the Presbyterian church in Barnet, Vt., for eighty years, and during that time both served in the Vermont legislature and held other responsible civil offices.

David H. Goodwillie's preliminary education was conducted by his father, who was for many years president of the Caledonia County Academy, Peacham, Vt. Beginning in 1855 he studied medicine several years in Edinburgh, Scotland; returning to the United States, he matriculated in the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine; was graduated D. D. S. from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, Philadelphia, in 1858; attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York; at the University Medical College, New York city; and was graduated M. D. from the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, Burlington, in 1868. Among his medical preceptors were Drs. D. Hayes Agnew and R. A. F. Penrose of Philadelphia, Drs. J. R. Leaming, J. Marion-Sims, James R. Wood and others of New York.

Dr. Goodwillie practised medicine a short time in Philadelphia, then made his permanent home in New York city. He is a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; of the Medical Society of the State of New York; of the Medical Society of the County of New York; honorary member of the Canada Medical Society; permanent member of the American Medical Association, and has represented these societies at medical meetings both at home and abroad. He was clinical assistant to the Metropolitan Throat Hospital, 1875, and has been consultant in diseases of the organs of respiration, in the New York Infant Asylum, since 1892.

Dr. Goodwillie has devised and performed many operations in his special line of practice, described as follows: "Subperiosteal Extirpation of Necrosed Bone of the Nose and Maxillæ, without External Incision and with Subsequent Reproduction of Bone, with no Deformity," read before the International Medical Congress, London, 1881, illustrating the operation, by means of revolving surgical instruments and the electro-motor, on a patient in a London hospital, before members of the congress; and was the first, in 1879, to introduce the use of revolving surgical instruments and engine in removing abnormal nasal or oral growths, or necrosed bone, the operation being described in a paper read before the Medical Society of the County of New York, April 28, 1879, and published in the *Medical Record*, July 12, 1879. His writings also include papers on "Surgical Treatment of Naso-Pharyngeal Catarrh," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1880; "Electricity in Surgery, with Special Reference to Its Use in the Nose, Mouth, and Throat," before the Medical Society of the State of New York, 1891; "Deafness as a Result of Nasal and Dental Disease," New York Academy of Medicine, section on laryngology and rhinology, 1889; "Pulmonary Consumption: Can It be Cured?" "Fibroid Tumors of the Naso-Pharynx, and Treatment by Means of the Electro-Cautery," Medical Society of the State of New York, 1892; and "Ecclesiastical History," delivered, by invitation of the United Presbyterian Synod of New York, at the centennial anniversary, August 27, 1891, of the United Presbyterian church of Barnet, Vt., of which his grandfather was the first pastor. He is an elder of the Fourth Presbyterian church, New York.

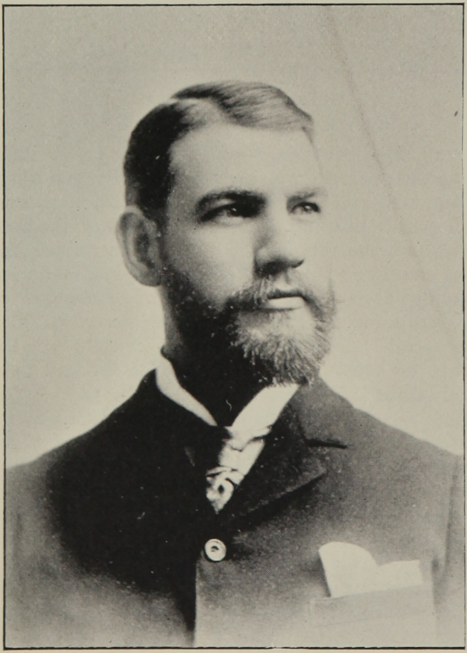


DAVID H. GOODWILLIE.

In 1875, Dr. Goodwillie established a private hospital for the better treatment of the diseases of the lungs, throat, mouth, nose, ears, face, etc., the first institution of the kind in this country, where he is still engaged. In the course of this practice he has collected a large museum, consisting of preserved pathological specimens, colored-wax casts of diseased parts, illustrations in oil, photographs and drawings of the microscopic histology and pathology of the tissues, and has a large amount of material in process of preparation. Accompanying these illustrations is the history of the individual case, method of medical and surgical treatment, with the instruments devised and used by him. He has in preparation for publication, 1895, a work embracing his experience in the treatment of the organs of respiration and the associated parts, illustrated by cases in his private practice.

Married, in 1868, Miss Anna E. McGay, of New York city. They have two sons and three daughters.

KREIDER, George Noble, Springfield, Ill., born October 10, 1856, at Lancaster, Ohio, is the son of Edmund Cicero and Mary (Gates) Kreider; grandson of Michael Zimmerman Kreider, M. D., who practised in Lancaster, Ohio, from 1830–'55, the year of his death, and who was secretary of the first medical convention held in Ohio, 1832; in 1843 he was elected grand commander of the Knights Templars of Ohio, being the first to hold that office in the state.



GEORGE NOBLE KREIDER.

George Noble Kreider removed with his parents to Jacksonville, Ill., in 1870, where he was a student in the Washington High school, and was graduated A. B. from the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, in 1877, the course being preparatory to the study of medicine; attended one course of lectures at the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, and two courses at the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, taking his degree from the last named institution in 1880, and immediately thereafter commenced the practice of medicine at Springfield, Ill. He spent the year 1885–'86 in medical study in Vienna, Paris, London, and a bacteriological course with Koch in Berlin; a special course at the University of Jena, Germany, in 1890, and also a special course in surgery in Berlin in 1894. Dr. Kreider was president of the Capitol District Medical Society in 1894; member of the District Medical Society of Central Illinois, vice-president in 1892; of the American Academy of Medicine; of the Illinois State Medical Society, treasurer since 1891; of the American Medical Association; of the Illinois State Board of Health, 1884–'87, when he resigned; of the city board of health since 1890; of the Masonic orders, blue lodge, chapter and commandery, having been eminent commander, 1891–'92; and member of the Sigma Chi college fraternity. He attended the Ninth International Medical Congress at Washington, the Tenth at Berlin, and the Eleventh at Rome.

Dr. Kreider has been surgeon to St. John's Hospital, Springfield, since 1892; consulting surgeon to the Wabash Railway system hospitals since 1891. In the beginning of his practice he served as special inspector for the state board of health during the epidemic of small-pox in 1882–'83. He has performed nearly all the major surgical operations: supra-pubic cystotomy, amputation at hip-joint, laparotomies for pelvic diseases, also successful lumbar and ileo-colotomy, and various other operations.

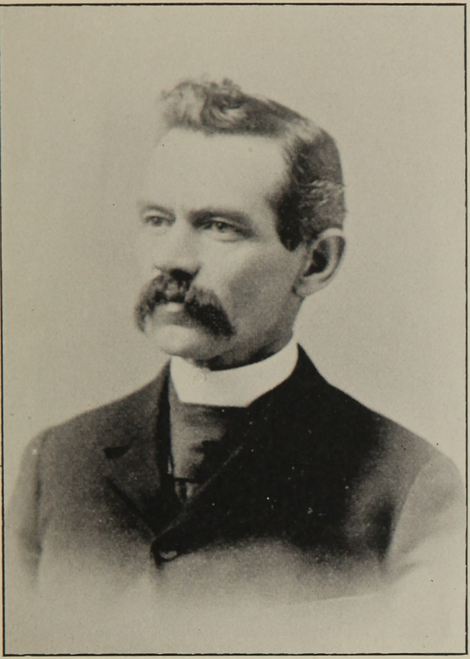
In literary work he is the author of articles on "A Case of Floating Liver in the Male," *Medical News*, 1893; "Congenital Fistula of the Ear and Nose," the first description of, winning the prize offered by the *International Journal of Surgery*, 1893; "A Case of Symphyseotomy," Transactions of the Illinois State Medical Society, 1893; "Treatment of Habitual Dislocation of the Shoulder-Joint," original investigation and treatment, *St. Louis Courier of Medicine*, 1886; "Treatment of Pneumonia by Tepid Baths," *New York Medical Record*, 1891; "An Aseptic Surgical Dressing Table," original device, *New York Medical Journal*, 1893. He devotes his attention to surgery.

Married, Feb. 18, 1894, Miss Emma, daughter of Dr. George and Hathaway (Pickerel) Pasfield, of Springfield, Ill.

BAILEY, George Dillwyn, Spiceland, Ind., son of Dr. Jesse and Lydia (Townsend) Bailey, grandson of Joseph Bailey, was born October 28, 1845, at Flushing, Ohio. With a preliminary education obtained in the district schools, the Friends' Select School at Flushing, and at Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., he entered upon the study of medicine, in 1866, under the direction of his father, at their home in Flushing; later he read with his brother, J. Sydenham Bailey, M. D., at Freeport, Ohio; attended lectures at the Medical College of Indiana, Indianapolis, graduating in

1871; and in 1890 received special instruction from E. E. Montgomery, M. D., of Philadelphia, Pa., and attended the hospital clinics of that city.

Immediately after graduating in 1871, Dr. Bailey entered upon the practice of medicine at Flushing, in partnership with his father, which continued about one year. He then located at Spiceland, Ind., forming a partnership with Dr. James Cochran which continued until 1887. He is one of the proprietors and physician in charge of the Mineral Springs Sanitarium in that place; was one of the trustees of Spiceland Academy for a number of years; and has been an active worker for the prohibition of the liquor traffic.



GEORGE DILLWYN BAILEY.

Dr. Bailey is a member of the American Medical Association; of the Indiana State Medical Society; of the Henry County (Ind.) Medical Society, and of the Friends church.

While doing a general practice, he has given considerable attention to gynecological work, and has invented among other articles, a surgical chair, a convertible lounge and operating table, and a vaginal speculum, which is catalogued by Armstrong & Co., as one of their best. Unmarried.

NEWMAN, Robert, New York city, son of Gustav Lebrecht and Rosalie Jacobine (Molkentin) Newman, was born at Koenigsberg, Germany. In 1849 he engaged in the War for Liberty, fighting in the barricades, and later as adjutant of the Battalion Homburg, in the Palatinate. The Liberalists being defeated, Adjutant Newman accompanied General Sigel's column to Switzerland, and later emigrated with the refugees to America, and having neither friends nor funds, but with a liberal education proceeded to earn the means for a medical education, and became a pupil of Dr. Joseph Kammerer, gynecologist to the German Dispensary in New York city; attended lectures at the New York Medical College, at Long Island College Hospital, M. D., in 1863, and at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, M. D., in 1869. In 1863, Dr. Newman was commissioned State's Volunteer surgeon, New York, going to the front several times on special order of the governor; was physician to the Northern Dispensary, 1863–'65; was prosector and chief of the surgical clinic, Long Island College Hospital, 1864–'67; sanitary inspector, 1864–'66, in the Council of Hygiene and Public Health; district physician to the New York Lying-in-Asylum, 1865–'70; sanitary inspector of the Metropolitan Board of Health, 1866–'67; surgeon to the Northwestern Dispensary, 1875–'89; has been consulting surgeon to the Hackensack Hospital since 1888, to the Bayonne Hospital since 1889, to the Home for Aged and Infirm, at Yonkers, N. Y., since 1891, and to the German Dispensary, West Side, New York city, since 1893.

Dr. Newman was one of the founders of the Medico-Legal Society of New York, in 1867, and was its first vice-president; is a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York, 1864; of the New York Pathological Society, 1864; of the Medical Society of the State of New York, to which he reported the results of his investigations of consanguineous marriages in 1869, having been appointed a committee for that purpose; was one of the founders of the Forensic Society; member of the New York Medico-Historical Society, 1865; corresponding secretary of the Alumni Association

ROBERT NEWMAN.

of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1879–'83, vice-president in 1874; a member of the board of managers of the Alumni Association of Long Island College Hospital since its organization in 1880, vice-president in 1883, and president in 1884; member of the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association; New York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men; New York County Medical Association; New York State Medical Association; New York Society of Medical Jurisprudence and State Medicine; New York German Medical Society; fellow of the American Electro-Therapeutic Association; honorary member of the following: Berlin Cremation Society; the Danbury (Conn.) Medical Society; and Ulster County Medical Society. Member of the Northwestern Medical and Surgical Society, of which he was one of the founders in 1869, and president in 1875.

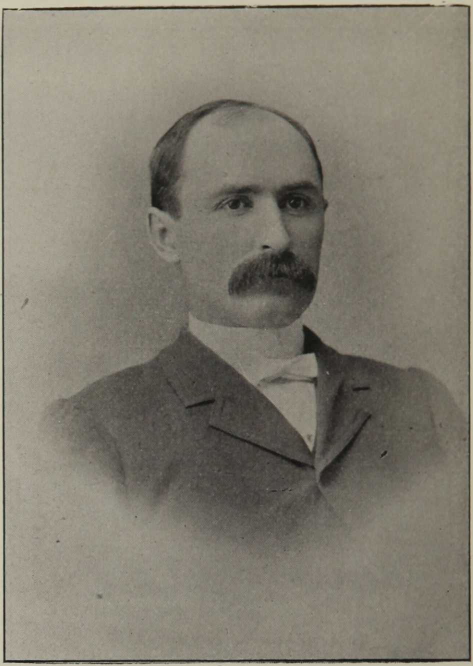
Dr. Newman has made a special study of electrolysis, and his method of treating strictures by this means has been successfully practised since 1871. He was the first, in 1866, to remove a tumor with a galvano-cautery battery, taking antiseptic precautions, with drainage and washing of abdominal cavity. In 1886 he devised the galvano-cautery sound for the treatment of hypertrophied prostate, and is the originator of the electrodes bearing his name. He read a paper in German on "Electrolysis," at the International Medical Congress, Berlin, 1890, and prepared an article on the same subject for the *Times and Register*, Philadelphia, 1893. Besides these he has contributed many articles to medical literature, and has delivered clinical lectures in Philadelphia and Chicago, and an article on "Cremation," published in the *Sanitarian*, 1893.

Married, in 1877, Miss Ada B. K. Blackwell (Mass.), and had two children.

McCHORD, Robert Caldwell, Lebanon, Ky., son of Robert C., and Laura (Hynes) McChord, grandson of John McChord, was born November 1, 1851, at Springfield, Ky. Educated in the High schools of his native town and of Lebanon, and at Centre College, Danville, Ky., he commenced the study of medicine, in 1872, at Lebanon, with Dr. Robert C. Palmer, of that place; attended two courses of lectures at the Louisville Medical College, Ky., and was graduated February 25, 1875; also took a course of instruction at the New York Polyclinic and at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital in 1887, and again at the New York Polyclinic in 1890.

Dr. McChord has practised his profession at Lebanon since March 11, 1875. He is a member of the American Medical Association; of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association; of the Kentucky State Medical Society, vice-president in 1889; of the Marion County Medical Society, secretary 1878 to 1895; of the Scotch-Irish Society of Kentucky; was president of the U. S. board of pension examiners, 1883 to 1888; nominator for the Equitable Life Assurance Company of New York; health officer of Marion county, Ky., 1889 to 1896, and surgeon to the Knoxville Branch and to the Southern Division of the Cumberland and Ohio Branch of the Louisville & Nashville Railway; and a member of the Southern Presbyterian church.

Married, February 12, 1880, Miss Lizzie L. Harrison, of Lebanon, Ky. Their children are: William C., Charles H., Robert C., Jr., Eliza Lisle, and Alfred H. McChord.


ROBERT CALDWELL MCCHORD.

GAPEN, Clarke, Kankakee, Ill., born July 21, 1850, near Morgantown, West Virginia, is the son of Daniel M., and Ann (White) Gapen; grandson of Stephen Gapen, who, although a Quaker, fought throughout the Revolution, and afterward surveyed a large part of Western Pennsylvania and located some of the principal towns.

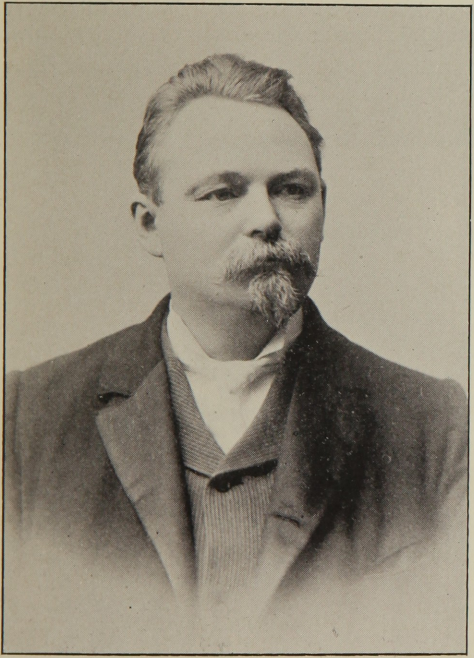
After obtaining an academic education in the Monongahela Academy, Morgantown, afterward merged in the University of West Virginia, and at special schools, he commenced the study of medicine, in October, 1872, under Prof. W. E. Quine, president of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, and Dr. D. C. Stillians, in Chicago; took a three years' course at the Chicago Medical College, graduating therefrom in March, 1875.

Dr. Gapen was interne in Cook County Hospital, Chicago, 1874–'75, receiving a diploma for his service; was assistant physician to the Wisconsin State Hospital for Insane, Madison, 1875–'78; was professor of medical jurisprudence in the University of Wisconsin, Law Department, Madison, 1876–'88, and meanwhile was graduated LL. B., from the same institution in 1887, and licensed to practice in the United States courts. He also received a diploma for service in the Illinois Eye and Ear Infirmary in 1876. Dr. Gapen resided and practised medicine in Omaha, Neb., from the autumn of 1888 until July, 1892, being commissioner of health for two years of that period. Since July 12, 1892, he has been superintendent of the Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane, Kankakee. This institution constitutes the largest hospital for the insane, on the cottage plan, in the world, embracing more than sixty buildings, with a capacity for nearly twenty-two hundred patients. While at Madison he did a general practice, outside his other duties, from 1879–'87, and was an examiner for pensions, 1880–'88.

Dr. Gapen devotes his attention to mental and nervous diseases, medical jurisprudence, and psychology, and is the author of numerous papers in these departments. The Gapen shower bath apparatus, which, as in use at Kankakee, has a capacity of five hundred persons daily, securing to each a warm filtered water bath and plunge, and the Octopus Lawn Sprinkler, which irrigates eight acres of lawn a day, are among his inventions,—no patents.

Dr. Gapen is a member of the Chicago Medical Society; of the American Medical Association; of the American Public Health Association; of the American Psychological Association; of the Kankakee County Medical Society, etc.

Married, October 16, 1875, Miss Jennie C. Swanson, of Chicago. Their children are: Anna, Flora, Grace, Mildred, and Jennie Gapen.



CLARKE GAPEN.

TOLLES, Clarence Weston, Claremont, N. H., son of Dr. Nathaniel and Jane (Weston) Tolles, grandson of John Tolles, was born April 30, 1845, in Claremont. After attending the Norwich (Vt.) University three years, he entered upon the study of medicine, in 1865, under the direction of his father, Nathaniel Tolles, M. D., at Claremont; took one course of lectures, each, at the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, Dartmouth Medical College, and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, receiving the degree of M. D., from the last named, in 1868; was a student for one year, 1874, in the University Medical College, London, Eng., and has taken two post-graduate courses in the New York Polyclinic, 1887 and 1893.

CLARENCE WESTON TOLLES.

Dr. Tolles was located in the practice of medicine at Claremont from April to September, 1868; was then at Brookfield, Mo., until March, 1869; at San Francisco, Cal., until 1871, then returned to Claremont, N. H.

He is a member of the San Francisco Medical Benevolent Society; of the Connecticut Valley Medical Society; of the New Hampshire Medical Society; of the Masonic fraternity; was a member of the Claremont Board of Health, 1882–'85; and has been senior surgeon of the Claremont Cottage Hospital since 1893.

Married, in 1875, Miss Emeline V. Churchill, Yarmouth, N. S. Their one child is Arthur Churchill Tolles.

BOOTH, James Arthur, New York city, son of Ralph Wilcox and Julia (Daily) Booth, grandson of Ralph Wilcox Booth, was born May 31, 1856, at Providence, R. I. He prepared for college at Cornwall Institute, New York, N. Y.; was graduated B. A., from Columbia College, New York city, at the close of the four years' course in 1878, and at once matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, the medical department of Columbia College, where he was under the preceptorship of Drs. Thomas T. Sabine, Francis Delafield, and F. H.

Markoe; attended three courses of lectures at this institution, and after graduation in 1882, served as interne in St. Luke's Hospital, from 1882 to 1884.

Dr. Booth has practised medicine in New York city only, where he has been assistant physician to the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital since 1885; consulting physician to the French Hospital since 1895; and consulting physician to the New York Throat and Nose Hospital since 1894. He is a member of the New York Pathological Society; of the New York Academy of Medicine; of the Medical Society of the County of New York; of the New York Neurological Society; of the American Neurological Association; of the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association; of the New York Camera Club; and of the New York Athletic Club. Before the medical societies named, he has read papers on "Progressive Muscular Atrophy with Hemianæsthesia," "Two Cases of Tumor of Cerebellum with Autopsy," "Cases of Hysteria Treated by Hypnotism," "Treatment of Chorea," "Report of Eight Cases of Graves' Disease," and "Thyroidectomy in Graves' Disease." Neurology receives his chief attention.

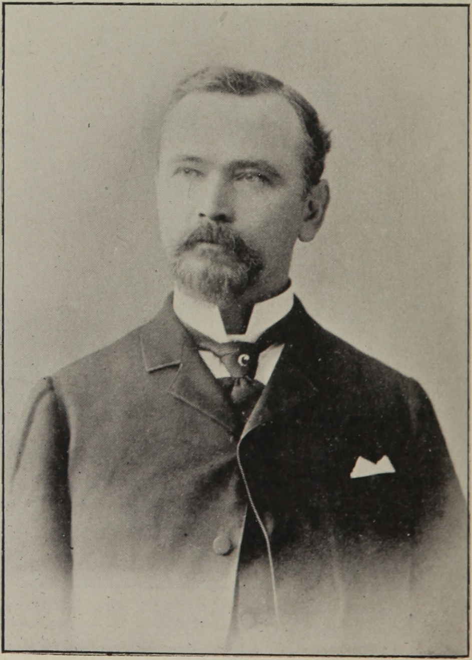
JAMES ARTHUR BOOTH.

Married, December 22, 1887, Miss Cornelia Arnold Olcott, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Their children are: Arthur Olcott, Julian Waldo, Eric, and Helen Monicat Booth.

SALE, Eugene Paul, Memphis, Tenn., son of Judge John Burruss and Sue (Turner) Sale, grandson of Rev. Alexander Sale, was born June 15, 1845, at Courtland, Ala. After a literary course at Lagrange College, Ala., he began to read medicine, in 1866, at Aberdeen, Miss., under Dr. Faulkner H. Evans; attended two courses of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Louisiana, now Tulane University, and was graduated therefrom in 1869; he attended two courses at St. Thomas' Hospital Medical College, London, Eng., in 1874–'75, and while abroad visited the various hospitals of Paris, London, Edinburg, and Dublin: also took a post-graduate course of instruction at the New York Polyclinic and the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, 1888.

Dr. Sale practised medicine, when not attending lectures, at Aberdeen, Miss., from 1869 to January, 1889, then changed his residence to Memphis, Tenn. He is a member of the American Medical Association; of the Medical Society of Mississippi, president in 1880; of the Medical Society of the State of Tennessee; of the Tri-State Medical Society of Tennessee, Arkansas, and Mississippi; of the Memphis Medical Society, president in 1893; of the Medico-Legal Society of New York; of the Ninth International Medical Congress, a member of the council; and of the Tennessee and Chickasaw social clubs.

Dr. Sale confines his practice to surgery and gynecology, and has duplicated nearly all the major operations, including cœliotomies, amputations, excisions—two cases in the latter operation being particularly worthy of note: "Operation for an Arterio-Venous Aneurism of the Common Carotid Artery and Jugular Vein, with Recovery of Patient," *American Journal of the Medical Sciences,* and "A Dissecting Aneurism of the Femoral Artery Involving Nearly all of the Inner Aspect of the Thigh."



EUGENE PAUL SALE.

He is also the author of an article on "Cœliotomy for Conjoint Extra- and Intra-Uterine Fœtation," *New Orleans Journal of Medicine,* October, 1870, and is the originator of two uterine specula, a uterine dilator, a uterine tourniquet, and of several other surgical conveniences.

Married, in 1871, Miss Mary Edmonds Sykes, of Aberdeen, Miss. Their children are: Eva Pauline, Lillian, and Mildred Sale.

LEWIS SCHOOLER.

SCHOOLER, Lewis, Des Moines, Iowa, son of Benjamin Harrison and Mary (Hughes) Schooler, grandson of William Schooler, was born March 17, 1848, in Bartholomew county, Ind. He completed a course at the Hartsville (Ind.) Academy, and then, upon President Lincoln's call for troops, enlisted in the U. S. army, at the age of fourteen, fifteen, and again when he was sixteen years of age, the last time getting off because his father had become tired of getting him out, and he served as private and non-commissioned officer in Company A, One Hundred Forty-fifth Indiana Infantry, from January 7, 1865, to March 1, 1866. He read medicine with Dr. A. J. Banker, of Columbus, Ind., during the year 1871, and with Dr. J. S. Gillette, of Iowa Centre, Iowa, in 1872; attended one course of lectures, each, at the Louisville Medical College, and the Kentucky School of Medicine, Louisville, the latter of which institutions conferred upon him the degree of M. D., June 28, 1878.

Dr. Schooler practised medicine at Sheldahl, Iowa, from March, 1875, to October, 1879; was then at Nevada, Iowa, until 1883; and at Des Moines since the latter date.

Dr. Schooler was elected dean of the Iowa College of Physicians and Surgeons, Des Moines, Iowa, in 1886, which he still holds, and has also been professor of the science and art of clinical surgery in the same institution since 1886. He is a member of the Iowa State Medical Society, president in 1894; of the Southwestern Obstetrical and Gynecological Association, president in 1894; of the Central District Medical Association; of the Missouri Valley Medical Society; of the Polk County Medical Society; of the American Medical Association; was a member of the U. S. pension board, 1889–'93; adviser to the board of health of Des Moines, 1891–'92; and a member of the orders of Masons, Knights of Pythias, and of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Dr. Schooler devotes his attention exclusively to surgery, and has performed nearly all the operations common to the general surgeon, including many ovariotomies, hip-joint amputations, hysterectomies, etc., besides conducting a surgical clinic at the Cottage Hospital, Des Moines. He has contributed to *Gaillard's Medical Journal*, *Kansas City Index*, *Omaha Clinic*, *Medical News*, and other journals, articles on such subjects as "Tumors of the Heart," "The Curette in Uterine Surgery," "Appendicitis," "Appendicitis with Reference to Life Insurance," etc.

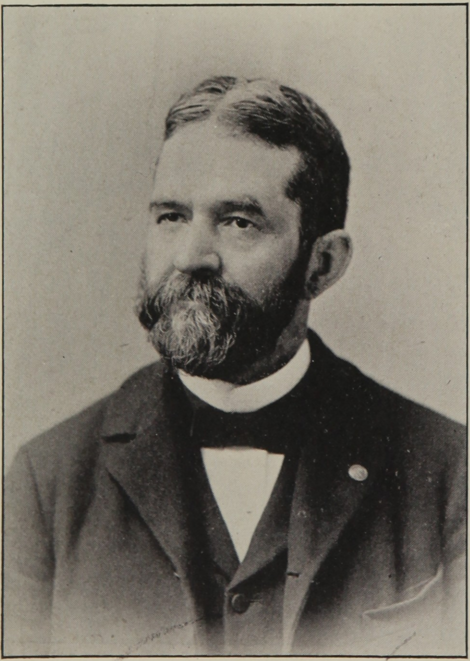
Married, May 31, 1876, Miss Alice J. Hoskins, of Story county, Iowa. Their children are: Blanche, Dean, Elva, Hazel, and Ward Schooler.

ROBERTS, Algernon Sydney, Philadelphia, Pa., son of Algernon S. and Sarah (Carstairs) Roberts, grandson of Algernon S. Roberts, was born December 19, 1855, in Philadelphia. Educated at Hallowell's and Eastburn's schools, under private tutors at home, and at Haverford College, Philadelphia, he matriculated in the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine, in 1873, Prof. W. W. Keen being his preceptor; attended three full spring courses of lectures at this school, and was graduated therefrom in 1877.

ALGERNON SYDNEY ROBERTS.

Dr. Roberts's entire professional life has been spent in Philadelphia: as instructor in orthopædic surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine, 1882–'88; general surgeon to the Philadelphia Hospital, 1872–'85; surgeon to the Episcopal Hospital, out-patient department, 1879–'80; and assistant surgeon to the New York Orthopædic Hospital, 1880–'82, retiring from practice in 1889. He served in the emergency corps of the state militia, in the coal region riots of Pennsylvania, in 1877.

To medical literature Dr. Roberts has contributed articles on "Club Foot," Wood's Handbook of the Medical Sciences; "Pott's Disease," Cyclopædia of the Diseases of Children; "Knock Knee and Bow Legs," *Medical News*, 1888; "Chronic Articular Osteitis of the Knee-Joint and Description of a New Mechanical Splint," *ibid.*, July 26, 1884; "The Spinal Anthropathies," being a clinical report of six cases of Charcot's joints, *ibid.*, February 14, 1885; "Clinical Lectures on Orthopædic Surgery," delivered at the Philadelphia Hospital, *ibid.*, March 13 and 20, 1886, and February 4 and 18, 1888; "Deformity of the Fore-Arm and Hands," *The Annals of Surgery*, February, 1886; and "Flat-Foot: A New Plantar Spring for its Relief," *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, April 6, 1889. In surgical instruments he has devised new knee splints, a club-foot brace, and a brace for spinal paralysis.



WILLIAM THOMAS BISHOP.

BISHOP, William Thomas, Harrisburg, Pa., born November 11, 1840, at Hummelstown, Pa., is the son of William Thomas, attorney-at-law, and Caroline Catharine (Walker) Bishop; grandson of Charles Carroll Bishop, born in Baltimore, Md., and an officer in the War of 1812; grandson of Rev. Sator Thomas Walker, also born in Baltimore, and an officer in the War of 1812; great-grandson of Rev. William Bishop, born at Snow Hill, Md., a descendant of an English family who settled in Virginia in early Colonial times.

William Thomas Bishop was educated, chiefly, in the public schools, at the High school of Harrisburg, and by private instruction in special studies. He read medicine with his uncle, Dr. Charles Henry Bishop; served in the army, 1862–'63, as a private, orderly sergeant, and second lieutenant of Pennsylvania regiments; was then engaged in the banking business for some ten years, but failing health compelled a more active life. In 1877, health restored, he matriculated in Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., from which he was graduated February 25, 1879. On March 1, following, Dr. Bishop began the practice of medicine at his old home in Harrisburg, where he became an assistant to the company surgeon of the Pennsylvania Railway, and when the voluntary relief department of that road was organized in 1886, was one of the first medical examiners to be appointed, and still continues as such.

Dr. Bishop is a permanent member of the American Medical Association, and a member of its judicial council since 1891; of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, one of its trustees and a member of its judicial council since 1884; member of the Dauphin County Medical Society, president in 1888; of the Harrisburg Pathological Society, president in 1886; of the Harrisburg Academy of Medicine, one of the charter members in 1895; of the American Public Health Association; of the National Association of Railway Surgeons; of the American Electro-Therapeutic Association; of the Alumni Association of Rush Medical College; of the American Medical Temperance Association; and a number of national, state, and local societies connected with medicine and allied subjects. He has attended every meeting of the state medical society since 1881, and of the American Medical Association since 1884.

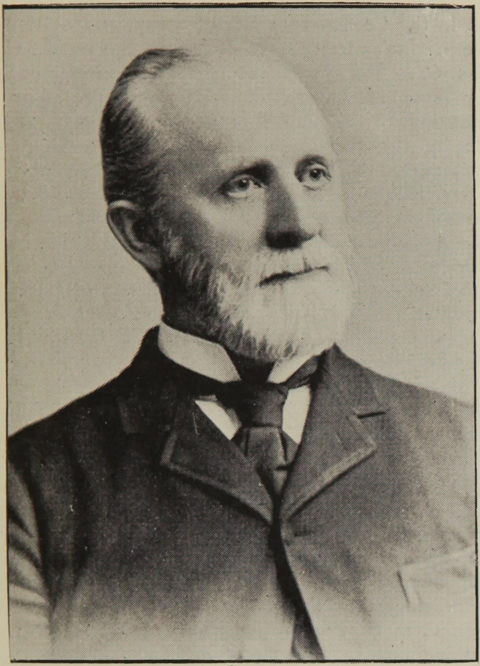
Dr. Bishop is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was surgeon of his post for a number of years. He is a Mason, having received all the degrees of the Ancient York Rite, and the thirty-second degree of the A. A. Scottish Rite in 1866.

Dr. Bishop has contributed papers from time to time, upon the subjects of medicine, temperance, Masonry, etc., to the various medical societies and journals.

Married, June 13, 1867, Miss Emily Taylor, daughter of Mathias Hollenback Laning, of Wysox, Pa.; she died April 13, 1879, leaving one child, Anne Laning Bishop, born August 27, 1868.

TANKARD, James William, Burgess' Store, Va., born June 9, 1846, in Northampton county, Va., is the son of Philip B. and Elizabeth V. (Rogers) Tankard, grandson of John Tankard, M. D., a surgeon in the American Revolution. Educated in private schools of his native county, and at the Margaret Academy, Accomac county, Va., he began to read medicine in 1866, under

W. E. Brickhouse, M. D.; attended two courses of lectures at the Washington University School of Medicine, Baltimore, Md. (since merged in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore,) and received his degree therefrom February 22, 1869. After practising in Northampton county, Va., for two years and a half following graduation, he settled at Burgess' Store, Northumberland county, Va. Dr. Tankard is a member of the Medical Society of Virginia; has been a member of the medical examining board of Virginia from 1888 to October, 1894; and is medical examiner for several life insurance companies. He reported a "Case of Triple Birth, with Complications," *Virginia Medical Monthly*, June, 1878; "Chloral in Tetanus," *ibid.*, December, 1880; and is the author of other papers soon to be published.



JAMES WILLIAM TANKARD.

Married, March 19, 1873, Miss Olivia E. Covington, of Northumberland county, Va. They have no living children.

STYLL, Richard Thomas, Hollins, Va., born December 18, 1853, at Edge Hill, Henrico county, Va., is the son of Captain Robert Henry and Julia Caroline (Hazlewood) Styll; grandson of Colonel Thomas Styll, of Denton, Md., of the Maryland Volunteers, War of 1812; grandson of Richard and Elizabeth Winne (Brown) Hazlewood; and great-grandson of Colonel Thomas Styll, who commanded a regiment in the War of the Revolution, and was killed at the Battle of the Brandywine.

Richard Thomas Styll was educated at Strother and Norwood's Academy, Richmond, Va. As the colleges and nearly all the higher schools in Virginia were suspended at the close of the war of secession, he, like many others, was obliged to forego a collegiate course, on account of having to earn a living. At the age of seventeen years he was appointed deputy gauger of Richmond, and held the position two years, when his chief died, and being a minor he could not be elected to fill the vacancy. He then engaged in the apothecary and drug business, and in September, 1875, entered the Medical College of Virginia, at Richmond, under the preceptorship of J. S. Dorsey Cullen, M. D., medical director of General Longstreet's corps, Army of Northern Virginia, C. S. A., professor of diseases of women and children. He returned to the drug business during the college vacations, and in this way defrayed the expenses of his medical education, and was graduated M. D., in March, 1877; was also graduated Ph. G., from the same institution in 1876. Immediately after graduation Dr. Styll was appointed by the college faculty, resident physician to the Richmond City Almshouse Hospitals, and served until April, 1878; was physician in charge of the Richmond City Fever and Small-Pox Hospital, 1881–'82; physician in charge of Pinel Hospital, Richmond, 1885–'86; and has been resident physician to Hollins Institute, Roanoke county, Va., since 1887. For four months in the latter part of the year 1878, he was physician to the state convicts engaged in reconstructing the James River and Kanawha canal, destroyed by the flood of 1877, the appointment being made by the governor.

RICHARD THOMAS STYLL.

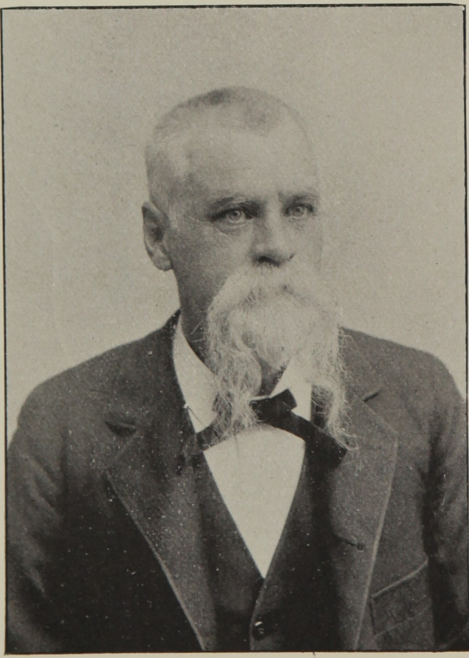
Dr. Styll was vaccinating physician to the city of Richmond during the early part of the great epidemic of small-pox of 1881–'82, until elected physician in charge of the Richmond Small-Pox and Fever Hospital. He is a member of the Medical Society of Virginia, having joined the society in

October, 1878, has been treasurer of the same since 1883, and was its delegate to the American Medical Association in 1890; is a member of Turner Lodge, No. 139, A. F. & A. M., Hollins; Murray Chapter, No. 22, Royal Arch Masons, Roanoke City, Va.; Bayard Commandery, No. 15, Knights Templars, Roanoke City; and Damon Lodge, Knights of Pythias, Richmond, Va. He has been a medical examiner for the Northwestern Life Insurance Company since 1888. He is also medical examiner for New York Life Insurance Company.

Dr. Styll was appointed by the governor of his state a delegate to the twenty-first National Convention of Charities and Correction, which met in Nashville, Tenn., May 23–28, 1894. He is also resident physician to Alleghany Springs, Montgomery county, Va., which is the largest health resort in Virginia.

Married, January 11, 1887, Miss Elgin Denton, daughter of Hon. William Cassius and Allenia Macon Moncure, of Henrico county, Va., and a descendant of Dr. Gustavus Brown, of Port Tobacco, Md., who was one of the consulting physicians in the last illness of George Washington. She is also a descendant of Col. William Byrd, of Westover, who was the founder of the city of Richmond, Va. They have no children.

ELLIOTT, William Henry, Savannah, Ga., son of Dr. Ralph Emms and Margaret Cowper (Mackay) Elliott, grandson of William Elliott, was born March 10, 1837, at Savannah. He was graduated A. B. from Harvard University, academic department, in 1857, and matriculated the same year at the University of Virginia, Medical Department, Charlottesville; took one course of lectures of nine months, and received the degree of M. D. in 1858. He was interne at Bellevue Hospital during the year 1859, and took a post-graduate course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York the same year, receiving therefrom the *ad eundem* degree of M. D. He served three years and a half as a medical officer in the Confederate States army, and settled in the private practice of medicine in Savannah, Ga., in 1867. He served through the epidemic of yellow fever in Savannah, 1876; was professor of anatomy, 1870–'74, and professor of surgery, 1875–'80, in the Savannah Medical College, Ga.; and inspector of the National Board of Health, 1879–'82.



WILLIAM HENRY ELLIOTT.

Dr. Elliott is a member of the Medical Association of the State of Georgia, president in 1894; and of the National Association of Railway Surgeons, vice-president in 1889. In 1889 he was appointed chief surgeon to the Central Railway of Georgia. October 31, 1891, in the *New York Medical Journal* was published an account of a "New Hand Needle" devised by Dr. Elliott.

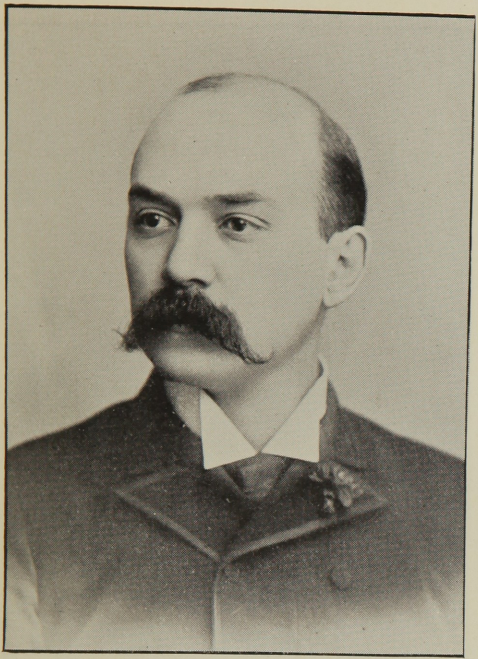
Married, March 27, 1862, Miss Sydney E. Stiles, of Savannah, Ga. Their children are: William Henry, Jr., Edward Stiles, Clelia Peronneau, and Phœbe Herbert Elliott.

DUNSMOOR, Frederick Alanson, Minneapolis, Minn., born May 28, 1853, at Richfield, Minn., is the son of James A., and Almira (Mosher) Dunsmoor, grandson of James Dunsmoor, of Farmington, Me. His parents moved from the state of Maine to Hennepin county, Minn., in 1852, and here Frederick A., the youngest but one in a family of eight children, received his early education in the public schools, and later, at the University of Minnesota. He commenced the study of medicine in 1871, first in the office of Drs. Goodrich and Kimball, of Minneapolis, and afterward in New York city, where he took the full course at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, receiving the degree of M. D. in March, 1875. During these years he also received private instruction from Drs. Frank H. Hamilton, Alfred G. Loomis, Austin Flint, Sr., E. G. Janeway, and R. Ogden Doremus.

Returning to Minneapolis after graduating, Dr. Dunsmoor immediately entered into partnership with Dr. H. H. Kimball, but the alliance was dissolved after one year.

Dr. Dunsmoor's name is closely associated with hospital work in Minneapolis, where, in 1881, he helped establish the Minnesota College Hospital, afterward re-organized as the Hospital College, in which he labored unremittingly for eight years, 1881–'89, as vice-president and dean of the medical college, professor of surgery, and attending surgeon to the hospital and dispensary. In 1889 the Hospital College, in conjunction with other schools of medicine in St. Paul and Minneapolis, reorganized into the Medical Department of the University of Minnesota. Dr. Dunsmoor next set about organizing the Asbury Methodist Hospital, which was opened September 1, 1892, and which became the chief clinical field for the College of Medicine and Surgery, of the University of Minnesota, and also of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Minneapolis.

Dr. Dunsmoor was professor of genito-urinary diseases, 1877–'78, and professor of surgery, 1878–'79, in the St. Paul Medical College; professor of surgery in the Medical Department of Hamline University, 1879–'81; professor of surgery in the Minneapolis Hospital College, 1881–'88; professor of operative and clinical surgery in the College of Medicine and Surgery of the Minnesota State University, Minneapolis, since its organization, in 1888; county physician to Hennepin county and its twenty-six towns during the year 1879.



FREDERICK A. DUNSMOOR.

Dr. Dunsmoor has been in active service as surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital since 1890, to St. Barnabas' Hospital since 1879, gynecologist to the City Hospital since 1894, to the Asbury Methodist Hospital since 1892, to the State Free Dispensary since 1889, and to the Minneapolis Free Dispensary since 1879. He devotes his chief attention to surgery and gynecology, and has performed several successful Porro operations, excision of gall-bladder, many abdominal hysterectomies, lithotomies, ovariotomies, intestinal resections, and other major operations. For many years he has been surgeon to the more prominent railway, milling, accident, and insurance companies.

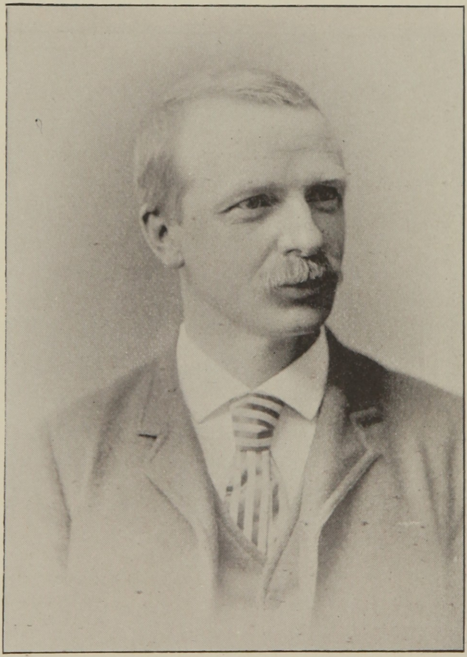
Dr. Dunsmoor is a member of the International Medical Congress; of the North Dakota State Medical Society; of the American Medical Association; of the National Association of Railway Surgeons; of the Minnesota Academy of Medicine; of the Minnesota State Medical Association; of the Hennepin County Medical Society; of the Society of Physicians and Surgeons of Minneapolis; of the Nu Sigma Nu Society; is a Free Mason, a Good Templar, a member of the Society of Druids, a charter member of the Minneapolis Club and of the Commercial and Athletic clubs; is an active member of the Hennepin Avenue Methodist church, where he has served for years on the official board, and is much interested in art and music.

Dr. Dunsmoor spends a portion of each winter in medical study in some one of the great centres, either Chicago, New York, or Philadelphia, attending polyclinics and especially appointed opportunities with the famous surgeons of those cities.

He is the author of a paper on "Technique in Abdominal Hysterectomy," "Ovariotomy," "The Progress of Abdominal Surgery," 1891, "Lateral Lithotomy in the Young," and various other papers on abdominal surgery in different medical journals.

Married, September 5, 1876, Miss Elizabeth Emma Billings, daughter of the late Surgeon George F. Turner, U. S A., and Mary (Stuart) Turner, of Detroit, Mich. Of their seven children, three are living: Marjorie Allport, Elizabeth Turner, and Frederic Laton Dunsmoor.

GAVIN, Michael Freebern, Boston, Mass., son of John and Mary (Freebern) Gavin, was born in May, 1844, at Roscommon, Ireland. He came to the United States in 1857; was educated in the public schools and under private tutors in Boston, Mass.; attended three courses of lectures at the Medical School of Harvard University, with the degree of M. D.; received the diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, in 1866; also did post-graduate work in Paris.



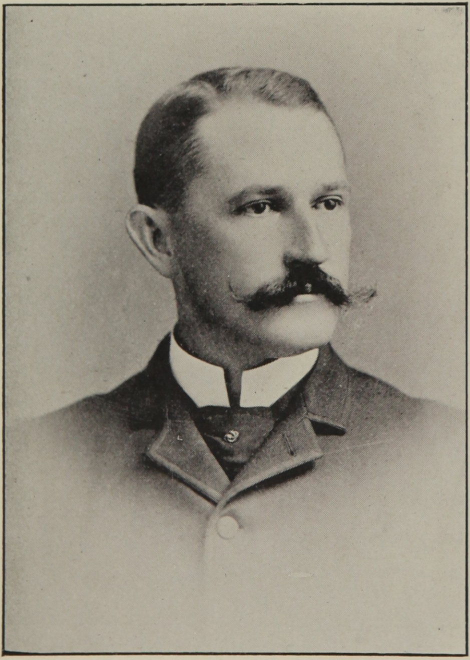
MICHAEL FREEBERN GAVIN.

Dr. Gavin has practised medicine in Boston since 1867. He is a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society; of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement; of the Boston Society for Medical Observation; of the British Medical Association; of the American Medical Association; and of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland. He has been consulting surgeon to St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Boston, since 1880; visiting surgeon to Carney Hospital, since 1880; to the Boston City Hospital, since 1886; and professor of clinical surgery, Boston Polyclinic, 1888–'91. Dr. Gavin served as assistant surgeon to the Fifty-seventh Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, 1865, and has been a trustee of the Boston City Hospital, 1878–'84.

To medical literature he has contributed a paper on the "Treatment of Burns," *Dublin Medical Press*, 1866, and "Comparative Statistics of Suicide," *Appleton's Weekly*, New York.

Married, in November, 1876, Miss Ellen Theresa Doherty, of New York. They have two children: Basil and Hilda Gavin.

KENDALL, Francis Drake, Columbia, S. C., son of Robert A. and Charlotte Powe (Drake) Kendall, grandson of Dr. John S. Kendall, was born October 5, 1856, at Cheraw, S. C. His preliminary education was obtained at Porter Academy and at the High school, Charleston, S. C. In 1878 he took up the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. D. R. Williams, Mt. Pleasant, and Dr. Middleton Michael, Charleston, S. C.; attended three courses of lectures at the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, Charleston, and received his degree from that institution March 3, 1883; has also taken short post-graduate courses at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital from time to time. The year 1892 he spent in medical study under Dr. J. Marion-Sims, in London and Dublin.



FRANCIS DRAKE KENDALL.

Dr. Kendall has practised medicine at Columbia since June 20, 1884. He is a member of the American Medical Association; of the South Carolina Medical Association; of the Knights of Honor; and of the Improved Order of Red Men.

Married, September 27, 1888, Miss Louise Berrien Williams, of Savannah, Ga. They have one child, Berrien Williams Kendall.

GEORGE CASCADE FANN.

FANN, George Cascade, Kelley's Island, O., son of Johan and Margaret (Dimling) Pfann, grandson of Martin Pfann, was born July 5, 1852, on the schooner *Robert Waal*, near New York city, his parents being on their way to this country from the Upper Palatinate, Germany; died November 26, 1894, of Bright's disease, at his home on Kelley's Island. He was educated in the Batavia Union school, N. Y., and received the regents' certificate of the State University; commenced the study of medicine in 1873, at Cedar Falls, Ia., under the preceptorship of Drs. B. Homer Fairchild and D. C. Hunter; attended one course of lectures at the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, and one course at the Detroit College of Medicine, receiving his degree from the latter institution March 5, 1878.

Dr. Fann commenced the practice of medicine immediately after graduation, at Chelsea, Mich., remaining there two years; practised at Ida, Mich., during the year 1880; and had been a resident of Kelley's Island since 1880. He was a member of the Erie County (Ohio) Medical Society, and of the Ohio State Medical Society. He was superintendent of schools at Ida, Mich., in 1880, and upon the incorporation of Kelley's Island, in 1887, he was elected its first mayor, serving two terms, and had been health officer of the town since 1889.

Married, in 1880, Miss Louise Hauser, of Ann Arbor, Mich., who died in 1881; married, second, November 30, 1889, Miss Clara Schedler, of Kelley's Island, O.; their two children are: Ina, and George C. Fann, Jr., born January 4, 1895.

LONIGO, Emil Victor, San Francisco., Cal., born February 28, 1847, in Paris, France, is the son of Noble Antonio and Mary (Marthy) Lonigo, and grandson of Noble Gio Batta Lonigo, of Lendinara, State of Venice, Italy, where Dr. Lonigo's father also was born. He was educated in Florence and received the degree of Master of Arts from the Fine Arts School of Design and Gymnasium in 1866. He came to the United States in 1878, and commenced the study of medicine in 1880, at the Medical Department of the University of California, under the preceptorship of R. Beverly Cole, M. D., Dr. Robert McLean, W. E. Taylor, W. F. McNutt, G. A. Shurtleff, A. L. Longfeld, etc.; attended one preliminary and three annual regular terms of lectures at this institution, and received therefrom his degree in 1883,

EMIL VICTOR LONIGO.

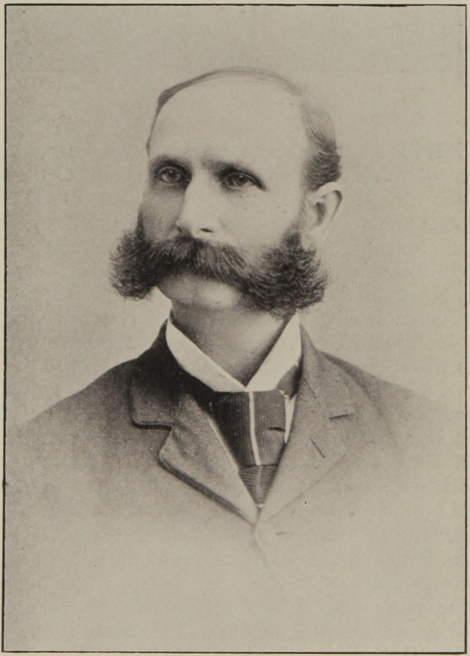
Dr. Lonigo's professional life has been passed in San Francisco, where he was first assistant surgeon to the City Receiving Hospital in 1883–'84. He is a member of the Medical Society of the State of California; of the San Francisco County Medical Society; of the San Francisco Medical Society; vice-president of the Morrow Club, 1894; president of the Italian Republican Club, 1894; delegate of the Italian Red Cross, 1894; examining physician for several Italian societies; and Master Mason of King Solomon Lodge, and a thirty-second degree Mason of the Consistory.

Dr. Lonigo is the author of a paper on the "Etiology and Pathology of Diseases," read before the Medical Society of the State of California, 1887, and "Vagaries in Epidemics," *ibid.*, 1893. He is a free thinker and a firm believer of the school of evolutionists, the principle of evolution being the remote and continuous cause of generic life and human improvement.

Married, in 1877, Miss Helen Bargioni, of Florence, Italy. They have two children: Victoria and Helen Lonigo.

ANTHOINE, Isaiah Gilman, of Nashua, N. H., son of John and Mary A. (Gilman) Anthoine, grandson of Nicholas Anthoine, was born March 25, 1846, at Windham, Me. He was educated in the Windham Centre High school, at the North Bridgton Academy, at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, and graduated at the Westbrook (Me.) Seminary, class of 1868, and entered Dartmouth College in the autumn of 1868, class of 1872, remaining until the sophomore year. In 1866 he commenced the study of medicine, his preceptors being Dr. Sturges, of Windham, Me., Dr. Jennes, of Sacarappa, and Drs. S. H. Weeks and William W. Greene, Portland, Me.; attended two courses of lectures at the Portland School for Medical Instruction, and two at the Medical School of Maine at Bowdoin College, receiving his degree from the last named in 1874; also took a post-graduate course of instruction at the Boston Polyclinic in 1891.

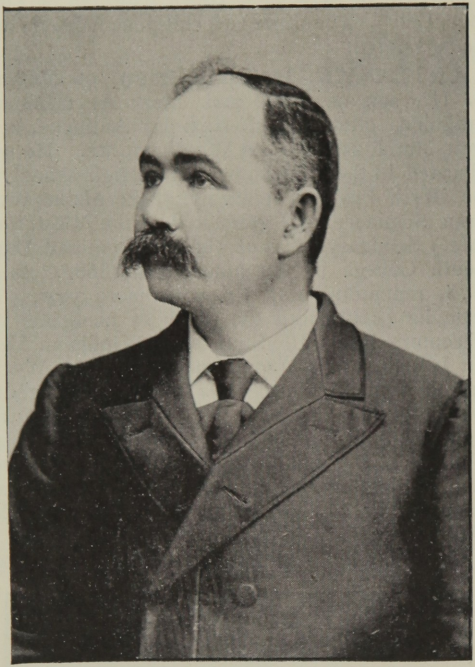
Dr. Anthoine practised medicine at Antrim, N. H., from July, 1874, to November, 1892, then removed to Nashua. He is a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society; ex-president of the Centre District Medical Society; of the Nashua Medical Society; of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; of the Masonic fraternity; was sup-



ISAIAH GILMAN ANTHOINE.

erintendent of schools, Antrim, 1878–'84; a delegate to Dartmouth Medical College in 1884; and a member of the board of education of Nashua.

Married, January 2, 1877, Miss Katie I. Preston, of Antrim, N. H. They have two children: Harry and Mary Anthoine.



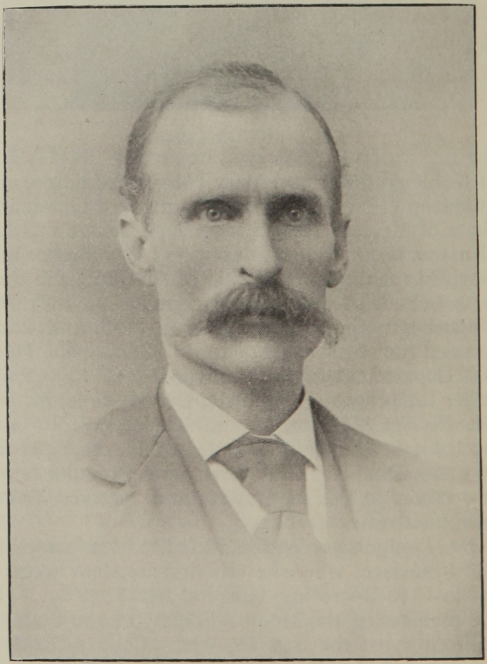
HENRY CLAY BECKETT.

BECKETT, Henry Clay, Scottsburg, Va., son of William Henry Harrison and Catharine Davis (Callaway) Beckett, grandson of Daniel Beckett, was born August 21, 1851, at Grey Sulphur Springs, Giles county, Va. He attended High schools at Peterstown and Princeton, and the Norwood Academy, Union, W. Va., 1872–'74, and completed his scientific and classical studies at Holbrook University, Lebanon, O., in 1875. He was principal of the Simmonsville and Newport, Va., High schools for five years, 1876–'81; commenced the study of medicine at the Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., with Prof. Richard Douglas as special instructor, in 1882; was made president of the graduating class in 1883, and graduated M. D., in the spring of 1884. The following year he received the degree of M. D., also, from the University of Nashville; spent some time as interne in the City Hospital during the same year; also took a special course in surgery and gynecology at the Chicago Policlinic, 1893.

Dr. Beckett's professional life has been passed at Scottsburg, where he commenced the practice of medicine in 1885. He is a member of the Medical Society of Virginia; of the American Medical Association, a delegate from the state society in 1887, and again in 1895; and a member of the Caskell Literary Society of Chicago. Dr. Beckett has been lecturer on anatomy, physiology and hygiene in the Scottsburg Normal College since 1893, and president of the board of trustees of that institution for the same length of time. He is medical examiner for several life insurance companies, and is the author of a paper on "Pneumonia," read before the Medical Society of Virginia, in 1887, as well as of various papers in medical journals.

Married, in 1885, Miss Mary Wilmonia, daughter of Rev. H. G. Crews, of Scottsburg, Va. Their children are: Miriam Callaway; George Herbert; and Henry Ellyson Beckett.

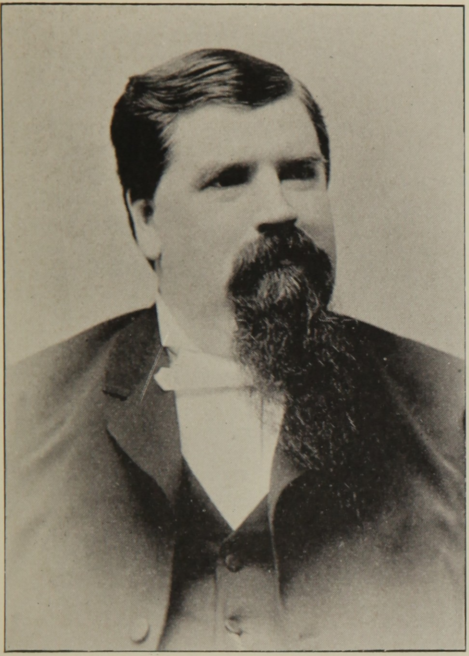
JOLLY, William James, of McMinnville, Tenn., son of Absalom and Rhoda (Goodyear) Jolly, was born in Marion county, S. C., 1849. After his preliminary education at Marion Academy, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. W. W. Johnson, 1875, Waldo, Fla. Attended two courses of medical lectures at the Medical College of South Carolina, and was graduated from the same in 1882; immediately after graduation he settled in the practice of medicine at Waldo, Fla., where he remained until 1887, and since that time has been a resident of McMinnville, Tenn. He is ex-vice-president of the Florida State Medical Society; ex-president of Alachua County Medical Society. He is a Free Mason and an Odd Fellow. He has taken three post-graduate courses in medicine, one at the New York Polyclinic, in 1886; one at the New Orleans Polyclinic, in 1888; and one at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School, in 1891. He has performed some of the more important surgical operations, but is making the eye, ear, and throat a specialty, and will give up general practice soon. Dr. Jolly was graduated from the Chicago College of Ophthalmology and Otology, October 28, 1893.



WILLIAM JAMES JOLLY.

Married, in 1875, Miss America Grenad, in Waldo, Fla. They have no children.

GILMAN, Henry Artemas, Mt. Pleasant, Ia., son of William H. and Sarah A. (Otis) Gilman, grandson of Nicholas Gilman, Jr., and Polly Gilman, was born January 15, 1845, at Gilmanton, N. H. With a preparatory course in the public school and Gilmanton Academy, he entered upon the study of medicine at his home in Gilmanton, in 1863, with Nahum Wight, M. D., of that town, and J. P. Bancroft, M. D., of Concord, N. H.; attended two courses of lectures at Dartmouth Medical College, and was graduated October 31, 1866.



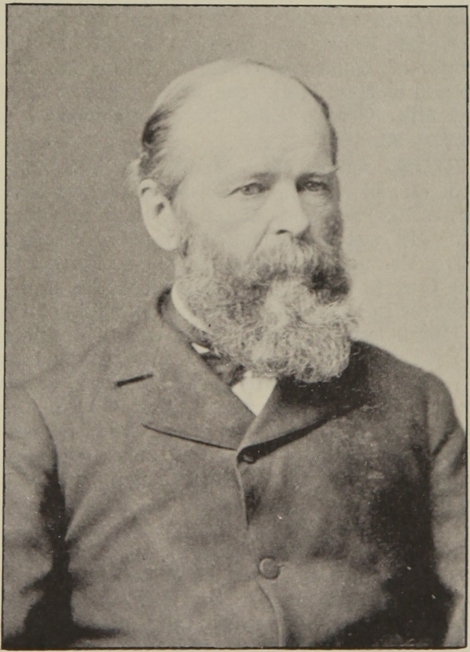
HENRY ARTEMAS GILMAN.

Dr. Gilman was physician to the Illinois Central Hospital for the Insane, Jacksonville, from 1866–'82; was appointed superintendent of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane, Mt. Pleasant, July 25, 1882, and has been superintendent and physician of that institution since.

Dr. Gilman is a member of Morgan County (Ill.) Medical Society; of the Iowa State Medical Society; of the American Medical Association; of the American Medico-Psychological Association; of the Masonic fraternity, blue lodge, chapter, and commandery; of the Knights of Pythias; of the Independent Order of Mutual Aid; of the Knights of Honor; of the Young Men's Christian Association of Jacksonville, Ill., president from 1874–'78; and president of the Illinois state association in 1881; and a trustee of the Congregational churches of Jacksonville, Ill., and Mt. Pleasant, Ia. His literary work includes the Biennial Reports of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane, 12th to 18th, inclusive, 1883–'95, and papers on "Pneumonia;" "Some Causes of Insanity;" "Signs of Insanity and Border Line;" etc.

He married, November 29, 1866, Lucinda Amanda Gale, of Gilmanton, N. H. Of their four children, Amy Estelle and Albert Frederick are dead; Nahum Wight and Julian Sturtevant Gilman are living.

BATTLES, William Snowden, Shreve, O., son of Thomas Stephenson and Susanna (Snowden) Battles, grandson of Nathaniel Battles, was born May 12, 1827, at White Hall Station, then a suburb of Philadelphia, Pa. He was educated in the common schools of Ohio, his father having moved in 1833 to a farm near Shreve, in that state. The only academical advantages he had was seventeen weeks at Vermillion Institute, Haysville, O.; and at the age of nineteen himself taught school. In August, 1847, he entered the office of Timothy Hunt Baker, M. D., Millbrook, O., with whom he read medicine during the succeeding four years, teaching school winter and summer continuously, for three years of this time, with the exception of six months only. His first course of lectures was taken during the winter of 1850–'51, at the Starling Medical College, Columbus, O., at the close of which he entered the practice of medicine with his preceptor. The following winter he took a second course of lectures at the same college, and was graduated February 22, 1852. Upon his return to Millbrook after graduation, he resumed the practice of medicine with Dr. Baker, continuing with him until the winter of 1853–'54, which season he spent in Cleveland, New York, and Philadelphia, attending the lectures and clinics in those cities. In the spring of 1854 he again



WILLIAM SNOWDEN BATTLES.

resumed practice with his former preceptor. From April, 1855, to December of the same year, he practised medicine at Apple Creek, O.; was then at Shreve, O., until 1867; at Ashland, O., until 1868; and since March 29 of the latter year has been a resident and practitioner of Shreve, O.

During the twenty years' existence of the Columbus Medical College there were but two *ad eundem* degrees conferred: One upon Anson Hurd, M. D., Findley, O., and one upon Dr. Battles, in 1879.

Dr. Battles is a member of the American Medical Association, since 1855; of the Ohio State Medical Society, 1858, vice-president in 1886; of the North Central Ohio Medical Society, president in 1893; of the Wayne County Medical Society, president three terms, in 1858, 1874, and 1890; of the Northeastern Ohio Medical Association, vice-president in 1874; a member of the Presbyterian church; of the Farmers' Practical Club of Wayne county; and of the Masonic fraternity. He was a member of the school board of Shreve, from 1859-'64 and from 1871-'74, and president of the board from 1885-'90.

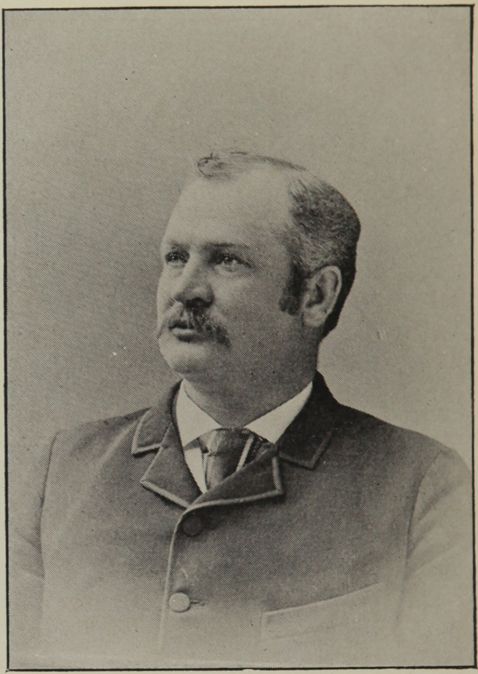
Dr. Battles has contributed to medical literature, articles on "Scarlatina," read before the Wayne County Medical Society, 1855; on "Ergot," *ibid.*, 1873; "Alcohol," published in the *Ohio Medical Journal*, 1879; besides numerous poems from time to time.

Married, November 20, 1855, Miss Mahala, daughter of J. A. Kister, of Millbrook, O., who died March 17, 1892. They have two children: Mrs. Kate Brown, and Emma, wife of D. M. Slaybaugh, of Millbrook, O. Dr. Battles was again married to Miss Mary Jane Ellis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Ellis, New Philadelphia, O., January 22, 1895.

RICE, Alger W., Montpelier, Vt., son of Isaac D. and Mahala H. (Platt) Rice, grandson of David Rice, was born March 28, 1855, at Orange, Vt. He was a student at Goddard Seminary, Barre, Vt., and was graduated from Barre Academy June 8, 1876. He commenced the study of medicine in 1876, under the preceptorship of Prof. J. Henry Jackson, Barre, professor of physiology in the University of Vermont; attended one course of lectures at Dartmouth Medical College, and two courses at the University Medical College, New York city, receiving his degree from the latter institution, February 17, 1880; also took special courses in surgery, practical chemistry and physical diagnosis in 1879 and 1880 at New York.

Dr. Rice commenced the practice of medicine soon after receiving his degree at Chelsea, Vt., remaining there until the close of the year; was then at Readsborough, Vt., until March, 1883; moved to Wilmington, Vt., and practised there until January 1, 1895, when he sold out and located in Montpelier, Vt., and is engaged in active practice there. He is a member of the Vermont State Medical Society; of the Connecticut River Valley Medical Society; of the Berkshire County Medical Society; of the Union Medical Society, including the counties of Bennington (Vt.), Washington and Rensselaer (N. Y.), and Berkshire (Mass.); of Social Lodge, No. 38, Free and Accepted Masons; of Fort Dummer, Royal Arch Chapter, No. 12, Brattleboro, Vt.; and of Beauseant Commandery, No. 7, Brattleboro, Vt.

Dr. Rice has been health officer of the towns of Dover, Somerset, and Searsburgh, Vt., since 1891; was a member of the school board, 1884-'89; and a justice of the peace since 1890. He presented a paper to the Connecticut River Valley Medical Society, September 20, 1887, on "Post Partum Hemorrhage."


ALGER W. RICE.

Married, July 29, 1880, Miss Emma J. Pierce, of Hanover, N. H. They have no children.

REID, E. Miller, born November 15, 1844, in Fairfield county, O., is the son of Thomas N., one of the oldest-established real estate brokers in Baltimore, and Keturah (Miller) Reid; grandson of George Reid, a soldier in the War of 1812, and of the late Elijah Miller, one of the largest real estate owners of his time, in Baltimore city and county.

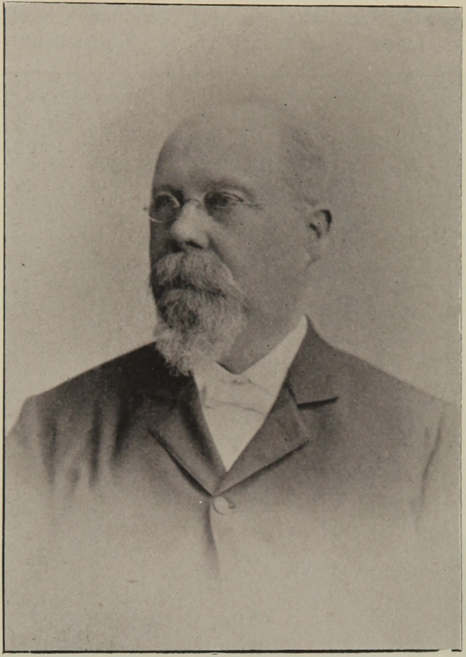
While yet an infant his parents returned to their native state, Maryland, and he obtained an education in Baltimore. When sixteen years of age he began the study of medicine in the office of the late Prof. John Dunbar; matriculated in the University of Maryland School of Medicine, and was graduated in 1864. Dr. Reid practised medicine in Baltimore a few months following graduation, then, having passed the examination of the army medical board, entered the United States army as acting assistant surgeon. He was assigned to Columbia College Hospital, and later was stationed at Armory Square and Lincoln hospitals, Washington, D. C. After serving thirteen months in the army, Dr. Reid established himself on the Reisterstown road, where he soon had a large practice among the wealthy residents of that vicinity, and the operatives of the numerous cotton mills and other large works which make that suburb of Baltimore so prosperous. In 1869 he returned to the city of Baltimore, where he has since resided. Here he does a general practice, but gives particular attention to diseases of the throat, lungs, heart, and nervous system, and is frequently called in consultation in these special cases.

Dr. Reid has been invited several times to fill chairs in different colleges, but declined these requests until 1888, when he accepted the chair of physiology, hygiene and diseases of the throat and chest, in the Baltimore University School of Medicine. In 1890 he resigned this position to take the chair of diseases of the nervous system and of the throat and chest, in the same institution.

Dr. Reid is a member of the American Medical Association, and was chairman of the section on medical jurisprudence, in 1887–'88; of the Medico-Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland; of the Baltimore Medical and Surgical Society; of the Clinical Society of Maryland; and of the Baltimore Medical Association. He takes a great interest in medical jurisprudence, and has frequently spoken on this subject. His address, "The Application of Legal Medicine to the Exigencies of the Times," delivered before the New York Society of Medical Jurisprudence and State Medicine, November 10, 1887, was largely quoted in the press throughout the country; also read a paper on "The Status of Medical Jurisprudence as Affecting the Medical Profession and the Laity," before the American Medical Association, Cincinnati, O., May, 1888. He is fond of society, possesses a baritone voice of fine quality, and has won a reputation as a post-prandial speaker.

E. MILLER REID.

Dr. Reid was married, November 9, 1887, to Mary A., daughter of John Allen, of Baltimore. They have had four children, none of whom are now living.



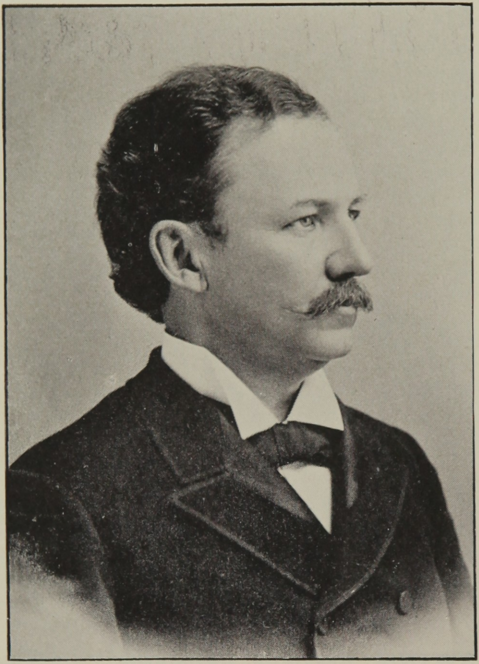
ERASMUS VANMETER SWING.

SWING, Erasmus Vanmeter, Coatesville, Pa., son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Vanmeter) Swing, grandson of Samuel Swing, was born February 26, 1840, at Upper Pittsgrove, N. J. He was educated in the common schools of New Jersey, and taught school from 1861–'65; commencing the study of medicine while so engaged, in 1862, at Deerfield, N. J., under the direction of Drs. Samuel G. Catell and Charles H. Phillips of that place, and later under Dr. H. Lenox Hodge, Philadelphia, Pa.; attended two courses of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine, and was graduated M. D., March 14, 1867. Dr. Swing practised medicine at Compassville, Pa., 1867–'82, then established himself at Coatesville. He is a member of Chester County Medical Society, president in 1880, and again in 1886; of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; of the Young Men's Christian Association, Coatesville; was school director, 1877–'81; member of the board of health, president since 1891; surgeon to the Wilmington & Northern Railway, 1883–'95; surgeon to the Luten Iron & Steel Works, Coatesville, 1892–'95; medical examiner for thirteen old-line life insurance companies; and a member of the Presbyterian church.

Married, July 26, 1861, Miss Rachel V. Burroughs, of Pittsgrove, N. J. Their children are: Clara S., wife of James Hughes; R. Hamill D.

Swing (D. D. S., University of Pennsylvania, May 2, 1887); Harry R. Swing (D. D. S., University of Pennsylvania, May 5, 1892); Albert H.; S. Walter; and Claudia B. Swing.

WILCOX, George A., born May 29, 1849, at Augusta, Ga., son of Jonathan S. and Sarah J. (Ansley) Wilcox. Attended the Academy at Augusta, Ga., and the Hopkins Grammar school at New Haven, Conn., until 1867. Matriculated in the University of Virginia in 1867, and in 1868 in the collegiate department, and in the medical department the following years, viz.: 1869 and in 1870. Then went to New York city to complete his medical course, and graduated from the University of the City of New York in 1871. Immediately afterward he received the appointment of house physician to the Hospital for Nervous Diseases (Blackwell's Island) New York city, and during that and the following years, viz.: 1871–'72, also received special instruction in Charity Hospital, Bellevue Hospital, and the Woman's Hospital, New York city. He then returned to Augusta, Ga., where he has since pursued the practice of his profession.

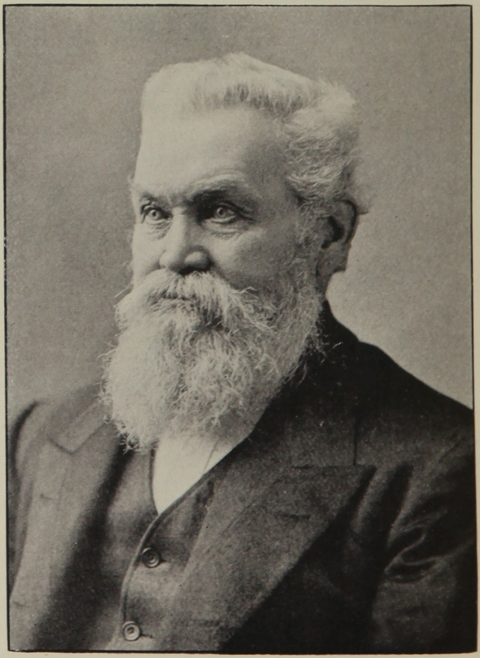


GEORGE A. WILCOX.

In 1885 he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy and lecturer on diseases of the nervous system in the Medical Department of the University of Georgia, at Augusta, Ga., which office he held until 1891. He also had conferred upon him the honorary degree of the Medical Department of the University of Georgia. In 1891 was elected to the chair of obstetrics and gynecology in the Medical Department of the University of Georgia (Augusta) which he occupied until 1893, and was also made a member of the board of trustees of said college. In 1893 was elected to the chair of gynecology and materia medica and therapeutics in the same university, which chair he occupies at the present time. He has been since 1891, one of the visiting surgeons to the City Hospital, Augusta, Ga. He is a member of the Medical Association of Georgia; the Richmond County Medical Society; the Augusta Academy of Medicine; the Alumni Association of the Medical Department of the University of Georgia, University of Virginia, and the University of New York.

On the fifth of November, 1872, Dr. Wilcox married Miss Ida C. Van Epps, of Atlanta, Ga., daughter of Mr. Amos C. Van Epps, and sister of Judge Howard Van Epps, of that city. His children are: Howard Van Epps, George Hand, Catherine, Irma, and Everard.

MANAHAN, Valentine, Enfield, N. H., son of John and Lucintha (Felch) Manahan, grandson of Adam Manahan, was born November 17, 1825, at Sutton, N. H. He was educated at the New London and Pembroke (N. H.) academies; commenced the study of medicine in 1846, at New London, N. H., in the office of Dr. H. C. Bickford, and later with Drs. Thomas Chadbeurne and E. G. Moore, of Concord, N. H., and Prof. E. E. Phelps, of Windsor, Vt.; subsequently attended one course of lectures, each, at Dartmouth Medical College, Hanover, N. H., and Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., receiving his degree from the latter March 9, 1850. His entire professional life has been passed in New Hampshire; a few months at Antrim, following graduation; at Springfield, 1851–'66; and at Enfield since 1866.



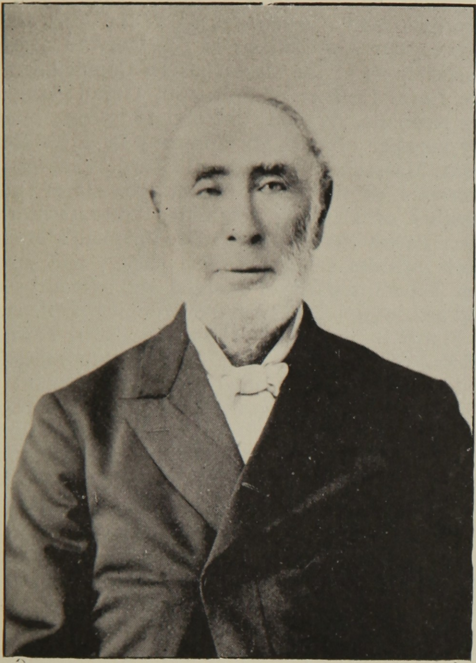
VALENTINE MANAHAN.

Dr. Manahan retired from active practice in 1888, but still does considerable work in consultation. He is a member of the New Hampshire

Medical Society; of the American Medical Association, 1872; was a member of the board of education of Springfield, N. H., 1852–'56; and has been a justice of the peace for the state since 1852.

Dr. Manahan has travelled extensively through the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

Married, October 21, 1851, Miss Abby E. Porter, of Warren, N. H., who died January 5, 1856. He has no children.



JOSHUA MARKS.

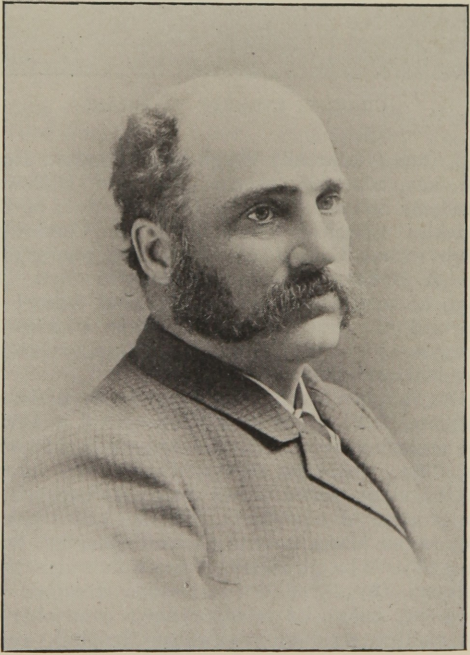
MARKS, Joshua, Ventura, Cal., son of Mordicai and Esther (Rafael) Marks, was born July 28, 1819, at Richmond, Va. He was educated at the Baldwin and Forest Collegiate School, and at other schools in New York city; commenced the study of medicine in 1839, at West Feliciana, La., under Dr. McKelvey; took a full course of instruction at the Medical Department of the University of Louisiana, New Orleans, and was graduated March 24, 1847. He commenced the practice of medicine, at Matamoras, Mexico, during the occupation of that place by the U. S. troops, as assistant surgeon under Dr. McPhail. Later he was located in different parts of the Republic, and was in the city of Mexico during the prevalence of Asiatic cholera until the latter part of 1851, having been assigned by the government to attend a certain district of the city. He was also employed by the governors of certain Mexican states to treat the disease.

In 1849, after passing the examination then required, Dr. Marks was made a licentiate of the Medical Faculty of Zacetecas, Mexico. In 1851 he was appointed surgeon of the old steamship *Independence*, plying between San Francisco and Panama, and since 1851 has been a practitioner in California, at San Francisco and elsewhere. He is a member of the Medical Society of the State of California; of the Medical Society of Southern California, second vice-president in 1894; of the Ventura County (Cal.) Medical Society; and an ex-member of the San Francisco County Medical Society.

Married, February 19, 1853, at Sacramento, Cal., Mrs. Catherine (Chittenden) Curtiss, of Lockport, N. Y. She died August 9, 1893, at Ventura, Cal., leaving two children: Joseph Edward Marks, attorney-at-law, and Isaac Domingo Marks.

FISHER, Edwin Clarence, Sunapee, N. H., son of Phineas Gage and Caroline Mary (Dickenson) Fisher, grandson of Asa Fisher, was born January 22, 1852, at Claremont, N. H. His preliminary education was obtained at Colby Academy, New London, and at the New Hampshire Conference Seminary and Female College, Tilton, from the latter of which institutions he was graduated in 1875; commenced the study of medicine in 1878, at Sunapee, N. H., with Charles F. Leslie, M. D.; attended two courses of lectures at Dartmouth Medical College, and was graduated November 15, 1881.

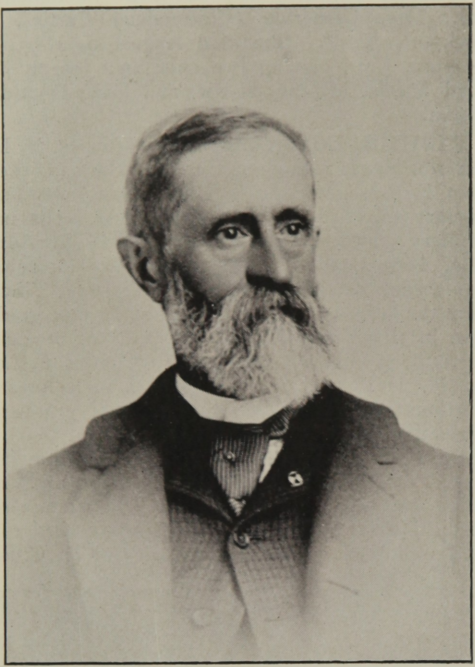
Dr. Fisher practised at Sutton, N. H., from January, 1882, to July, 1883, then removed to Sunapee. He is a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society; of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; of the Order of the Golden Cross; has been examining surgeon for pensions, Sullivan county, since 1894; and a member of the school board of Sunapee since 1888.



EDWIN CLARENCE FISHER.

Married, November 15, 1876, Miss Anna Young, of Sunapee, N. H. Their children are: Mabel A., and John E. Fisher.

VAUGHAN, Charles Everett, Cambridge, Mass., born August 24, 1835, at Hallowell, Me., is the son of Charles and Mary Susan (Abbot) Vaughan; grandson of Charles and Frances (Apthorp) Vaughan, and of Rev. Abiel and Eunice (Wales) Abbot; and great-grandson of Samuel and Anne (Hallowell) Vaughan, of London, Eng. He was educated, primarily, in the Hallowell Academy and the Gardiner Lyceum, Me.; at the Hopkins Classical School and the Cambridge High school, Cambridge, Mass., and was graduated A. B. from Harvard University in 1856. In 1859 he matriculated in the Medical School of Harvard University, attending three courses of lectures, with a year in the Massachusetts General Hospital, and graduating in 1863.


CHARLES EVERETT VAUGHAN.

Dr. Vaughan was commissioned acting assistant surgeon, U. S. N., early in 1863, served as division surgeon in 1864, and as acting medical inspector, 1864. After the close of the war he returned to Cambridge, where he has since been engaged in the practice of medicine. He was house physician to the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, 1862–'63; physician to the Cambridge Dispensary, 1875–'76; to Cambridge Hospital in 1869–'71, before its incorporation; a member of the visiting staff of Cambridge Hospital, since 1886; physician to the Avon Home for Orphans, 1879–'91, and a director of the same since 1891.

Dr. Vaughan is a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society; a member of the Middlesex South District Medical Society, secretary 1866–'75, and president 1892–'93; of the Boston Society for Medical Observation; of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement; of the Cambridge Medical Improvement Society; of the American Medical Association; of the Boston Medical Library Association; of the Massachusetts Medical Benevolence Society; of the Harvard Medical School Alumni Association; of the Old Cambridge Medical Book and Pamphlet Club; of the American Public Health Association; of the American Prison Association; of the Cambridge Associated Charities, director, 1886–'95; of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections; of the New England Conference of Charities and Corrections; of the Cambridge Shakespeare Association; of the Harvard Musical Association; of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Loyal Legion; of Post 186, Grand Army of the Republic, surgeon 1888 and 1893–'94; honorary member of Post 36, Company B, Fifth Regiment, Massachusetts National Guard; chairman of overseers of the poor, Cambridge, since 1892; member of standing committee and assessor of First Parish church; etc. Dr. Vaughan's literary work includes sundry medical society and magazine papers, reports of hospital and private cases, and articles upon social and charitable questions.

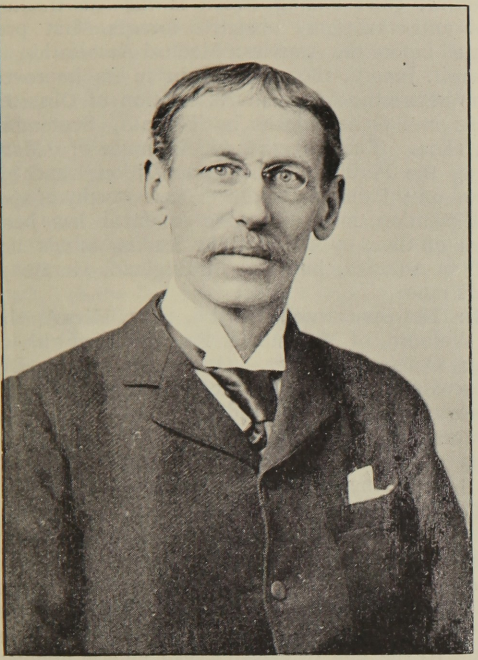
Married, in 1866, Miss Elizabeth Fairfield Wells, who died in 1883, leaving the following children: Hallowell, died from an accident in 1891; George Wadsworth; Charles, died in 1892; John Fairfield (Harvard, '95); and Frank Apthrop Vaughan (Harvard, '98). Dr. Vaughan married, second, in 1894, Miss Alice, daughter of the late Robert Carter, of Cambridge, and is at present residing at Santa Barbara, Cal.

OTIS, Edward Osgood, Boston, Mass., born at Rye, N. H., October 29, 1848, is the son of Israel Taintor and Olive Morgan (Osgood) Otis, grandson of John Thatcher Otis, who enlisted in the Revolutionary army at the age of eighteen years.

Edward Osgood Otis prepared for college at the Phillips Exeter Academy, and was graduated A. B., from Harvard University in 1871; matriculated in the Medical School of Harvard University in 1872; took a three years' course of study at that institution; was for two years house officer in Boston City Hospital, and was graduated M. D., from Harvard, in 1877; also took post-graduate studies in Vienna, 1878–'79. He was in practice in Exeter, N. H., during the year 1879–'80, and has been a resident of Boston, Mass., since that time. He was appointed surgeon to the Boston Dispensary, 1886; visiting physician to the Free Home for Consumptives, 1894, and has been medical director of the Young Men's Christian Union Gymnasium, Boston, since 1890.

Dr. Otis is a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and a member of its board of censors since 1893; member of the New Hampshire Medical Society; of the American Academy of Medicine; of the American Climatological Association; of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement; of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis; of the American Statistical Association; of the American Public Health Association; of the American Economic Association; of the American Association for the Advancement of Physical Culture; of the University Club, Boston; of the visiting committee on health and sanitation, of Wellesley College; and a trustee of the Exeter Cottage Hospital Association.

In literary work, Dr. Otis is the author of articles upon "Pulmonary Tuberculosis with Special Reference to Its Prophylaxis, Hygiene and Climatic Treatment," Transactions of the New Hampshire Medical Society, 1893, *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1893; "Some Observations upon Health Resorts," *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1886; "Hints to Physicians Sending Their Patients to Colorado," *ibid.*, 1887; "Backward Dislocation of the Fingers upon the Metacarpus," *ibid.*, 1886; "The Psychological Factor Involved in Selecting a Climate for Invalids," Transactions of the American Climatological Association, 1889; "Gymnastic Exercise as a Prophylactic and Treatment in Chest Diseases," *ibid.*, 1891; "Measurements of the Chest and Lung Capacity," *International Medical Magazine*, 1894; "Climatic Therapeutics in the Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis," *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1894; "A Case of Broken Neck," *ibid.*, 1892; "Injuries of and Operations upon the Kidney," *ibid.*, 1887; and various other articles in the different medical periodicals.



EDWARD OSGOOD OTIS.

Married, June 6, 1894, Miss Marion, daughter of William Faxon, of Boston, Mass.

DEWEES, William Bushy, Salina, Kansas, born near Reading, Pa., July 18, 1854, is the only son of George and Catharine (Bushy) Dewees, grand-nephew of Dr. William Potts Dewees, late professor of obstetrics in the University of Pennsylvania. His father's family is of French-Scottish origin, and his mother's is of English extraction. His early education was confined to district school in winter and night study; later teaching common school for two winter sessions and attending the Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown, Pa., during the summers. His classical education was obtained at Ursinus College and at the University of Pennsylvania. He had as his medical preceptors, Drs. James C. and Louis A. Livingood of Womelsdorf, Pa., and was graduated M. D. at the University of Pennsylvania on March 12, 1877, in a class of 121, with distinguished honors for the merits of his thesis entitled, "Means for Lessening the Sufferings of Parturition."

Dr. Dewees began the practice of medicine in April, 1877, at Myerstown, Pa., where he enjoyed the confidence of a large clientele until 1885, when under the influence of the westward excitement, he located at Salina, Kansas, August 12, 1885. He never contributed a line to medical literature until after he had had ten years of practical experience. Among his more important contributions may be cited, "Amenorrhœa and Its Treatment," *The Medical and Surgical Reporter*, Philadelphia, June, 1888; "Obstetric Notes Based upon 1,000 Consecutive Obstetrical Cases in Town and Country Practice," *The Kansas City Medical Index*, July, 1888; "Impure Sexual Intercourse, a Primitive Cause of Syphilis, Scrofula, and Phthisis," *The Medical Register*, Philadelphia, September and October, 1888; "Food and its Digestion," *The Medical Bulletin*, Philadelphia, January, 1889; "Fœtid Menstruation, or Feteo-Menorrhea," *The Journal American Medical Association*, February, 1889; "Too Much Medicine," *The Medical Bulletin*, Philadelphia, March, 1889; "Relaxation and Management of the Perineum During Parturition," *The Journal American Medical Association*, December, 1889; "Influenza–LaGrippe," *The Medical and Surgical Reporter*, Philadelphia, April, 1890; "The Vaginal Tampon and its Uses," *The Medical Herald*, St. Joseph, Mo., July, 1890; "Malarial Affections," *The University Medical Magazine*, Philadelphia, September, 1890; "Digitalis—Indications for its Use," *The Kansas Medical Journal*, November, 1890; "Disease by Imagination, Cure by Suggestion," *The Kansas City Medical Index*, February, 1891; "Relation of Gynecology to Neurology," *The Journal American Medical Association*, June, 1891; "Sanitation vs. Do-Nothingism," address delivered by invitation before the Sixth Annual Sanitary Convention, held under the auspices of the Kansas State Board of Health, at Salina, Kansas, December 4, 1891, Seventh Annual Report of the Kansas State Board of Health; "Venesection in Obstetrics," *The Medical Herald*, April, 1892; "The Iatric Palestra," president's address, annual meeting of the Golden Belt Medical Society, held in Topeka, Kansas, in joint session with the Eastern Kansas Medical Society, April 7, 1892, *The Medical Herald*, May, 1892, also *The Medical Mirror*, St. Louis, May, 1892; "A Much Neglected Essential Factor in Gynecology—External Support," read before the First International Periodical Congress of Gynæcology and Obstetrics, at Brussels, Belgium, September, 1892, *The International Medical Magazine*, October, 1892, and the Transactions of said congress; "Postural Pathology and Therapeutics in Obstetrics and Gynecology," *The Medical and*

Surgical Reporter, Philadelphia, April, 1893; "The Erect Posture for Gynecological Examinations," *The Medical and Surgical Reporter*, and *The Indiana Medical Journal*, November, 1893; "The Diagnosis of Intra-Pelvic Adhesions," *Annals of Gynecology and Pædiatrics*, March, 1894; "Duty — Loyalty — Success;" "The Physician's Duty to His Profession;" "Protracted Parturition;" "The Conjugal Question;" "Diseases and Their Treatment in Armenia;" "The Care of Pregnant Women," read before the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, Toronto, Canada, September 19, 1894, *The Journal American Medical Association*, September, 1894, *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, and *The American Journal of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children*, October, 1894.

WILLIAM BUSHY DEWEES.

Dr. Dewees published one of the most notable of all the works from his pen, in the *International Medical Magazine*, December, 1894, "A Lecture on Painless Childbirth, or Status of the Means to Prevent Birthpain." This lecture was delivered by special request of the faculty in the Kansas Medical College, Topeka, October 20, 1894.

Dr. Dewees is a founder and life member of the International Periodical Congress of Gynecology and Obstetrics; vice-president, First Pan-American Medical Congress, for Kansas, 1893; a founder of the Western Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists; founder of the Golden Belt Medical Society of Kansas, and its president 1891–'92; fellow American Academy of Medicine; American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists; permanent member of the American Medical Association; American Public Health Association; American Association for the Study and Cure of Inebriety; Missouri Valley Medical Association; Mississippi Valley Medical Association; Kansas State Medical Society; and Eastern Kansas Medical Society.

Dr. Dewees is the inventor of a number of important appliances and instruments used in his practice, chief among which is his axis-traction and anti-craniotomy obstetric forceps, first presented before the American Medical Association in Detroit, June 7, 1892, and again in its improved form before the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists in Toronto, September 19, 1894. This, together with his mode of "Managing the Perineum During Parturition," and his views on "Painless Childbirth," are worthy of special mention, since favorable comment has been made on them by some of the leading minds not only in America, but also in England, Germany, and France.

Dr. Dewees married, April 6, 1877, Miss Amelia E. Walborn, of Myerstown, Pa., who died without issue, October 20, 1877. On April 9, 1879, Dr. Dewees wedded Miss Ida Violette Manderbach, of Myerstown, Pa. Their children are: Katie Rebecca Dewees, born March 13, 1884, died February 21, 1893; and William George Dewees, born August 29, 1887, living.

INGRAHAM, Henry Downer, of Buffalo, N. Y., son of Marlin and Betsy Severance (Hoyt) Downer, grandson of Silas Downer, was born December 30, 1841, at Lebanon, N. H. His mother died when he was ten weeks old, and his father, then in ill health, before he was six months old. At the age of eleven weeks he was adopted by Eber Ingraham and his wife Olive, of Thetford, Vt., Mrs. Ingraham being a distant relative of his father. Mr. Ingraham lived in Thetford until October, 1856, and then went to Java, N. Y., and in 1857 went to Kansas, but, not liking the country, returned after one year's residence there and settled in Arcade, N. Y., where his adopted son lived and went to school until he began the study of medicine. He taught district school winters, worked on a farm summers, and attended Arcade Academy during the spring and fall. He commenced the study of medicine in 1863, at Arcade, N. Y., under Dr. Lucius Peck; attended two courses of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, from which he was graduated February 21, 1866. He took a three months' post-graduate course at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1874–'75; one full year at the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine, 1879–'80, giving special attention to gynecology, under the instruction of Professors Goodell and Baer; and in 1890 spent six months in Europe, chiefly in London, Berlin, and Dresden, studying gynecology, the greater part of the time being with Leopold, in Dresden.

Dr. Ingraham commenced the practice of medicine in 1866, at East Randolph, N. Y., but at the end of six months Dr. Wm. Smith, of Kennedy, a neighboring village, proffered him a partnership in his business which was gladly accepted, and the relation continued very pleasant during the ten months that Dr. Smith lived. Dr. Ingraham continued in Kennedy for fourteen years and then, in 1881, removed to Jamestown, N. Y., but remained there only six months. He has been a practitioner in Buffalo since 1881.

Dr. Ingraham is a member of the Buffalo Academy of Medicine; Erie County Medical Society; Medical Association of Central New York; the New York State Medical Association; and of the American Medical Association. He was one of the organizers of the Medical Department of Niagara University in 1883, was elected professor of gynecology and pediatrics by the trustees, and has held the position ever since. He is gynecologist to Buffalo Hospital of Sisters of Charity, consulting gynecologist to Providence Hospital, and physician to the German Orphan Asylum, Buffalo. He is a member of the fraternities of Ancient Order of United Workmen, Royal Arcanum, and Masons.

His more important medical papers are: "Intubation of the Larynx," *Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal*, June, 1887; "Progress in Medicine," *idem*, October, 1888; "Nerve Counterfeits of Uterine Disease," *idem*, March, 1892; "Uterine Fibroids, Some Facts in Regard to These Neoplasms," *idem*, September, 1893; "Treatment of Uterine Fibroids by Electricity," Transactions of the New York State Medical Association, 1889; "Ectopic Pregnancy," *idem*, 1892, also in the *New York Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics*, January, 1893; "Report of Three Unusual Cases," *idem*, September, 1892; "The Purse String Operation for Cystocele, with a Report of Cases," *Medical News*, Philadelphia, September 5, 1891; "Report of a Case of Ectopic Pregnancy," *idem*, December 19, 1891.

HENRY DOWNER INGRAHAM.

Dr. Ingraham married, first, October 19, 1871, Miss Mary A. Langdon, of Kennedy, N. Y., who died in 1873; second, September 16, 1885, Mrs. Lucia T. Sprague, of Jamestown, N. Y.

BENTLEY, Edwin, Little Rock, Ark., son of George W. and Annie (Williams) Bentley, grandson of Ezekiel Bentley, was born July 3, 1824, in New London county, Conn. He was educated in the common schools and under private teachers; commenced the study of medicine about 1846, reading with Dr. Wattles, of North Stonington, Conn., for six months, and was then under the preceptorship of Dr. John H. Whittaker, of New York city; attended three courses of lectures at the University Medical College, New York city, and was graduated in 1849; also received a diploma from Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1878, from the University Medical College in 1878, and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York in 1878.

Dr. Bentley commenced the practice of medicine at Norwich, Conn., soon after graduating in 1849. He was mustered into the Federal service, as assistant surgeon of the Fourth Connecticut Infantry, June 6, 1861; was appointed surgeon of U. S. Volunteers, September 4, 1861, and was honorably mustered out January 4, 1866. He received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious service during the war. Dr. Bentley served in the Army of the Potomac, in F. J. Porter's division, until the autumn of 1862; was then in charge of the General Hospital at Alexandria, Va., and subsequently as superintendent of hospitals at that place, until April, 1866; was post surgeon at Russell Barracks, D. C., until mustered out of the volunteer service. He was appointed assistant surgeon, U. S. army, February 8, 1866, his service having been continuous from the volunteer to the regular; was commissioned captain and assistant surgeon, July 28, 1866; major and surgeon July 12, 1879; remained on duty at Russell Barracks, D. C., to December, 1868; at Lincoln Barracks, D. C., to April, 1869; at Camp Reynolds, Cal., to August, 1869; was post surgeon at Point San José, Cal., from January, 1870, to April, 1875; was with batteries B, C, and G, Fourth Artillery, to the Modoc expedition in the lava beds, at the headquarters of General Gillum, south side of Yula lake, and transported the wounded, at the conclusion of the war, from the field-hospital, of which he was in charge, to Fort Klamath, Ore. He then rejoined his proper station at Point San José, where he remained post surgeon until 1875; was also on duty at Alcatraz Island; at the Presidio of San Francisco; at Camp Bidwell, Cal.; was appointed recorder of the medical examining board and attending surgeon at San Francisco, Cal., February, 1875. In 1876 he was on leave of absence, to enable him to study mental diseases and morbid anatomy of the nervous system, being superintendent of Napa Insane Asylum, Cal. In February, 1877, he was ordered to duty with the Sixteenth Infantry, at New Orleans, La., where, finding an epidemic of small-pox, he established a pest hospital, by order of the commanding general, and for his success in its management and devotion to the patients, received a special letter of commendation from the medical director of the department. In 1878, Dr. Bentley was on duty as post surgeon at Little Rock Barracks; was on duty in Pennsylvania during the labor strikes of 1879, and was also medical director of the department of Arkansas; in 1884 was post surgeon at Fort Clark, Texas; post surgeon at Fort Brown, Texas, in 1886; and was retired in 1888.

EDWIN BENTLEY.

Dr. Bentley was professor of anatomy in the Medical College of the Pacific (now Cooper Medical College), 1870–'75; and has been professor of surgery in the Medical Department of the Arkansas Industrial University since its organization in 1879.

Dr. Bentley is a member of the Medical Society of the State of California; of the Medical Society of San Francisco; of the Medical Society of Matamoras and Brownsville, Texas; of the Little Rock (Ark.) Medical Society; and of the State Medical Society of Arkansas, president in 1886–'87.

STEWART, David Denison, Philadelphia, Pa., son of Franklin and Amelia (Jaques) Stewart, grandson of Thomas Stewart, who for over thirty years (1818–'49) held the position of United States appraiser for the port of Philadelphia, was born October 10, 1858, in Philadelphia. His earlier education was received in private schools, among which were the California Military Academy of California, and Saunder's College of West Philadelphia. He subsequently had private tutors in languages and mathematics and began the study of medicine in 1876, under Dr. F. F. Maury, of Philadelphia. He attended three summer and three winter sessions of the Jefferson Medical College and was graduated in 1879. He had not at first intended to practise medicine, but circumstances subsequently caused him to alter his determination, and, after two years spent in very active work in laboratory and hospital clinical study, he began practice in Philadelphia in 1885, removing from his former home in West Philadelphia to the northeastern section of the city to assume charge of the medical dispensary and inwards of St. Christopher's Hospital for Children.

At this time he became actively identified with the teaching and clinical corps of the Jefferson Medical College, at which institution he has successively held the following appointments: Assistant demonstrator of clinical medicine and first assistant on the medical clinic, 1885–'86; chief of the medical clinic, (under Professors Da Costa and Bartholow,) 1887–'89; lecturer on diseases of the spinal cord, spring session, 1889; lecturer on diseases of the nervous system, spring session, 1890; demonstrator of neurology, and chief of the neurological clinic, 1891–'92; demonstrator of clinical medicine, 1892; lecturer on clinical medicine, regular session, 1892–'94; at present he is didactic lecturer on medicine and physical diagnosis in the regular session.

Dr. Stewart was physician to St. Christopher's Hospital for Children, 1885–'94; to St. Mary's Hospital, 1889–'93, and is at present to the Episcopal Hospital. He is a Director of the Stetson Clinical Research Laboratory, of Philadelphia, a department of the Union Mission Hospital recently organized, through the liberality of Mr. Stetson, for original research work in clinical medicine and bacteriology. He is a member of and takes active part in the transactions of a number of national and local medical societies, including the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

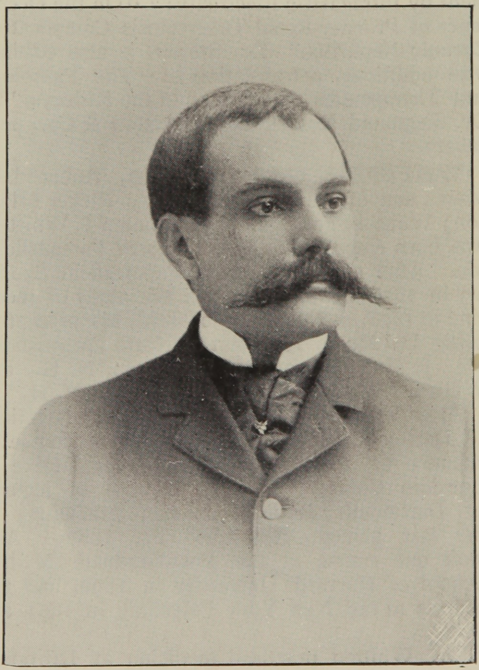
Dr. Stewart has done steady, active work in scientific medicine since entering practice in 1885, and has been a conscientious and not too voluminous contributor to medical literature. In various branches of medicine he has made extensive and valuable investigations, such as the action of drugs, the immediate and remote effects of lead poisoning, etc. In the field of diseases of the stomach and of the kidneys, especially, his work shows considerable knowledge of physiological chemistry. His most recent work is the study of a hitherto unrecognized form of chronic Bright's disease, in which the urine is habitually albumin free to ordinary tests. He has also recently proved the constant existence in the unconcentrated urine of all, even the most healthy, of a trace of albumin demonstrable by the aid of trichloracetic acid. The titles of his principal medical publications are:

"An Account of Some Obscure Cases of Poisoning by Chrome-Yellow, Manifested by Encephalopathy," *Medical News*, June 18, 1887; "A Clinical Analysis of Sixty-four Cases of Poisoning by Lead Chromate used as a Cake-Dye," *Medical News*, December 31, 1887; "Report of a Series of Cases of Poisoning by Chrome-Yellow, Used in Coloring Buns," Third Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Pennsylvania, 1887; "Subsequent Clinical Histories of the Cases of Poisoning by Chrome-Yellow used as a Cake-Dye, Including a Case of Paralysis Agitans and one of

Endocarditis so originating," *Medical News*, January 26, 1889.

The above memoirs detail the discovery by Dr. Stewart of the wholesale use by bakers in Philadelphia, during 1887, of chrome-yellow, as a cake-dye, and the tracing of nearly a hundred cases of lead poisoning to the same, many of which cases were fatal. Concerning this same work Dr. Henry Leffmann (who, with the late Prof. Reese, made the chemical examination of the viscera in a number of the fatal cases,) remarked: "No service in public hygiene has been rendered for several years to the citizens of Philadelphia of more value than that rendered by Dr. Stewart." (*Philadelphia Polyclinic*, February, 1889, p. 250.)

"Notes on a Febrile Exanthem Accompanying Vaccination," *Medical News*, May 19, 1888; a series of notes on therapeutic subjects in the *Polyclinic* for 1887 and 1888, including papers on "Tolerance to Nitroglycerin," August and December, 1888; "Report on the Treatment of Fourteen Cases of Chronic Diseases of the Spinal Cord by the Method of Suspension," *Medical News*, June 1, 1889; "Clinical Notes on Cocillana in Diseases of the Lungs," *Medical News*, August 24, 1889; "The Action of Olive or Cotton-Seed Oil in Gall-Stone Colic," *Medical News*, November 23, 1889; "A New Mode of Exhibiting Sulfonal," *Medical News*, January 31, 1891; Propositions Suggested by the Failure of Mercury and KI to Cure a Case of Nerve-Syphilis, Subsequently Cured by Mercury Alone," *Medical News*, April 11, 1891; "On the Utility of Suspension in the Treatment of Diseases of the Spinal Cord," *Medical News*, September 12, 1891; Hand-Book of Medical Electricity, Saunders, publisher, 1891; "Nephrotomy for Calculous Pyelitis," a paper with Dr. W. W. Keen, *Therapeutic Gazette*, January, 1892; "Treatment of Saculated Aortic Aneurism by Electrolysis through Introduced Wire," *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, December, 1892; "Notes on the Prevention and Treatment of Cholera," *Medical News*, September 17, 1892; "Hydronaphthol in the Prevention and Treatment of Cholera: Report of Laboratory Experiments," *Medical News*, October 1, 1892; "The Identity of the So-Called Hydronaphthol and Ordinary Impure Beta-Naphthol, with a Special Report of an Analysis of Hydronaphthol by C. P. Beckwith," *Medical News*, April 1, 1893; "The Prevention and Treatment of Cholera by the Naphthols, with Bacteriological Report by Dr. George M. Sternberg, U. S. A." *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, April, 1893; "Piperazine the Treatment of Stone in the Kidney," *Therapeutic Gazette*, January, 1893; "A Resume of Modern Methods of Diagnosis of Diseases of the Stomach," *Medical News*, February 18, 1893; "A Consideration of Some Modern Therapeutic Agents in the Treatment of Diseases of the Stomach," *Therapeutic Gazette*, February, 1893; "Tolerance to Nitroglycerin Easily Acquired: Limitations for the Use of the Drug in Chronic Nephritis," *Therapeutic Gazette*, September, 1893; "The Measured Effects of Certain Therapeutic Agents, among which are Lavage, HCl and Intragastric Electricity, on the Secretory and Motor Functions of the Stomach in Cases of Glandular Gastritis," *Therapeutic Gazette*, November, 1893; "On the Occurrence of a Form of Chronic Bright's Disease other than Typical Fibroid Kidney without Albuminuria," *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, December, 1893; "Influence of Piperazine upon the Urine Especially upon Uric Acid and Urea Excretion," *Therapeutic Gazette*, February, 1894; "Further Remarks on the Occurrence of a Form of Chronic Non-Albuminous Nephritis other than Typical Fibroid Kidney," *Medical News*, April 14, 1894; Hand-book on the Treatment of Typhoid Fever, George S. Davis, publisher, 1894; "A Serious Fallacy Attending the Employment of Certain Delicate Tests for the Detection of Serum-Albumin in the Urine, Especially the Trichloracetic Acid Test," *Medical News*, May 4, 1894; "On the Reactions of Mucoid Nucleo-Albumin (so-called Mucin) with Commonly Employed Urinary Albumin Tests: The Difficulty of Distinguishing These Reactions from Those of Serum-Albumin, Serum-Globulin, and the Like. Remarks on the Occurence of a Normal, Constant Albumin Trace in the Urine," *Medical News*, July 14, 1894; "Lead Convulsions: A Clinical Study of Sixteen Cases," *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, March, 1895; section of eighty-six pages in volume second, System of Practical Therapeutics, (edited by Hare; Lea Bros. & Co., publishers,) on "The Treatment of Diseases of the Stomach," including: "Physiology of Gastric Digestion;" "Methods of Examination of the Gastric Contents;" "Acute Gastric Catarrh;" "Chronic Gastric Catarrh and Gastric Atrophy;" "Ulcer of the Stomach;" "Cancer of the Stomach;" and "Dilatation of the



DAVID DENISON STEWART.

Stomach." In preparation, the section of fifty pages on "Chronic Diseases of the Spinal Cord," for the American System of Medicine, A. L. Loomis and W. G. Thompson, editors; Lea Bros. & Co., publishers; to include: "Locomotor Ataxia;" "Lateral Spinal Sclerosis;" "Posterio-Lateral Spinal Sclerosis;" "Friedrich's Ataxia;" and "Chronic Spinal Muscular Atrophy."

Dr. Stewart has in preparation, also, a work on the "Diagnosis and Treatment of Diseases of the Stomach," and one on "General Medical Diagnosis."

"The Trichloracetic Acid Test for the Detection of Serum-albumin in the Urine: A Reply to Criticism;" *Medical News*, August 4, 1894; "A New Diagnostic Sign for the Early Recognition of Carcinoma of the Stomach," *Medical News*, February 16, 1895; "A Clinical Study of Cases of Persistent Absence of the Gastric Secretory Function;" Trans. Coll. Phys., 1895; a second paper on "The Treatment of Saculated Aneurism by Electrolysis Thro' Introduced Wire: Report of a Second and Successful Case;" "A Simplified Method for the Quantitative Estimation of H Cl in the Stomach Contents;" "Concerning the Mode of Administering Sulfonal." These last three papers were read before the American Medical Association, 1895. In preparation: "Our Present Knowledge as to the Occurrence of Lactic Acid in the Stomach Contents;" "So-called Atonic Dyspepsia, with Special Reference as to its Treatment by Intragastric Electricity;" "On the Occurrence of Primary Renal Tuberculosis Complicating Chronic Nephritis." Dr. Stewart is also editing, with additions, a translation of "The Pathology and Therapeutics of Diseases of the Kidneys," by Dr. Siegmund Rosenstein; Blakiston & Co., publishers.

WHITTEN, George Edwin, Auburndale, Mass., son of Edwin A. and Mary Ricker (Hanson) Whitten, grandson of Col. Simon J. Whitten, was born August 10, 1859, at North Parsonsfield, Me. After graduating at the Parsonsfield Seminary in 1876, he entered upon the study of medicine in 1878, at North Parsonsfield, his preceptors being Dr. Moses E. Sweat of North Parsonsfield, Me., J. Mullen Leavitt of Effingham, N. H., and William H. Bragdon of North Conway, N. H.

Attended one term of recitations and dissections at Dartmouth Medical College; one course of lectures at the Medical School of Maine at Bowdoin College; and two courses of lectures at Dartmouth Medical College, graduating at the last named, November 21, 1887. Also took one course at the Post-Graduate Medical School of Harvard University in 1890, and two courses at the New York Polyclinic in 1891 and 1892.

Dr. Whitten practised medicine at Lawrence, Mass., from April 1, 1888, to June 1, 1892; was then at New Haven, Conn., until January 15, 1894; then removed to Auburndale, Mass.

He is a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society; a member of the Lawrence (Mass.) Association of Physicians; of the New Haven (Conn.) Medical Association; of the Dartmouth Medical College Alumni; a member of Hiram Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M., of New Haven, Conn.; a member of Black Prince Lodge, No. 36, K. of P., of Lawrence, Mass.; also a member of a large number of other social and benevolent societies.

Dr. Whitten gives special attention to surgery, diseases of women and children, and is medical examiner for several of the leading old-line life insurance companies.

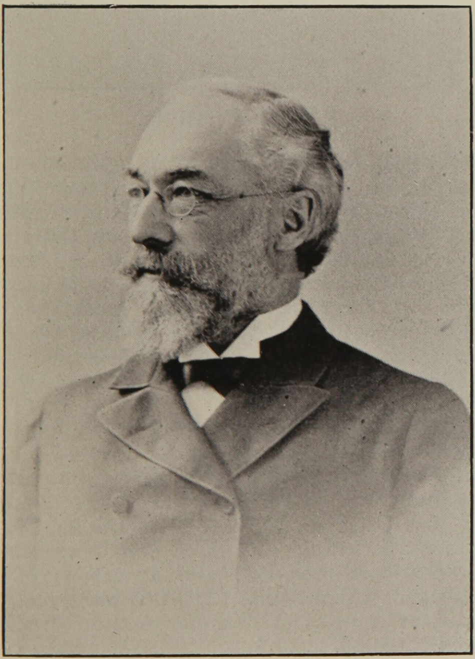
GEORGE EDWIN WHITTEN.

Dr. Whitten married, first, April 22, 1882, Lillian Adelle Lord, of Parsonsfield, Me., who died March 7, 1884; their one child, Minnie Estelle, died at the age of two months. He married, second, March 7, 1893, Carrie Dustin Patch, of Haverhill, Mass.

BARUCH, Simon, New York city, son of Bernard and Theresa (Green) Baruch, was born July 29, 1840, at Schwersenz, Prussia. He was educated in the Royal Gymnasium at Posen, Prussia, and commenced the study of medicine at Camden, S. C., in 1859, with Drs. Workman and Deas; attended lectures at the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, and the Medical College of Virginia, and received the degree of M. D. from the last named institution, March 6, 1862. Dr. Baruch served as surgeon in the field in General Lee's army, C. S. A., 1862–'65; was in the private practice of medicine at Camden, S. C., from April, 1865–'81; then removed to New York city. He is a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; member of the Medical Society of the County of New York; of the Northwestern Medical Society; was president of the South Carolina Medical Association in 1873; acting chairman of the State Board of Health of South Carolina in 1880; physician to the Northeastern Dispensary, for diseases of the eye, ear, and throat, New York city, 1880–'83; gynecologist to the same dispensary from 1883–'86; physician to the New York Juvenile Asylum, 1881–'94; chief of the medical staff of Montefiore Home, for chronic invalids, 1884–'92, and president of the medical board since 1892; has been visiting physician to Manhattan General Hospital since 1892.

Dr. Baruch makes a specialty of the treatment of chronic diseases by physiological remedies, diet, rest, exercise, baths, and restricted medication. He discovered the decolorizing effect of the hyposulphites upon Tr. Iodine, *Medical Record*, 1867; he diagnosed the first recorded case of perforating appendicitis successfully operated upon, *New York Medical Journal*, 1889, and for his contributions to the early diagnosis of this affection, Dr. J. A. Wyeth stated before the New York Academy of Medicine that "The profession and humanity owe more to Dr. Baruch than to any other one man for the development of the surgery of appendicitis," *American Medical and Surgical Bulletin*, March, 1894.

Dr. Baruch has endeavored to win the profession over to a more methodical use of "physiological remedies," such as diet, rest, exercise, and baths, not, however, to the exclusion of well-established medicinal agents. He published articles on this subject in the *Therapeutic Gazette*, 1893, and in the *Medical Record*, 1894. He made the first plea in this country and England for the "Brand Baths in Typhoid Fever," Transactions of the Medical Society of the State of New York, 1889. By request of Dr. Austin Flint, he instructed the house staff of his division in Bellevue Hospital in the details of this measure, and by persistent defence has so far overcome prejudice, that it is now practised in five New York hospitals, taught in three of its colleges, by Professor Wilson at Jefferson Medical College, and by Professor Osler at the Johns Hopkins Medical School, Baltimore, Md.



SIMON BARUCH.

Dr. Baruch is also the pioneer of scientific hydrotherapy in this country, having first demonstrated its value in the desperate cases at the Montefiore Home, and reported upon it to the county medical society in a paper entitled: "Application of Water in Intractable Diseases," *Medical Record*, 1893.

As chairman of the committee on hygiene, of the Medical Society of the County of New York in 1890, he made a report on public (rain) baths which gave the impetus to the erection of the People's Bath, and others in the city of New York, which afforded 170,000 baths in 1893. His persistent advocacy of this hygienic measure since 1890 has resulted in the passage of a law in April, 1895, making the establishment of free warm and cold water baths to be open fourteen hours daily at all seasons, mandatory upon all cities in New York state having over fifty thousand inhabitants. In consequence of his advocacy of bathing in health and in disease, Dr. Baruch has been termed "The Apostle of Bathing." He is the author of a work on "The Uses of Water in Modern Medicine," George L. Davis, publisher, 1892, which is being translated into German, and which is an endeavor to sever the scientific method "Hydrotherapy," from the empirical method "Hydropathy." This work was favorably reviewed in the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, November, 1892, and is commended as the "first American original work on hydrotherapy, being brief and yet so rich in information" and worthy of a German translation, by Professor Winternitz in his journal for January, 1893.

Dr. Baruch has written papers upon "Subinvolution of the Uterus;" "Ligation of the Common Carotid Artery;" "Diagnosis and Etiology of Malarial Fevers," *Medical Record*, 1883–'84; "Management of the Third Stage of Labor," *American Journal of Obstetrics*, 1885; "Therapeutic Significance of the Cervical Follicles," *New York Medical Journal*, 1885; "Oil of Turpentine in Diphtheria," *Medical Record*, 1888; "Antiseptic and Aseptic Midwifery," Transactions South Carolina Medical Association, 1889; "The Successful Treatment of Chronic Diseases," Transactions of the Medical Society of the State of New York, 1892; "Relation of Peripheral Irritation to Disease;" "Causes and Treatment of Summer Diarrhœa of Infants," *Medical News*, 1890; "The Status of Water in Modern Medicine," Social Science Association, 1890; "The Rationale of Hydrotherapy," *Medical Record*, 1894; and the article on "Hydrotherapy and Mineral Springs," in Hare's System of Therapeutics.

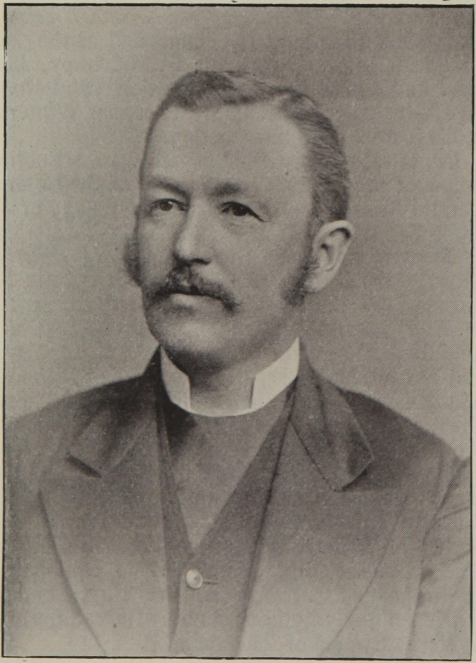
Married, in 1867, Miss Isabel Wolfe, of Winnsboro, S. C. Children: Four sons, Hartwig, Bernard, Saling, and Herman Baruch, the latter a member of the house staff of Mount Sinai Hospital, in New York city.

CARTER, Durus Desmus, Woodstock, Va., born April 25, 1847, at Hancock, Md., is the son of Thomas Miles and Catharine (Bridges) Carter, and grandson of George Carter, of Virginia. He prepared for college in the David Neals and Douglas High school of Hancock, Md., and at Johnson Academy, Hancock, Md.; commenced the study of medicine in 1864, at Hancock, with Drs. James B. Delaplane, and James Breathard, commander of Stewart's Artillery during the Rebellion; attended two courses of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and was graduated in 1868.

Dr. Carter commenced the practice of medicine immediately after graduation, at Hedgesville, W. Va.; succeeded to the practice of Dr. Richard McSherry, Martinsburg, W. Va., in 1870; and in 1875 made a permanent residence at Woodstock, Va. He is a member of the Medical Society of Virginia; of the American Medical Association; of the National Association of Railway Surgeons; was quarantine physician during the small-pox epidemic at Martinsburg in 1872, and at Woodstock in 1875; has been surgeon to the Baltimore & Ohio Railway company, from 1885 to the present; and has been district and corporation physician to Woodstock since 1884.

Dr. Carter was the first in Shenandoah county, Va., on June 8, 1888, to perform successful laparotomy for intussusception of the bowels, and has performed many other successful surgical operations.

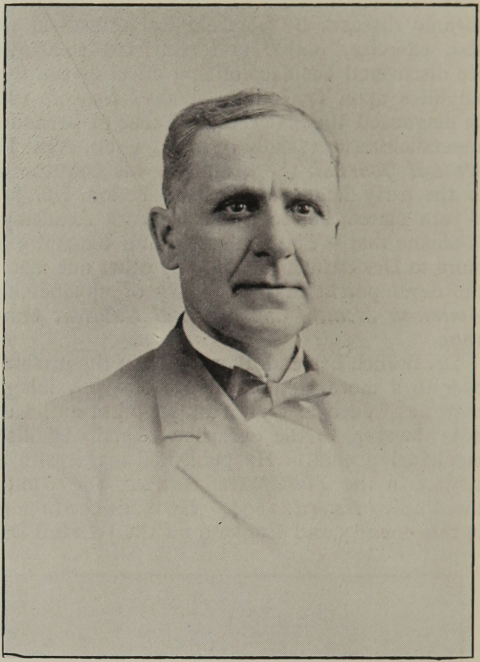
Dr. Carter is a member of the Virginia State Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, and owns several famous trotting stallions of Electioneer and Wilkes blood.



DURUS DESMUS CARTER.

Married, in 1869, Miss J. Addie Carter, of Hedgesville, W. Va. Their children are: Julia A., Birdie, Durus D., Jr., Garrett, and Emma Carter.

STONE, David F., Bay City, Mich., son of James and Surviah (Ellithorp) Stone, grandson of Jacob Stone, was born March 19, 1843, in Parishville, N. Y. He was educated in the Milton Academy, Ontario, Canada, and at the Toronto University; commenced the study of medicine in 1865, at Milton, Canada, with Dr. Clarkston Freeman, of that place; attended lectures four years at the University of Toronto, Faculty of Medicine; was graduated M. B., from Toronto University, and received the diploma of M. C. P. S., Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons the same year, 1870, at Kingston, Ont.; also spent the year 1874–'75 in Europe, chiefly in London, attending St. Thomas', Guy's, and St. Bartholomew's hospitals, and took a special course in histology with Prof. E. Klein in London.



DAVID F. STONE.

Dr. Stone practised his profession at Metamora, Mich., from 1870 to 1890, then removed to Bay City. He is a member of the Bay County Medical Society; of the Michigan State Medical Society; of the American Medical Association; of the Masonic fraternity; was U. S. examining surgeon for pensions, 1885–'88; and a member of the Metamora school board, 1875–'90; was three years assistant surgeon of Toronto General Hospital, from 1866–'69.

Married, in 1877, Miss Frances E. Griswold, of Bay City, Mich. Children: Anna E. Stone, and Albert F. Stone.

JACKSON, Joseph Addison, Manchester, N. H., son of Horatio Nelson and Eliza Maria (Hollister) Jackson, grandson of Rev. John Jackson, was born June 18, 1834, at Brome, county of Brome, P. Q., Canada. He attended the Frost Village Academy, P. Q., and the Bakersfield and

Barre academies in Vermont; commenced the study of medicine in 1859, with George W. Powers, M. D., Joshua Chamberlain, M. D., and Dr. Prime, of Canada; took two courses of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, with the degree of M. D., in June, 1863, and three courses at McGill University, Faculty of Medicine, with the degree of M. D. therefrom in April, 1879; also attended lectures at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital in 1883, at St. Thomas Hospital, London, Eng., in 1891, and at the Royal Infirmary, Glasgow, Scotland, in 1891.

JOSEPH ADDISON JACKSON.

Dr. Jackson was located in the practice of medicine at Lawrenceville, N. Y., from September, 1863, to 1877; then practised at Franklin Falls, N. H., a few months, and has been a resident of Manchester since 1879. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of St. Lawrence, N. Y.; of the Northern New York Medical Association; of the New Hampshire Medical Society; of the Free and Accepted Masons; of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; of the Knights of Honor; of the United Order of Pilgrim Fathers; and of the Franklin-street Congregational church, Manchester.

Dr. Jackson was chairman of the board of health of Lawrenceville, N. Y., during an epidemic of small-pox in January and February, 1875. He has travelled extensively in the United States, Canada, and Europe. He has been consulting physician on the staff of the Sacred Heart Hospital in Manchester, N. H., since the hospital was first opened to receive patients.

Married, in January, 1864, Miss Ellen M. Scofield, of Abbott's Corner, P. Q., who died in July 1878. Married, second, August 20, 1879, Miss Alice Marie Rowell, of Lawrence, N. Y. He has two children, Eva Ellen, born in 1875; and Clarence Addison Jackson, born in 1880.

FRENCH, James Magoffin, Cincinnati, O., born May 24, 1858, at Iberia, O., is the son of Rev. William H. French, D. D., and Elizabeth Anne (Magoffin) French, and grandson of Rev. David French, of Washington county, Pa. He was graduated from Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa., A. B. in 1878, and A. M. in 1882; commenced the study of medicine in the summer of 1876, at Mercer, Pa., under his uncle, Montrose M. Magoffin, M. D., a son of the late Dr. James Magoffin, one of the first settlers in Western Pennsylvania; attended two courses of lectures at the Medical College of Ohio, where he was graduated in March, 1880.

Dr. French commenced the practice of medicine, as resident physician to the Good Samaritan Hospital, Cincinnati, March 10, 1880, continuing there until the summer of 1881, when he was sent to Rugby, Tenn., an English colony suffering from endemic typhoid fever. Returning to Cincinnati in September of the same year, he opened an office on 7th street and has continued in that city since. He has been lecturer on morbid anatomy and demonstrator of pathology, in the Medical College of Ohio, since 1884; attending physician to St. Mary's Hospital, since 1885; assistant police surgeon, non-partisan police force, since 1892; in 1886 was appointed a member of the board of pension examining surgeons to fill the unexpired term of the late Dr. C. S. Muscroft, Sr.; and is medical examiner for several life insurance companies.

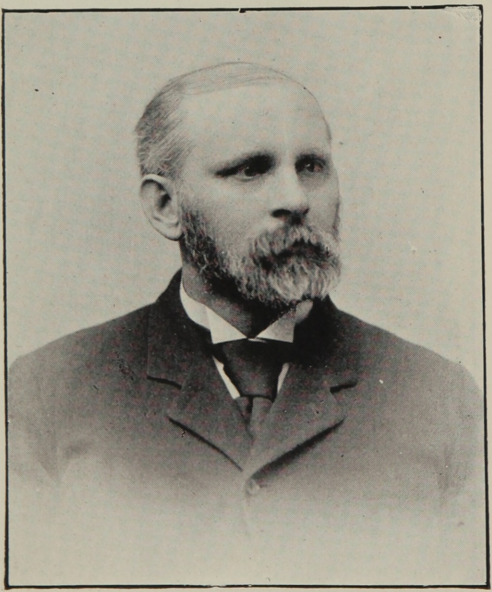
JAMES MAGOFFIN FRENCH.

In 1890, Dr. French became editor of the *Ohio Medical Journal*, and has conducted its publication since that date. He is the author of articles on "Condyloma," "Cheloid," "Cirrhosis," "Fever," "Feigned Diseases," and several others in the Reference Handbook of Medical Sciences; also of some articles in the medical journals.

Married, April 16, 1885, Miss Alice E. Seipel. Their children are: William Magoffin, and Alice Elizabeth French.

MARYOTT, Erastus Edgar, Springfield, Mass., born September 29, 1845, at North Stonington, Conn., is the son of Rev. Ichabod Burnham and Almira (Miner) Maryott, grandson of William Maryott, and descended from Rev. Samuel Maryott, a Seventh-day Baptist minister who came from England and settled at Newport, R. I. Some of the descendants spell the name "Merritt."

Erastus E. Maryott fitted for college at the Suffield Literary Institute; entered Brown University in 1866, was graduated A. B. in 1870, and received therefrom the degree of A. M. in 1873. He then studied theology at Crozer Seminary, Chester, Pa., but in 1879 began to read medicine, under Dr. G. A. Pierce, Lebanon Springs, N. Y., and later was under the preceptorship of Dr. Albert Vanderveer, Albany, N. Y. He attended lectures at the Albany Medical College, graduating in the class of 1882. He entered upon the practice of medicine the same year, at Berlin, N. Y.; was at West Springfield, 1883–'87, then removed to Springfield, his present residence. He is a member of the Hampden District Medical Society, vice-president in 1894; of the Massachusetts Medical Society; of the Springfield Medical Club; of the American Academy of Medicine; and of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. He has in preparation a work entitled, "The Latest and Best in Medicine," being a modern system of medicine for the people, covering a wide range of medical and sanitary subjects.


ERASTUS EDGAR MARYOTT.

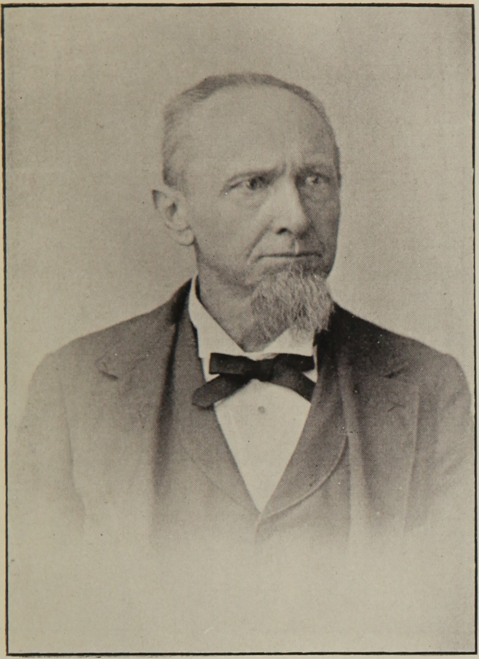
Married, October 18, 1871, Miss Bessie Melora Fisk, of Valley Falls, R. I. Their children are: Edgar Fisk; Ella Almira, a teacher in the public schools; Bessie Albina, deceased; Lillian Collins; Arthur Miner; Carlton Howard; Allie May, deceased; and Alfred Joseph.

LE HARDY (de Beaulieu), Julius Cæsar, Savannah, Ga., born at the Castle of Fichermont, situated on the battle field of Waterloo, Belgium, October 21, 1831, is the son of Marcellus Ghislain Le Hardy de Beaulieu, and grandson of Jean Charles Le Hardy, Viscount de Beaulieu, and Lady Susanna, Marchioness de Marsilly de Marsillac, the representatives of two very ancient and noble families.

Doctor Le Hardy received a literary, classical, and scientific education in Brussels and Paris, completing his medical education in the United States, where he was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1855. He commenced the practice of medicine near Rome, Ga., but was soon after invited to fill the chair of chemistry in the Oglethorpe Medical College, Savannah, Ga., and has since resided in that city. He was elected a member of the American Medical Association in 1857. He has been an active member of the Georgia Historical Society from 1858 to the present day. Elected a member of the Georgia Medical Society in 1858, he was made its president in 1873. In 1868 he became a member of the Medical Association of Georgia and was chosen for its president in 1881; charter member of the Sanitary Association of Savannah, and has been its medical director since it was first organized in 1882.

Among the many scientific papers and essays written by him the following were published in medical journals or in pamphlets: "Treatment of Strictures of the Urethra," 1873; "The Duality of the Syphilitic Poison," 1875; "The Aerial and Terrestrial Influences upon Diseases," 1876; "Yellow Fever, the Epidemic of 1876 in Savannah," 1878; "Quarantine: Its Sanitary and Political Aspect," 1879; "National Sanitation," 1880; "Yellow and Broken-Bone Fevers," president's address before the Medical Association of the State of Georgia, 1881; "Syphilis: The Importance of a Thorough Diagnosis and Long Continued Treatment," 1885; "The Yellow Fever Panic," 1888; "The Rational Method of Preventing Yellow Fever," 1889; "The Cause of the Greater Mortality of Negroes," 1890; "Yellow Fever and Its Relation to Climate and Hygienic Measures," read before the World's Congress on Climatology, Chicago, 1893; "Yellow Fever: The American Plague and Its Extinction," read before the Congress of Immigration, Augusta, Ga., June 1, 1894; "The Epidemic of Yellow Fever in Brunswick, Ga., in 1893," *Virginia Medical Monthly*, 1894.

As medical director of the Citizens Sanitary Association, Dr. Le Hardy has devoted much time to hygiene and the promotion of sanitary works in his city, county, and state. He has made numerous attempts to create a board of health for the state of Georgia, and to use the convict labor for the drainage of swamps for other sanitary works. In 1881 he drafted a bill for the creation, by Congress, of a scientific body, to have advisory powers only, its object to be the thorough study of the nature, causes, origin, and mode of propagation of every disease affecting man and beast; the education of the people in all matters calculated to promote health and prevent disease, and is now advocating the creation of a public health department, as a part of the governmental machinery. When the South seceded from the Union, and the war for the vindication of state-rights was declared, Dr. Le Hardy was among the first to take the offensive, being one of a party of twenty-two who captured the revenue cutter, *Dobbin*, in July, 1861. Unwilling, for personal reasons, to serve under Surgeon-General Moore, he offered his services to Jefferson Davis and served throughout the war, without rank and without pay, giving medical and surgical attention to detached corps in transit, and to local commands while on duty in the breastworks around Savannah.

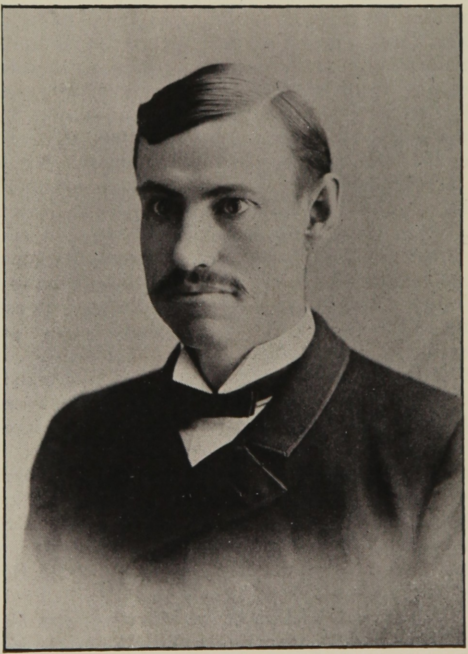


JULIUS CÆSAR LE HARDY (DE BEAULIEU).

Dr. Le Hardy has been married three times: in 1863, to Sarah, daughter of Dr. Wm. C. Daniell, a wealthy rice planter; she died in 1872, leaving four children: Louis M., Eugenie, Charles A., and Julius Cæsar, Jr. Married, second, in 1874, Miss Elizabeth P., daughter of John Richardson, of Savanah; she died in 1889, without issue. Married, third, in 1891, Miss Nannie L., daughter of Dr. John Bond, of Tallahassee, Fla.

ALLEN, Thomas Gilchrist, Buffalo, N. Y., son of William and Margaret T. (Mabon) Allen, was born in Buffalo, November 22, 1858, and is of Scotch descent, his ancestors coming from the vicinity of Edinburgh, Scotland. His early education was much interrupted, as his parents, on account of business reverses, were obliged to change their residence several times during his boyhood. From Buffalo they went to Dunkirk, where they remained three years. They were then at Morton's Corners, Erie county, for another three years, and in 1871, returned to Buffalo.

Thomas G. Allen attended the country schools of Morton's Corners, and after completing the course of the Dunkirk and Buffalo Grammar schools, entered the High school at Buffalo; but was obliged to leave before he was graduated, and continued his studies under a private tutor. He accepted a position in the Buffalo Grape Sugar Works, in the meantime making a study of chemistry and mechanical engineering. In 1879 he became assistant superintendent and chemist of the Peoria Grape Sugar Works, which factory was erected under his own supervision; he held this position two years. He next received the appointment of superintendent and chemist of the Walkerville, Canada, Grape Sugar Works, at a salary of three thousand dollars a year. At the expiration of one year in this position, he resigned, to matriculate in the Medical Department, State University of Iowa, in 1883, having studied medicine privately during the previous years. He took the three years' non-graded course at this institution, under the tutorship of Dr. John C. Shrader, professor of obstetrics and gynecology, and Dr. Samuel S. Lyttle, demonstrator of anatomy; also took a special course on the eye and ear with Dr. Hobbs, and was graduated, valedictorian of the class, March 3, 1886. He was physician in charge of the hospital ward for women, 1884–'85, and during the last year of the course, was



THOMAS GILCHRIST ALLEN.

in charge of the eye and ear patients, also assisting Dr. Hobbs in his clinic.

Dr. Allen began to practise medicine May 1, 1886, in Buffalo, N. Y., where he has since continued. He has performed many of the major surgical operations, including several laparotomies, cœliotomies, and amputations. He has evolved a method of treating membranous laryngitis with O'Dwyer's tubes, and has devised a club-foot shoe, the latter being described in the *Medical Record*, October, 1888. He has also given some attention to urinary analysis and rectal surgery.

Dr. Allen is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Erie; of the Academy of Medicine, Buffalo; is a Mason, a member of the Lake Erie Commandery, Knights Templars, and a noble of the Mystic Shrine.

Married, August 19, 1890, Miss Lida M. Stygall, of Buffalo, N. Y. Their children are: Edwin and Thomas G.

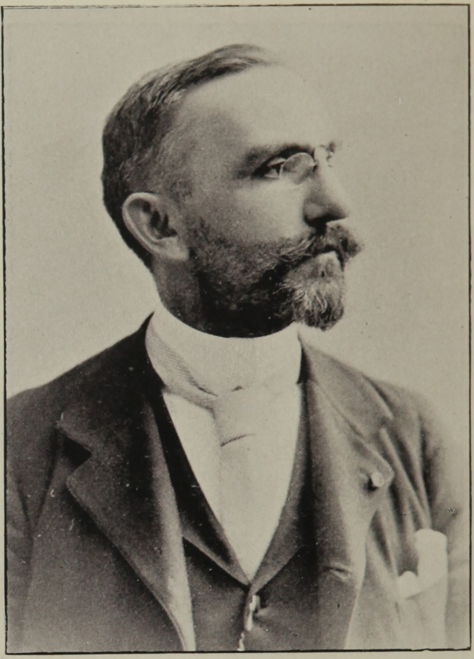
PARKER, William Thornton, Groveland, Mass., born in South Boston, Mass., December 24, 1849, is the son of William Thornton, A. M., M. D., and Clementina (Morse) Parker; grandson of Benjamin Parker, A. M., M. D.; great-grandson of Hon. Asa Rand, M. D., and of Dr. William Jackson, of Boston.

William Thornton Parker was educated in Vinson's Academy, Jamaica Plains, Mass., at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and at the Highland Military Academy, Worcester, Mass.; commenced the study of medicine in 1869, under Dr. Dixi Crosby, and attended one course of lectures at Dartmouth Medical College, then spent several years in study in the universities of Vienna, Leipzig, Munich, Würzburg, Paris, Edinburgh, London, and Dublin, graduating from the Royal University of Munich in 1873, with honors. He was a private student of Von Gietl, dean of the Faculty of Munich; and was interne in the Rotunda Lying-in Hospital, in Dublin.

After graduating, Dr. Parker became surgeon to the Hamburg Line, for a time, and returning to the United States in 1874, was appointed first assistant to the Flatbush Lunatic Asylum, N. Y.; practised medicine at Newport, R. I., 1885–'89, and at Groveland since 1892. He was acting assistant surgeon, U. S. army, 1882–'84, in the Department of Missouri, and was on duty at Hampton Roads, Va., during the cholera epidemic of 1885; was acting assistant surgeon, U. S. Marine Hospital Service, 1885; surgeon in the United States Indian Service, 1879–'80; assistant surgeon Second Corps, Massachusetts Cadets, 1890–'91; and surgeon general of the Sons of the American Revolution, 1890–'91.

Dr. Parker is a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society; delegate member of the American Medical Association; recorder of the Association of Acting Assistant Surgeons of the United States Army; member and secretary of the American Sanitary Association, 1894–'95; of the St. John's Ambulance Association, Eng.; and associate member of the Société d'Hygiène, France. He was the founder of the Medical Guild of St. Luke, in this country, and its first provost, in 1887, and of the Medical Guild of the Misericordia, in 1888; was vice-president of the section on anatomy of the International Medical Congress, Washington, D. C., 1887; and was medical examiner, Newport, R. I., 1887–'88.

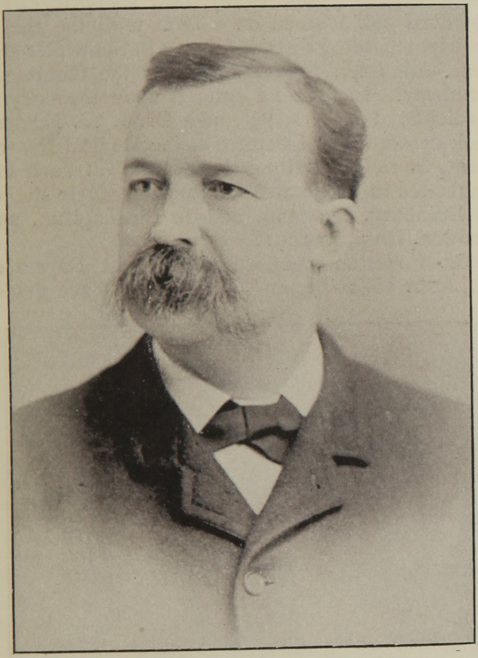
Dr. Parker was acting professor of medical jurisprudence in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, 1891, and in 1890 originated the bill for the creation of a national sanitarium for consumptives. He is the author of a "Manual of Sanitary Rules and Regulations;" of a "Manual for Military Medical Officers;" a report of "The Burton Murder Case;" has contributed largely to medical and current literature, and has originated numerous instruments and devices for use in gynecological and general practice. Dr. Parker's home is at Hilltop Farm, Groveland, Mass., which has been the home of his ancestors since 1723.


WILLIAM THORNTON PARKER.

Married, in 1875, Miss Elizabeth Richards, daughter of Hon. John B. Stebbins, of Springfield, Mass. They have one son, William Thornton Parker, Jr., a student in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

YOUNG, John Franklin, of Newburyport, Mass., son of John Franklin and Phebe Huckins (Hayes) Young, grandson of Jonathan Young, was born September 7, 1842, at Strafford, N. H. After attending the common schools of his native town, and Wolfeborough Academy, Wolfeborough, N. H., his education was continued in private schools and under a private tutor. He began to read medicine in 1865, at Dover, N. H., under James H. Wheeler, M. D.; took one course of lectures at the Medical School of Harvard University, and two courses at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, receiving his degree at the close of his second course in that institution, in 1868. He took a six months' course in ophthalmology and gynecology, at the Medical School of Harvard University, 1883–'84, and a full course at the New York Polyclinic in 1889, with a private course in operative gynecology, under H. C. Coe, M. D.

Dr. Young entered upon the practice of medicine at Gilmanton Iron Works, N. H., in 1870, and in 1874 removed to his present location in Newburyport. He is a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society; member of the Essex North District Medical Society, was censor, 1880–'92, councillor, 1893, and vice-president in 1894 and 1895; a member of the board of health of Newburyport for several years; member of the school board from 1878–'84, and from 1892 to the end of 1894, and chairman of the sub-committee on High schools; has been a director of the public library; and is a life member of the American Unitarian Association. He is physician to the Anna Jaques Hospital, Newburyport.



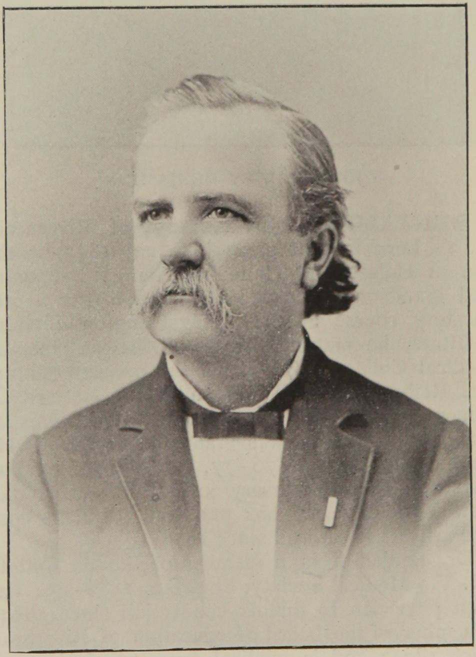
JOHN FRANKLIN YOUNG.

Married, in 1887, Mrs. Hannah Langlands Gould. They have one child, John Franklin Young, Jr., born in 1888.

CONNER, John Jay Hardin, Pana, Ill., son of Abel and Patsy (Jones) Conner, natives of Kentucky and Tennessee, respectively, was born August 14, 1849, in Platteville, Wis. Educated in the common schools and at the Illinois State Normal school, Normal, he began to read medicine in 1874, at Taylorville, Ill., with Dr. J. J. Firey; attended two courses of lectures at the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, sessions of 1874–'75, and 1876–'77, taking his degree at the close of the latter course, March 28.

Dr. Conner practised medicine at Breckenridge, Ill., for eighteen months, March, 1875, to September, 1876; at Taylorville, Ill., from April to October, 1877; in South Fork township, until February 3, 1879; at Palmer, until November 1, 1887; and since the latter date at Pana, Ill. He is a member of the American Medical Association; of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association; of the Illinois State Medical Society; of the Capital District Medical Society; the District Medical Society of Central Illinois, vice-president in 1892, and a member of its board of censors since 1893, again elected vice-president at the last meeting, April 30, 1895; of Modern Woodmen of America; and of the First Methodist Episcopal church, Pana.

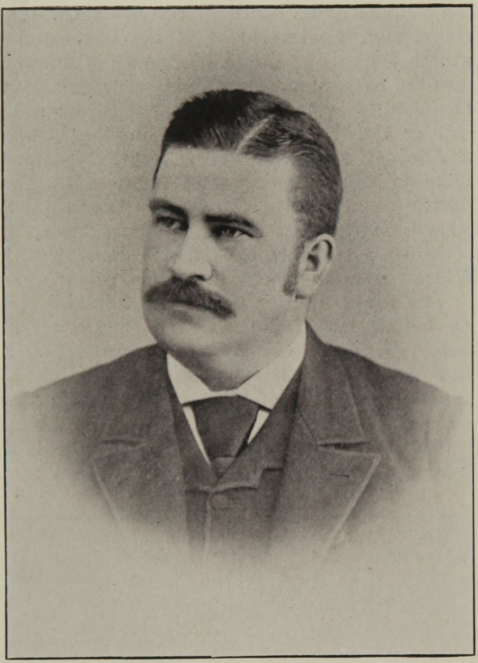
Dr. Conner is the author of articles on "The Metric or Decimal System," *Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter*, Vol. XLI; "Dysentery," graduation thesis, *ibid.*, Vol. XLII; "How Long Will the Fœtus Live After the Death of the Mother," *ibid.*, Vol. XLV; "Notes from the Practice of a Country Physician," *ibid.*, Vol. L; "White Clover and the Salivation of Stock Thereby," *ibid.*, Vol. LI; "Management of the New-Born Child," *ibid.*, Vol. LVIII; "Marital Excesses," *St. Louis Courier of Medicine*, Vol. X; "Hot Water Vaginal Injections," *ibid.*, Vol. XI; "Diphtheria: Its Etiology and Treatment," *Medical Bulletin*, April and May, 1889; "Curetting the Uterus for Menorrhagia in a Young Girl," *International Journal of Surgery*, Vol. IV; "A Rare Luxation at the Elbow," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Vol. XVIII; "The Action of Remedies," *ibid.*, Vol. XIX; "Tubercular Meningitis," was sent to the *Medical Mirror*, St. Louis, but not yet published; "Post Mortem



JOHN JAY HARDIN CONNER.

Appearance of a Horse Killed by Electricity," *ibid.*, Vol. XXIII; "Aspiration of the Gall Bladder, *Medical Fortnightly*, 1894; "Antipyrine as a Styptic," *St. Louis Clinique*, 1894; and "Intubation of the Larynx," *American Medical and Surgical Bulletin*, 1895.

Married, April 19, 1877, Miss Martha E. Beatty, of Taylorville, Ill. They have three living children: Lawrence Beatty, Edith Emerson, and Margie Nettie Conner.



JOHN HALSEY BENJAMIN.

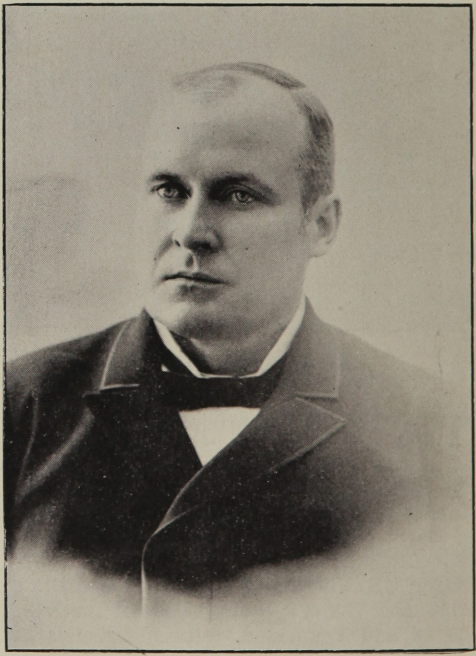
BENJAMIN, John Halsey, of Riverhead, N. Y., born in that place June 22, 1855, is the son of Halsey and Hannah (Young) Benjamin, and grandson of David Benjamin. After a preparatory course at the Bridgehampton Literary Institute, he matriculated in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1873, under the preceptorship of Dr. Richard H. Benjamin and Prof. Edward G. Janeway; attended three courses of lectures at that institution, and was graduated in 1876. He served one year, 1876–'77, as assistant house physician to the Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York city, and has practised medicine continuously at Riverhead since 1878.

Dr. Benjamin is a member of Suffolk County (N. Y.) Medical Society, librarian, 1886–'95; has been physician to Suffolk county jail since 1883; a member of the board of education of Riverhead since 1894; and is medical examiner for several life insurance companies. At the meeting of the Suffolk County Medical Society, April 26, 1894, Dr. Benjamin read a "Report of the First Case of Ovariotomy Performed in Suffolk County, N. Y.," which was printed by the society and placed among the archives of the Suffolk County Historical Society. On February 4, 1895, he performed the operation of supra-vaginal hysterectomy for an uterine fibroid, which he believes to have been the first operation of the kind in Suffolk county, N. Y. He has also performed Syme's amputation of the foot; amputation of thumb, index, and middle fingers, and three respective carpal and metacarpal bones, with resection of lower end of radius, and retention of useful third and fourth fingers; and removed a multilocular ovarian cyst weighing forty pounds, in a dwarf four feet in height.

Married, April 21, 1880, Miss Florence Williams, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who died in 1888; married, second, August 7, 1889, Miss Armida Wood, of New York city.

FULLERTON, Oscar J., Waterloo, Ia., son of David L. and Elizabeth (Stokes) Fullerton, grandson of Bailey Fullerton, was born March 8, 1849, French Creek Valley, near Cambridge, Pa. He lived and labored on a farm until the age of twenty, attending district schools in the winter season, and, later, took a course at the Cambridge Academy. In 1872 he entered upon the study of medicine, at Millers, Pa., with Dr. J. W. Palmer; took two courses of lectures at the Medical Department, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, and was graduated in 1884; also took post-graduate studies in Edinburg, Scotland, and in Birmingham, and London, Eng., in 1891.

Dr. Fullerton practised medicine at Raymond, Ia., from 1880–'83, and at Waterloo since graduating in medicine in 1884. He is a member of the Waterloo Medical Society; of Blackhawk County Medical Society; of Cedar Valley Medical Society, president in 1891; of the Iowa State Medical Society, chairman of the section on surgery, 1892; of the American Medical Association; honorary



OSCAR J. FULLERTON.

member of the Austin Flint Medical Society; of the Dubuque Medical Society; was special examining surgeon for pensions, 1885–'88; has been medical commissioner of insanity, Blackhawk county, since 1893; health officer of East Waterloo township, since 1890; is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Mystic Shrine; of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

In medical literature, Dr. Fullerton is the author of papers on "Conservative Surgery of the Fingers," *Medical Record*, 1886; "Chloroform Anæsthesia," read before the Austin Flint Medical Society, 1891; "President's Address," Cedar Valley Medical Society, 1892; "Surgical Report," Transactions of the Iowa State Medical Society, 1892.

Married, in 1869, Miss Mary Icedore Calkins, of Pennsylvania. Their children are: Martha Inez; Eda Irene; Corliss L., deceased.

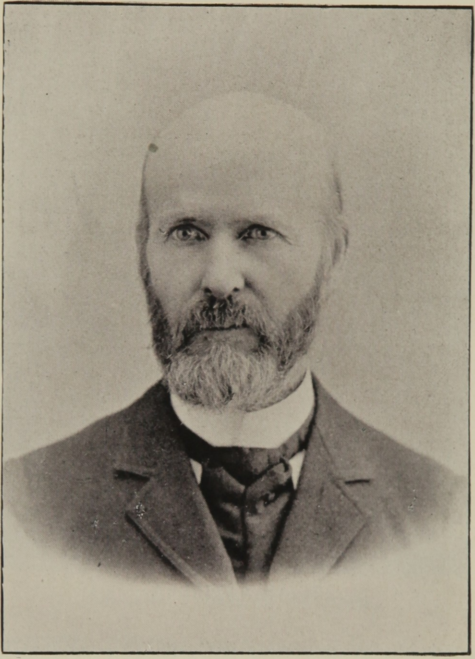
FARNSWORTH, Philo Judson, Clinton, Ia., born January 9, 1830, at Westford, Vt., is the son of Levi and Lucy (Curtis) Farnsworth. His grandparents were among the original settlers of the town. His great-grandfather was taken prisoner at Charlestown, N. H., during the French and Indian War, was carried to Canada and sent to England for exchange. He served in the War of the Revolution and was with Ethan Allen at Ticonderoga.

Dr. Farnsworth fitted for college at Clarenceville (P. Q.) Academy, under Mr. George Lee Lyman; entered the University of Vermont in 1850, and received the degree of A. B. in 1854. After graduation he engaged as teacher in a classical school in Canton, Miss., for two years, at the same time commencing the study of medicine. Coming north in 1856, he entered the office of J. P. Barber, of Oshkosh, Wis. In the spring of 1857 he attended one course of lectures in the Medical Department of the University of Vermont; took the second course in 1858, receiving the degree of M. D. and A. M. at the end of the college year.

After graduation he went into practice with Dr. J. S. Brigham, of Philipsburg, P. Q. In the fall of 1859, entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, and was given the degree of M. D. in 1860. In 1862, he settled in Lyons, Ia., practising there until 1865, when he removed to Clinton. In 1868, he was appointed professor of materia medica and diseases of children in the Medical Department of the Iowa State University, at Iowa City. The school opened in October, 1870, lectures continuing until March. He retained his residence and practice in Clinton, giving the course of lectures each winter until 1892, when he resigned his active duties and was placed on the retired list, and is now emeritus professor.

Dr. Farnsworth was one of the founders of the Mississippi Valley Medical Society of Davenport and Rock Island, serving as president in 1868. He is a member of the American Medical Association, 1871; of the Iowa State Medical Society; of the Clinton County Medical Society; of the American Academy of Medicine; of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; fellow of the Geological Society of America; and is assistant on the staff of the Geological Survey of Iowa. He was U. S. pension examiner from 1874–'82; local surgeon of the C. & N. W. R. R. from 1868–'75; and has been a member of the Clinton school board since 1872. He spent the summer of 1883 in Europe.

Dr. Farnsworth published a "Synopsis of a Course of Lectures on Materia Medica and Therapeutics," in 1888; and has a course of lectures nearly ready for publication on the "Diseases of Infancy," 1895. He has written numerous papers for the different societies and has been a frequent contributor to the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, of Philadelphia, for twenty-five years, also to various other journals.



PHILO JUDSON FARNSWORTH.

He married Mrs. Elizabeth B. Deane Eaton, of Gardiner, Me., in 1872. He has one daughter: Florence May Farnsworth.

LA PIERRE, Julian, Norwich, Conn., born in that city, June 1, 1844, is the son of Arnaud and Sarah (Rathbone) LaPierre, and grandson of Arnaud LaPierre, who, at the age of ten years, came to this country from Bordeaux, France.

Julian LaPierre was educated in the public schools of Norwich, at Eastman's College, Poughkeepsie, and at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.; taught school from 1863–'67; commenced the study of medicine in 1868, at Norwich, under the preceptorship of Dr. Samuel E. Maynard; attended two courses of lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, from which he was graduated March 1, 1871. Dr. LaPierre practised medicine at Montville, Conn., 1871–'74; at Columbia until 1880; and at Norwich since the latter year.

He is a member of the Norwich Medical Society, president in 1892; of the New London County Medical Association, president in 1895; of the Connecticut Medical Society, assistant secretary, 1893; of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States; of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; of the I. O. R. M.; and major and surgeon of the Third Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, since July 24, 1890.

JULIAN LA PIERRE.

Dr. LaPierre has been visiting physician to the William W. Backus Hospital since 1893; attending physician to the New London County Children's Home since 1889; post surgeon for New London county since 1893; and a member of the board of U. S. pension examiners since 1893. He is a specialist in the department of dermatology; has published in the Transactions of the Connecticut Medical Society, articles on "The Phenomenon of Suicide," 1888, and "The Conception of Our State Society," 1893.

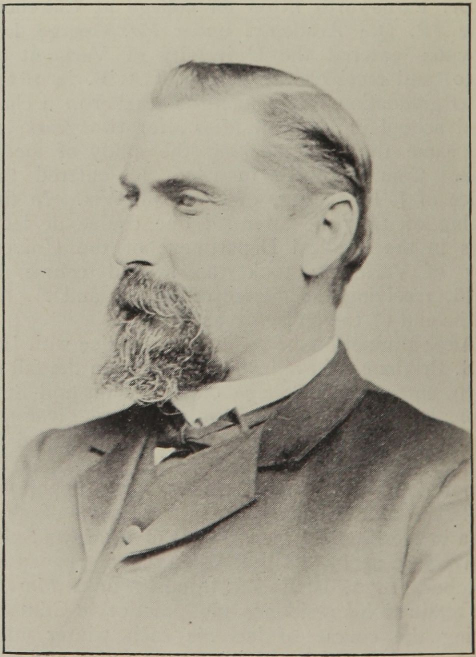
Married, in 1875, Miss Eva Browne, elder daughter of James Lunman and Elizabeth Emerson Browne, at Richland Centre, Wis. They have one living child, Julian, Jr. Two children, Aubrey and Étiénne, died in infancy.

MITCHELL, William Francis, Lancaster, Mo., born September 22, 1842, in Schuyler county, Mo., is the son of Isaac and Sarah (Underwood) Mitchell, and grandson of Richard Mitchell, who owned and lived upon a farm near Harby, Nottingham, England.

William Francis Mitchell attended the common schools of Schuyler county, Mo.; was a student at an academy conducted by Mrs. A. P. Baird, Lancaster, Mo.; and at Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, Ill., 1862–'63. He entered the Federal service as a private in the Missouri State Militia, serving four months in the year 1864; commenced the study of medicine in 1865, with Dr. W. S. Lambert, of Lancaster, Mo.; attended two full courses of lectures, and spent the summer of 1867 in the chemical laboratory, at the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, receiving the degree of M. D. therefrom March 25, 1868; also took a course at the Post-Graduate Medical School and Charity Hospital of Chicago during the autumn of 1891. Since June, 1868, Dr. Mitchell has practised medicine continuously at Lancaster.

He is a member of the Missouri State Medical Association, 1882; of the American Medical Association, 1886; of the American Public Health Association, 1892; of the Masonic fraternity; of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, medical examiner; is surgeon to the Keokuk and Western Railway, 1883–'95; U. S. pension examining surgeon, 1885–'95. He gives particular attention to diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat, and in 1895 gave a course of popular lectures on public health, at Lancaster.

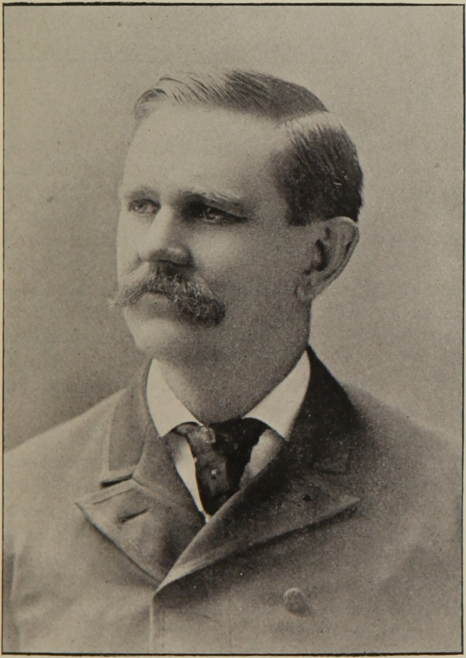
Married, July 26, 1863, Miss Elizabeth T. Marshall, of Carrollton, Ill. There children are: Elmer L. (M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Ia., 1894); Mary Adelaide; Corydon L. F., deceased; E. Lillian Maude; Sarah; William Francis; Bertha; Robert J.; George H.; Frederick; and Oliver Wendell Holmes Mitchell.



WILLIAM FRANCIS MITCHELL.

HATCH, Henry, Quincy, Ill., was born February 22, 1848, in Philadelphia, Pa. While yet a child he was left an orphan and was obliged to depend upon his own resources. He went to the state of Illinois in 1856, where he alternately attended school and worked upon a farm near Griggsville; spent two years, 1863–'64, in the study of literature and science at the Illinois State University, Bloomington. Three years later he became a clerk in a dry goods store in Lawrence, Kan. In 1868 he began the study of medicine at Griggsville, Ill., under Dr. E. R. Stoner, of that place; attended three courses of lectures at the Louisville Medical College, Louisville, Ky., and received therefrom the degree of M. D., February 28, 1873; also took a post-graduate course at Long Island College Hospital, in 1880, after which he went to Europe for further study, chiefly in Berlin and Paris. Upon returning to the United States in July, 1881, he located in Quincy, Ill., where he has since been engaged in the active practice of medicine. Before graduating in medicine, he practised three months, in 1872, at Baylis, and three months at Hadley, Ill. From 1882–'87, was at various times professor, principle and practice, in the medical department of Chaddock College. He is also a contributor to Appleton's American Encyclopedia and to medical literature.

Dr. Hatch is a member of the Adams County (Ill.) Medical Society; of the Illinois State Medical Society; of the American Medical Association; of the Royal Arcanum, and of the Masonic fraternity. He was physician in charge of Blessing Hospital, Quincy, Ill., 1882 and 1886, has been surgeon to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway since 1893; and was president of the school board of Griggsville, 1875–'76.



HENRY HATCH.

Married, November 28, 1872, Miss Clara E., daughter of Jesse G. Crawford, of Griggsville; she died June 12, 1892, while their one child, Herman V., born February 8, 1875, died December 7, 1882. Dr. Hatch married, second, September 6, 1893, Miss Emma L. Lyon, of Sedalia, Mo., by which union they have one daughter, Emma Lee, born April 30, 1895.

GEORGE STERLING RYERSON.

RYERSON, George Sterling, Toronto, Canada, born in that city, January 21, 1855, is the son of Rev. George and Isabella D. (Sterling) Ryerson; nephew of Rev. Egerton Ryerson, founder of the Ontario school system; grandson of Joseph Ryerson, a United Empire loyalist, captain in the Prince of Wales' New Jersey Volunteers, and afterward lieutenant-colonel commanding the First Regiment of Norfolk Militia, during the war of 1812–'15. Joseph Ryerson had previously served with distinction in the Revolutionary War, having been twice promoted for gallantry in the field, while his father, George Ryerson, was a lieutenant in the same regiment, and was at the taking of Detroit by General Brock; took part in the battles of Stony Creek, Beaver Dam, Lundy's Lane, and was severely wounded before Fort Erie, November 28, 1812. Dr. Ryerson's grandmother, Mehetabel (Stickney) Ryerson, is believed to have been the first white subject of English origin born in Canada after the cession of the country by the French, and was known for many years as the "Mother of Nova Scotia."

George Sterling Ryerson was educated at the Galt Grammar school; commenced the study of medicine in New York city, in 1871; attended one course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, and three courses at Trinity Medical College, Toronto, receiving the degree of M. D. from the latter institution in

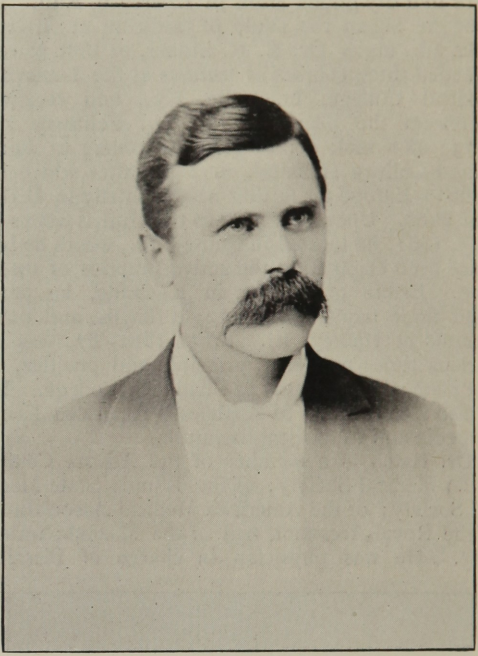
1875. He immediately went abroad for further medical study, and in 1876, passed the examination of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh. While abroad Dr. Ryerson was assistant to Mr. Soelberg Wells, at Moorfields Eye Hospital, and to Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson at the London Hospital. He also studied under Otto Becker, Heidelberg, de Wecker in Paris, von Jaeger and von Arlt in Vienna.

Returning to Canada in 1879, Dr. Ryerson established himself permanently at Toronto. In 1881 he was appointed surgeon of the Royal Grenadiers, and proceeded with his corps to the Northwest on the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1885, receiving, in recognition of his services in this campaign, the promotion to surgeon-major, the imperial war medal, and the Third Class decoration of the Order of St. John. In 1895 he was made deputy surgeon-general. Through his efforts the ambulance corps of the Grenadiers was organized in 1884, and he was also instrumental in forming the Association of Medical Officers of the Militia, of which he was secretary in 1891. He was one of the founders of the Toronto Clinical Society, president in 1894; an original member of the Ophthalmological Society of Great Britain in 1880, since resigned; a member of the Canadian Medical Association; of the Ontario Medical Association; honorary member of the Association of Military Surgeons of the U. S. A.; was an invited guest of the Second Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, at Washington, 1892; and was an honorary chairman of the section of otology at the Pan-American Medical Congress, 1893. Dr. Ryerson is professor of eye and ear diseases in Trinity Medical College; is a member of the senate of Toronto University; and is a member for East Toronto in the Ontario legislature, being one of the leaders of the Conservative opposition; is a Mason, and was chairman of the reception to His Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught, in 1890, and a grand officer.

Married, in 1882, Mary A., daughter of James Crowther, barrister, of Toronto, and has issue.

INGELS, John B., Meriden, Ia., son of James and Mary (Carver) Ingels, grandson of John Ingels, was born March 29, 1852, in Wabash county, Ind. He was for five years a student at the Abingdon, now Eureka, College, Eureka, Ill., and was graduated A. B., in the classical course, in June, 1875; began to read medicine the same year, at Galva, Ill., under Drs. J. F. Todd and D. H. Alvis; attended three courses, including one spring course, of lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, Brooklyn, N. Y., and received the degree of M. D. therefrom, July 1, 1878. Dr. Ingels took a six months' course, 1891, at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, including complete courses in histology, pathology, bacteriology, and clinical microscopy; also a six weeks' course, in 1891, in histology and pathology, under Dr. Heitzman, of New York; and was in the laboratory of the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York for two months, 1891, as a special worker under Prof. T. Mitchell Prudden.

Dr. Ingels commenced the practice of medicine immediately after graduation, at Cambridge, Ill., remaining there until January, 1879; was then at Galva, Ill., until the spring of 1881; and since that time has been a resident of Meriden, Ia. He was one of the incorporators of the Sioux City College of Medicine, Sioux City, Ia., in 1892, is treasurer and trustee of the college, and professor of histology, pathology, and bacteriology. He is a member of the Cherokee County (Ia.) Medical Society; of the Iowa State Medical Society; of the American Medical Association; an elder in the Church of Christ, Meriden; and superintendent of the Sunday-school.



JOHN B. INGELS.

Married, March 5, 1878, Miss Allie, daughter of John and Marian Vaill. Their children are: Earl Vaill, J. Fred, Marion Rae, J. Errett and Maud Marie Ingels.

RADEKE, Gustav, Providence, R. I., son of Dr. Gustav Adolph and Pauline Hoyer (van Brakel) Radeke, was born October 30, 1842, at Hamm, near Hamburg, Germany, where his father was a practising physician and was the fourth of that name in direct descent, who were practitioners of medicine; his grandfather, Dr. Gustav Radeke, had charge of the hospitals in the cholera epidemic in Hamburg in 1831, and died from that disease. Dr. Gustav Radeke's mother, Pauline Hoyer (van Brakel) Radeke, belonged to the Hofft family, of Holland. He was eight years old when his father died of heart disease, while upon his rounds; attended school first at the Hamburg Gymnasium; from 1857–'59, was at the institute of Professor Brinckmeier, in Ballenstedt, in the Hartz mountains; from 1859–'63, studied pharmacy in Hamburg; in April, 1863, entered the University of Göttingen, remained three semesters, attending the lectures of Weber, Wöhler, Henle, Meissner, Marx, Ehlers, and Beilstein. He joined the Brunsviga Bruderschaft and kept up all through his life his interest in the society and its members. From Göttingen he went to Munich to profit by the instructions of Bischoff, Voit, Nussbaum, and von Pfeuffer. After a year's residence and study in Munich, he went to Berlin, where he attended the clinics and lectures of Frerichs, Ebert, Martin, Virchow, von Langenbeck, Griesinger, Hueter, and Lewin, working in the clinics and hospitals. He also served in the military hospital during the war with Austria in 1866. He received his degree from the Friedrich Wilhelm University in July, 1868. The following winter he was in Leipsic, pursuing additional medical studies, then returned to Hamburg and began to practise medicine, but decided to come to America, and to Providence, where he already had friends residing. He reached here in March, 1870. In June of the same year he became a fellow of the Rhode Island Medical Society, and a member of the Providence Medical Association soon after.

GUSTAV RADEKE.

Dr. Radeke visited Europe in 1879, '85, '88, and '90, for the purpose of medical study. In 1879 he was a delegate to the International Medical Congress in Amsterdam. He was a member of the American Folk Lore Society; the Appalachian Mountain Club; the Providence Art Club; the Hamburger Verein für Kunst u. Wissenschaft; the Rhode Island School of Design; the Providence Athletic Club; the Providence Franklin Society; the Deutscher Schul-Verein; etc.

Among Dr. Radeke's papers are: "A Contribution to the Apothecary Question," one on "Catarrhal Affections," and one on "Different Methods of Sewage in Relation to the Public Health." At the time of his last illness he was engaged upon an essay on "The Use and Abuse of Food." He took deep interest in folk-lore, and used often to make notes of the queer sayings and superstitions of the people with whom he came in contact. He was fond of art, and keenly sensitive to beauty embodied in any form. He possessed a natural talent for drawing, and often used his skill with the pencil to cheer and divert suffering children. He served for a time on the staff of the Rhode Island Hospital, the Nursery, and the St. Elizabeth Home. Dr. Radeke was a very careful and close observer. His familiarity with the current and standard literature of his profession and his critical examination of cases rendered him an expert diagnostician.

Dr. Radeke was married May 27, 1880, to Eliza G., daughter of Jesse Metcalf, Esq., of Providence. He died, October 30, 1892, at Providence, R. I., leaving no children.

McGREGOR, John Loma, of Whitefield, N. H., son of Joel and Hannah Philbrick (Gove) McGregor, grandson of Loma McGregor, was born September 5, 1855, at Whitefield; died at his home April 16, 1895. He received a common school education; was graduated B. S. from the Agricultural Department of Dartmouth College, class of 1875; and D. D. S., from Philadelphia Dental College, class of 1877. He commenced the study of medicine in 1875, at Hanover, N. H., with George S. Gove, M. D., and Joseph L. Patten, M. D.; was graduated from Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia, in 1883; from Dartmouth Medical College in 1884; and took a post-graduate course, including a course in bac-

JOHN LOMA MCGREGOR.

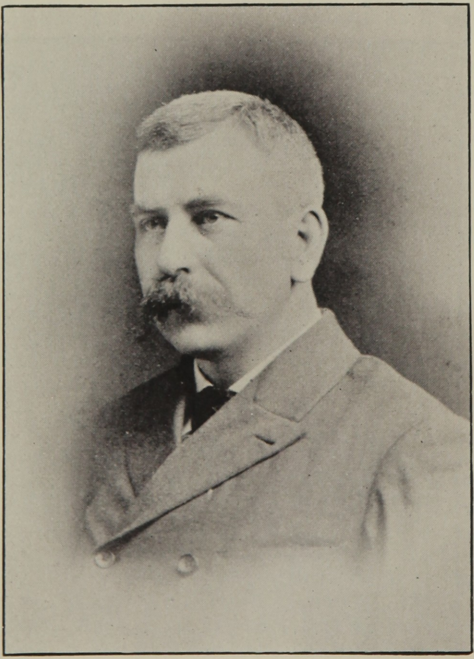
teriology in King's Hospital and College, London, Eng., in 1890.

Dr. McGregor had been located in the practice of medicine at Whitefield since 1883. In 1880 he was associated with Drs. G. S. Gove and J. L. Patten in performing the first recorded case of Cæsarean section in New Hampshire.

Dr. McGregor was a member of the White Mountain Medical Association; of the New Hampshire Medical Society; of the Bacteriological Society of London, Eng.; of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Masons; and Knights Templars. He was a member of the board of health of Whitefield, 1881–'88; town clerk, 1880; superintendent of schools, 1878, '79; and a representative in the legislature, session of 1893, serving on the committee on public health, and on bank committee.

Married, March 18, 1879, Miss May Sinclair Davis, of Bethlehem, N. H. Of their three children, John Loma, Jr., is deceased; Marion Sinclair and Joel Willard are living.

WAGONER, George Washington, Johnstown, Pa., son of George and Mary L. (Henrie) Wagoner, grandson of George Wagoner, was born February 22, 1856, at Pittsburgh, Pa. He was educated in the common and public High schools of Johnstown, and then worked at the printer's trade two years in the office of the *Johnstown Tribune*. At the age of seventeen, he published for one year, 1873, *The Literary Herald*, an amateur weekly newspaper, size 13x26, and did a general job printing business, having a plant worth about one thousand dollars. In 1875 he began to read medicine under Dr. A. N. Wakefield, at Johnstown; attended two courses of lectures at the Western Reserve University, Medical Department, Cleveland, O., graduating in March, 1878, and at once located in the practice of medicine at Johnstown.



GEORGE WASHINGTON WAGONER.

Dr. Wagoner is a member of the Cambria County (Pa.) Medical Society, secretary 1887–'89, and president in 1890, '91; of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; of the American Medical Association; was secretary of the U. S. pension examining board, 1884–'89; deputy medical inspector for the Pennsylvania State Board of Health after the Johnstown flood of 1889, having charge of the sanitary operations in one section of the flooded district covered with *débris*, and containing about thirty-five hundred people.

Dr. Wagoner is hospital director of the Conemaugh Valley Memorial Hospital, Johnstown, and has been secretary of the hospital corporation since 1889. He is a member of Cambria Lodge, No. 278, F. & A. M., of Portage Chapter, No. 195, F. & A. M., and Oriental Commandery, No. 61, K. T.; of the Order of Elks; Knights of Pythias; of the Cambria Library Association; of the Grand View Cemetery Association; and of the Johnstown Board of Trade. He was Democratic ward committeeman for several years, and a delegate to the state conventions of 1884 and 1889; a member of the Democratic State Central Committee; alternate delegate to the National Convention, Chicago, 1884; and the Democratic candidate for mayor of the city of Johnstown in 1893.

Married, June 6, 1894, Miss Gertrude Fritz Suppes, of Johnstown, Pa.

ADAMS, William Arnold, Fort Worth, Tex., son of Thomas Jefferson, D. D., and Elizabeth (Womble) Adams, grandson of Arnold Adams, was born September 10, 1853, at Sparta, Ga. He prepared for college at the Washington Institute, Hancock county, Ga., and was graduated A. B. from Mercer University, Macon, Ga., in 1873, with the degree of A. M., in 1876; began to read medicine in 1872, in Hancock county, Ga., with Dr. R. G. Stone; took three courses of lectures, and several post-graduate courses, at the Medical Department, University of Georgia, taking the degree of M. D., in 1876.

Dr. Adams practised at Bryan, Tex., from 1876–'82, and since the latter year at Fort Worth, Tex. He is a member of the Fort Worth Medical Club; of the Texas State Medical Association, vice-president in 1882; of the North Texas Medical Association; of the American Medical Association; of the Pan-American Medical Congress; of the National Association of Railway Surgeons; of the Kappa Alpha Greek letter order; of the Knights Templars; and of the Mystic Shrine.

Dr. Adams has been professor of the theory and practice of medicine, Medical Department, Fort Worth University, since 1894; surgeon in charge of St. Joseph's Infirmary since 1890; medical director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society for Texas, Arkansas, and the Indian and Oklahoma territories since 1892; surgeon of the Second Brigade, Texas Volunteer Guard, with rank of colonel, since 1890; chairman of the board of medical examiners of the Twenty-seventh Judicial District, 1885–'94; chief surgeon to the Fort Worth & Denver City Railway, 1885–'95; local surgeon in charge of the Chicago, Rock Island & Texas Railway, 1892–'95; local surgeon to the Texas Pacific, 1893–'95; and to the St. Louis & Southwestern Railway, since 1888.

WILLIAM ARNOLD ADAMS.

Married, in 1878, Miss Carrie, daughter of George S. Eaton, of Galveston, Tex. Their children are: William A., George E., Thomas J., and Maguerite Adams.

TANNER, Herbert Battles, Kaukauna, Wis., born February 13, 1859, at Whitewater, Wis., is a son of Ford and Mary Ann (Battles) Tanner; grandson of Cuyler Tanner, M. D., of New York, who was a surgeon in the Patriot Army during the War of 1812, his certificate of service bearing date of April 1, 1814, and who died in 1857; grandson of Jason D. Battles, M. D., of Boston, Mass., who settled in Illinois in early life, commenced the study of medicine at the age of forty years, graduating at Cincinnati, O., in 1848, and died at Griggsville, Ill., in 1890, aged ninety years.

Herbert Battles Tanner was five years old when his parents removed from Wisconsin to LaFayette, Ind., and there received an elementary education in the common schools. In 1872 the family removed to Chicago, and he obtained further education in the public schools of that city, with a year in Drew's Business College. After leaving school he spent some time in clerking, until 1876, in which year he visited Philadelphia, for the dual purpose of attending the Centennial Exposition and selling baskets for a Chicago firm with which his father was connected, and continued as a commercial traveller for some time. In 1876 his father removed to Indianapolis, Ind., and a favorable opportunity offering and by the urgent advice of his grandfather, Dr. J. D. Battles, he matriculated in the Indiana Medical College, now Medical College of Indiana, and was graduated in the class of 1878; also did post-graduate work in the hospitals of New York and Philadelphia, 1879–'80.

Dr. Tanner practised for a time in Chicago, Ill., but since July 27, 1880, has been a resident of Kaukauna, Wis. He is a member of the American Medical Association; of the National Association of Railway Surgeons; of the Wisconsin State Medical Society, secretary of the committee on laryngology in 1890, chairman of the committees on obstetrics in 1892 and materia medica in 1889, member of the committee on practice in 1893, and in 1895 secretary of the committee on obstetrics; is now serving his fourth term as secretary and treasurer of the Fox River Valley Medical Society; member of the Medico-Legal Society of New York; city physician, 1886–'93; served three years as clerk of the South Side School Board, during which time the board built the beautiful Nicolet school building; was elected the first Republican mayor of Kaukauna, April 3, 1894, and re-elected for a second term in April, 1895; a member of the pension examining board, 1890–'93; and in January, 1895, was appointed by Gov. William H. Upham, state supervisor of inspectors of illuminating oils for Wisconsin, for a term of two years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, lodge and chapter, and a member of the Congregational church.

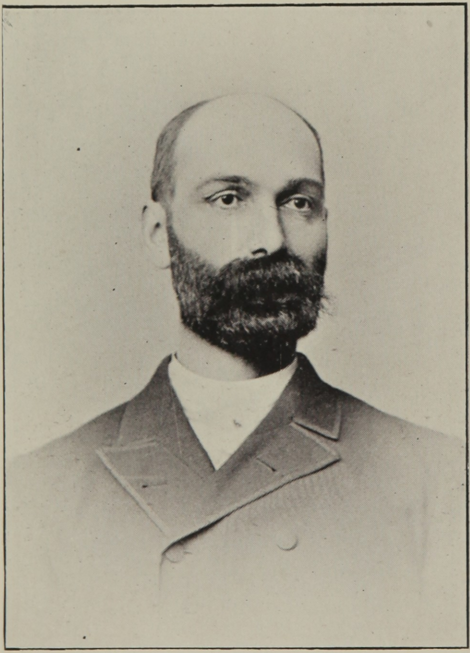
HERBERT BATTLES TANNER.

Married, September 1, 1881, Miss Mary G. M., daughter of James M. and Maria M. (Lawe) Boyd;

grand-daughter of Col. George and Harriet (Johnson) Boyd; and great-grand-daughter of Joshua Johnson, a pioneer of Maryland and first U. S. consul at London, Eng. Col. George Boyd was a brother-in-law of President John Quincy Adams, and a life-long government official, and was a bearer of dispatches to Ghent at the time of the "Treaty of Ghent," in 1814. Their children are: Kenneth Boyd, Blanche Lawe, Harold Ford, and Herbert Johnson Tanner.

LEET, James Andrew, Enfield, N. H., son of George Henry and Sarah Frances (Chase) Leet, grandson of Andrew Leet, was born April 12, 1855, in Claremont, N. H. Educated in the public and private schools of that town, he began to read medicine in 1878, with his brother, George E. Leet, M. D., in Canaan, N. H.; was an attendant in the State Lunatic Hospital, Taunton, Mass., from April, 1879, to May, 1880, when he returned to Claremont and registered with Osmon B. Way, M. D., as a student in medicine, continuing as such until his graduation; attended two courses of lectures at Dartmouth Medical College, and was graduated M. D. therefrom November 13, 1883.

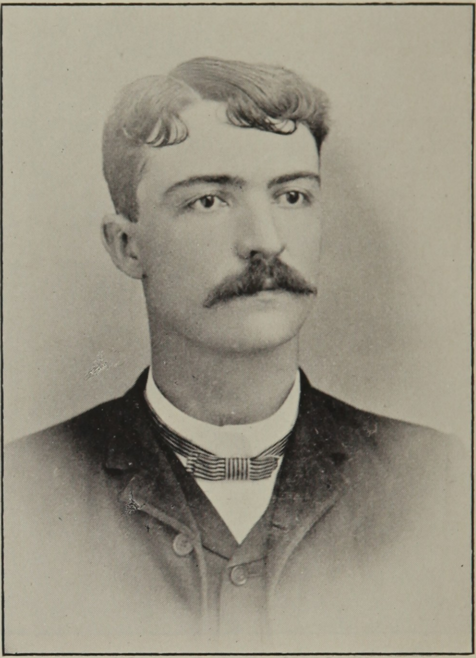
Dr. Leet practised medicine at Canaan, N. H., from January to July, 1884; at Marlboro, until May, 1888; and since August 1, of that year, at Enfield, taking the practice and good will of Dr. Valentine Manahan. He is a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society; of the White River Valley Medical Society; of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, lodge and encampment; also a member of U. A. M.



JAMES ANDREW LEET.

Married, October 20, 1884, Miss Jennie M. Farnum, of Unity, N. H. They have no children.

COOPER, John Henry, Welsh, La., son of William James and Nancy (Baxter) Cooper, grandson of Ferdinand Cooper, was born October 28, 1861, at Escatawpa, Ala. His education was obtained in the public schools of Alabama, with some instruction in private or subscription schools. He read medicine for fifteen months, beginning in 1883, with William H. Bogkin, M. D., at Escatawpa; took two courses of lectures at the Medical College of Alabama, Mobile, and was graduated March 25, 1886.



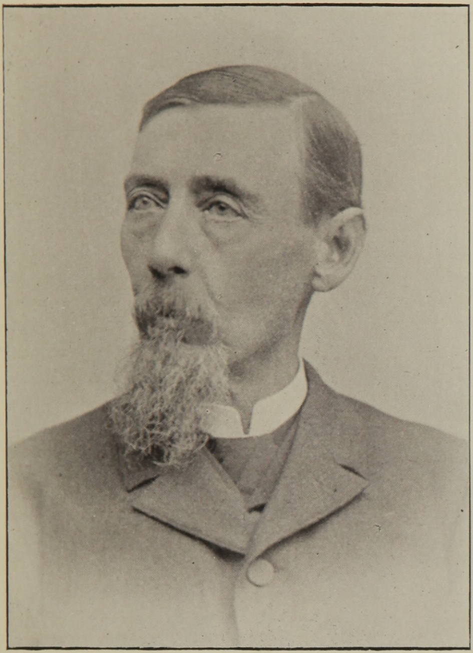
JOHN HENRY COOPER.

Dr. Cooper practised at Citronelle, Ala., from September, 1886, to May, 1888; at Welsh, La., until January, 1890; at State Line, Miss., until November, 1890; at Escatawpa, Ala., until November, 1892; and since the last named date at Welsh, La.

Dr. Cooper was one of the organizers of the Washington County (Ala.) Medical Society, in 1886; is a member of the Medical Association of the State of Alabama; was a member of the board of medical examiners, 1886–'88; has been president of the board of health of Welsh since 1892; was secretary and collector of the town in 1889; was elected mayor of Welsh in 1894, and reëlected in 1895; is a member of the Baptist church; of the Masonic fraternity; president of the Welsh Prohibition club; vice-president of the Literary League of Welsh, in 1893–'94; and is medical examiner for the Mutual Life Insurance company of New York, 1889–'95; and for the New York Life Insurance company, of New York.

Married, September 4, 1889, Miss Lorena Sherfey, of New Orleans, La. Their one child is Miss Leah Cooper.

WOODRUFF, Lafayette, Alton, O., son of Israel and Sarah (McNabb) Woodruff, grandson of Jesse Woodruff, was born December 27, 1830, in Warren county, O. Having obtained a preparatory education in the Lebanon (Ohio) Academy, he read medicine with Dr. F. A. Williamson, at Harveysburg, O., beginning in 1848; attended one course of lectures, each, at the Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati, and Starling Medical College, Columbus, O., taking his degree from the latter in 1852, and has been located continuously at Alton, O., since that year. He served as assistant surgeon to the Fifty-seventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, U. S. A., 1861–'62.



LAFAYETTE WOODRUFF.

Dr. Woodruff is a member of the Ohio State Medical Society; of the American Medical Association; of the Central Ohio Medical Society, president in 1883; of the Madison County Medical Society, president in 1875; of the Alumni Association of Starling Medical College, and a member of the board of censors of that college; of the Masonic fraternity; of the Grand Army of the Republic; and medical examiner for several life insurance companies. His literary work includes an address before the Alumni Association of Starling Medical College, 1884, published by the association in the *Columbus Medical Journal;* "Vomiting: Its Importance as a Symptom," *ibid.*, July, 1894; "Polypharmacy," *ibid.*, December, 1894; and "Habitual Constipation," *New Albany* (Ind.) *Medical Herald*, October, 1894.

Married, November 25, 1856, Mrs. Maria L. Golliday, who died January 10, 1872; married, second, March 4, 1874, Miss Mary L., daughter of Rev. John Miller, of Wauseon, O. He has no living children.

WALKER, Augustus Chapman, of Greenfield, Mass., son of Joseph Alcott and Abigail (Murray) Walker, grandson of William Walker, was born June 9, 1833, at Greenfield. He was educated in the districts schools, at the Thetford, Vt., Academy, and was graduated A. M. from Dartmouth College in 1862. Between the ages of sixteen and twenty-two, he was employed in a general merchandise store at Newmarket, N. H.; commenced the study of medicine in 1859, his preceptors being Dr. A. B. Crosby, Hanover, N. H., Dr. Mark Walker, Barnstead, and Dr. Levi G. Hill, Dover; attended one course of lectures, each, at the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, Burlington, and the Medical School of Harvard University, taking his degree from the last named, in 1866.

In September, 1862, he was commissioned assistant surgeon, U. S. V.; served as assistant surgeon of the One Hundred Thirty-third Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, 1862–'64; surgeon of the Eighteenth Regiment, New York Volunteer Cavalry, October, 1864, to June, 1865; surgeon-in-chief of the Cavalry Division, New Orleans, La., from April to June, 1865; assistant surgeon of the Second Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, 1867; physician to the jail, Greenfield, 1867–'95; U. S. examining surgeon for pensions since 1887; a member of the board of health of Greenfield during 1894, and of the board of registration in medicine, Massachusetts, since 1894.

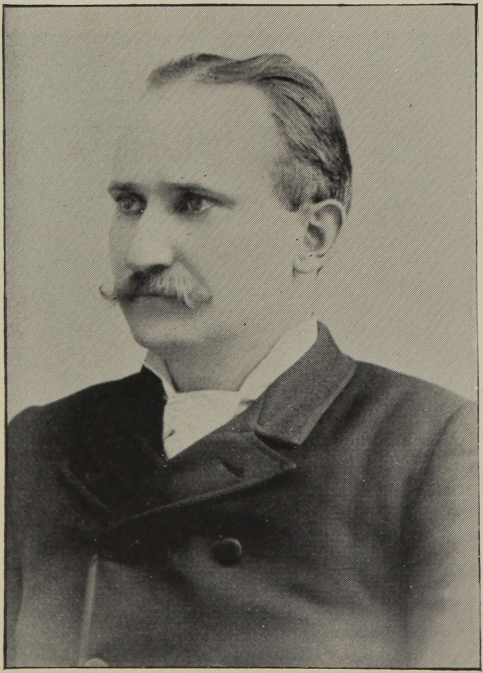
AUGUSTUS CHAPMAN WALKER.

Dr. Walker has practised medicine in Greenfield since 1866; is a member of the Franklin District Medical Society; fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society; member of the Massachusetts Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; Grand Army of the Republic; and Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

Married, September 11, 1862, Miss Maria Churchill Grant, of Lyme, N. H. Their children are: Robert Turner, Sidney Grant, and William Augustus Walker.

CAMP, Clayton Forrest, Barre, Vt., son of Hon. Erastus C. and Caroline E. (Platt) Camp, grandson of George Camp, was born June 21, 1859, at Orange, Vt. He received his early education at the Barre Academy, and commenced the study of medicine in 1877, at Barre, Vt., with H. O. Worthen; attended four courses of medical lectures at the Dartmouth Medical College, and at the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, graduating from the latter institution in 1880. He was first located in the practice of medicine at South Royalton, Vt., remaining there six months; he next practised in Waitsfield, Vt., three years, and for the past ten years has been located at Barre, Vt.

He is a member of the Vermont State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association, and has contributed many papers to the medical societies, among which are a paper on "Ligation of the Femoral Artery and Vein, with Case," published in the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, Philadelphia, Vol. LV, p. 794; "Causes of Stricture;" "Proprietary Medicines;" "Tetanus;" "Difficulties in the Practice of Gynecology by Country Practitioners;" "Summer Diarrhœa;" "Alcoholism." He is a member of Granite Lodge, No. 35, F. & A. M., Barre; Lodge of Perfection, fourteenth degree, Montpelier, Vt.; Vaicetia Lodge, No. 10, K. of P. He has twice attended lectures at the Post-Graduate College of New York, in the special study of diseases of women and children.



CLAYTON FORREST CAMP.

Dr. Camp married Lillian P. Chamberlain, in 1881. They have one child, H. Arthur Camp.

HUGH BURFORD.

BURFORD, Hugh, Brunswick, Ga., born June 2, 1852, is the son of Dr. William Underwood and Laura (Bryant) Burford, and grandson of Thomas Burford, a native of Virginia, who taught school and was a surveyor in the colonial days of that state. Dr. William U. Burford, born in South Carolina, was a resident of Ringgold, Ga., during the Rebellion, and although a Union man and opposed to secession, was placed in charge, as surgeon, of wounded soldiers brought from the battlefield of Chickamauga, and placed in a room over his drug store. While opposed to dissolution of the Union his sympathies were naturally with his county and his countrymen. His property was destroyed by the ravages of war.

Hugh Burford was educated at the Masonic Institute, Ringgold, Ga., and under the private tutelage of Rev. Dr. Bell, a noted teacher of Florida, but a collegiate course was precluded by his father's financial losses by war. He was engaged in the drug business for a time, and was editor and proprietor of the *Florida State Journal*, at Cedar Keys, Fla., 1870–'75. He read medicine in 1868–'69, with his father, at Lake City, Fla., with Drs. M. M. T. Hutchinson and C. O. O. Roberts, of the same place, 1870–'71, and with Drs. William H. Elliott and George H. Stone, Savannah, Ga., 1875–'79; attended three courses of lectures at the Savannah Medical College, and was graduated in March, 1879.

Dr. Burford was demonstrator of anatomy in his *alma mater*, from his graduation in 1879 until the college suspended. One year after, 1880, he spent in Florida, and removed to Brunswick, Ga., October, 1881, having been offered especial inducements to locate there. He is a member of the Savannah Medical Society; of the Georgia State Medical Society; of the National Association of Railway Surgeons; of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States; of the Brunswick Medical Society, elected president in 1894; of the Knights of Pythias; Knights of Honor; Brunswick Club; and of the board of trade.

Dr. Burford was president of the board of health, and had charge of the epidemic of yellow fever in Brunswick, from August to November, 1893, and was reëlected president for 1894–'95. He saw and diagnosed the first case of yellow fever in the epidemic of 1876, at Savannah, Ga., while acting as house surgeon to St. Joseph's Infirmary, and was actively engaged in that epidemic until he was prostrated with the disease, and after convalescence resumed his duties. His first experience with yellow fever was at Cedar Keys, Fla., in the epidemic of 1868, while a student.

Dr. Burford has been surgeon to the Southern Railway since 1891; is medical examiner for several old-line life insurance companies; and in 1893 was appointed acting assistant surgeon in the United States Marine Hospital Service, which position he at present holds. He is in active practice in Brunswick, and devotes his attention to general diseases, obstetrics and gynecology being his leading specialty. He is a communicant of St. Mark's Episcopal church.

Married, July 3, 1882, Miss Mary K. Hopkins, of Savannah, Ga. Their children are: Hugh, Jr., aged twelve; Dorothy, aged five; and Ashton Burford, aged two years.

LEIGHTON, Nathaniel Wilson, Brooklyn, N. Y., son of Josiah and Anne (Wilson) Leighton, grandson of Jedediah Leighton, was born June 11, 1833, at Falmouth, Me. He worked on the farm during his minority, attending the district school during the winter sessions, and later was a student at the academies of South Paris and North Bridgton, Me.; read medicine at Falmouth and Portland, Me., under the preceptorship of Drs. Otis F. Hill, William C. Robinson, Israel T. Dana, and Edmund R. Peaslee, commencing in 1854; attended lectures at the Medical School of Maine at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, with the degree of M. D. therefrom in 1857; at Dartmouth Medical College, Hanover, N. H.; and at the New York Medical College, where he was graduated M. D., in 1858. The last named institution was organized in 1852, and graduated a class each year up to and including 1864, when it became extinct, through financial embarrassment.

Dr. Leighton was prosector and demonstrator for Prof. Edmund R. Peaslee and David S. Conant, M. D., 1857–'58; was physician and surgeon in Kings County Hospital, Brooklyn, for thirteen months, ending May 1, 1859; physician and surgeon to Brooklyn, E. D., Dispensary, 1859–'61; was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Seventy-second Regiment, New York State Volunteers, known as the "Third Regiment, Sickles's Excelsior Brigade," in June, 1861, serving in the Peninsular campaign, in Virginia, under Major General McClellan, from April 5 to August 22, 1862, and in the campaign of Major General Pope, from August 25 to September 1, 1862; was commissioned surgeon of the One Hundred Seventy-third Regiment, New York State Volunteers, in October, 1862, serving in the campaign of Louisiana, under Major General Banks, from December 23, 1862, to July 11, 1864, and in the campaign of the Shenandoah Valley, Va., under Major General Sheridan, from August 5 to November 22, 1864; and received the brevet commission of lieutenant-colonel for "faithful and meritorious services during the late war," February 2, 1867. Dr. Leighton served as surgeon in the field and under the enemy's fire, in the following engagements: Siege of Yorktown, battles of Williamsburgh, Fair Oaks (or Seven Pines), Seven Days on the Peninsula, Second Battle of Malvern Hill, Kettle Run, Second Battle of Bull Run, Va., Bisland, Port Hudson, Carrion Crow Bayou, Mansfield, Pleasant Hills, Cane River Crossing, and Marksville (or Mansura), La., and cared for the wounded from many other battles in which he was not exposed to the enemy.

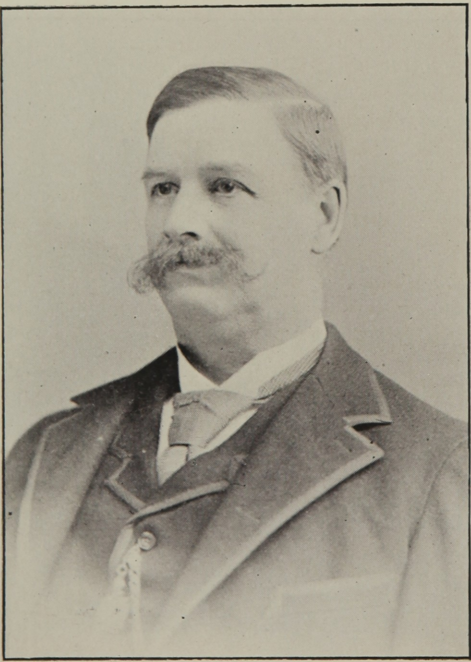
After the close of the war, Dr. Leighton returned to the practice of medicine in Brooklyn, N. Y., and was U. S. pension examining surgeon, 1866–'85. He is an ex-member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, 1859–'85; is a member of the Kings County Medical Association, vice-president in 1894–'95; of the New York State Medical Association; of the American Medical Association; of the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Associa-

NATHANIEL WILSON LEIGHTON.

tion, a member of the committee on applications for membership continuously since 1879; of the Ninth International Medical Congress; of the First Pan-American Medical Congress; a benefactor of the New York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, and of its board of managers; a member of the Baptist church; of the Grand Army of the Republic; and associate member of Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

While in rendezvous with his regiment on Staten Island, N. Y., before leaving for the field of battle, Dr. Leighton obtained a leave of absence and proceeded to Portland, Me., for the purpose of marrying Miss Mary E. Purinton, of that city. The leave was too short to permit their marrying under the laws of Maine, so they hastened to Portsmouth, N. H., and were there joined in wedlock June 27, 1861. Mrs. Leighton died in May, 1882, leaving three children: Hattie, Melville Henry, and by adoption, Charles Willard. Dr. Leighton married, second, November 19, 1884, Miss Helen M. Hudson, of Brooklyn, N. Y. They have one child: Olive Winifred Leighton.

HUNT, Simeon, East Providence, R. I., son of William Donaldson and Lydia (Chase) Hunt, grandson of John Hunt, was born April 27, 1837, at Seekonk, Mass. After a preparatory course in the Friends' school, Providence, R. I., he entered Dartmouth College, was graduated A. B., in 1862, was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa Society in 1862, and received the degree of A. M., in 1887. He commenced the study of medicine in the winter of 1861, at Haverhill, N. H., with Dr. Phineas Spaulding, and later was under the preceptorship of Dr. A. B. Crosby, Hanover, and Dr. Wm. D. Buck, Manchester, N. H.; took two courses of lectures at Dartmouth Medical College, and was graduated in October, 1864. Dr. Hunt practised medicine, for a few weeks following graduation, at Corry, Pa.; was then at Springfield, Pa., two years, and has been a practitioner at East Providence, since 1867.



SIMEON HUNT.

Prior to graduating in medicine, Dr. Hunt taught school, select and public, for several years, 1857–'63; was commissioned surgeon in the U. S. army, after a competitive examination, in 1864, but did not muster, on account of ill health. He is a member of the Rhode Island Medical Society; of the Providence Medical Association; of the American Medical Association; honorary member of the Rhode Island Medico-Legal Society; of the Masonic fraternity, lodge, chapter, commandery, and A. A. S. rite, thirty-second degree; of the Veteran Masonic Association; was a member of the school committee of East Providence, 1886–'88; and health officer, 1885–'87; appointed medical examiner under the State Coroner act, by Governor Bourne and served six years, from 1885–'91.

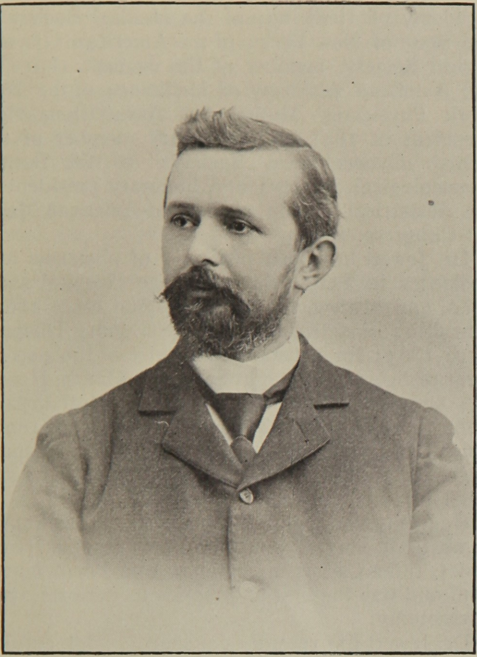
Married, October 25, 1865, Miss Anna M. Balch, of Lyme, N. H. Their children are: Charles Balch, born September 2, 1866, died October 27, 1866; William West, born April 22, 1868, was graduated M. D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, 1890; Charles Balch, born July 24, 1869, died August 21, 1869; Fred Balch, born January 8, 1872, drowned August 10, 1882; and Archie John, born November 3, 1878.

KAY, Thomas Wiles, Scranton, Pa., son of Joseph Wiles and Julia Anna (Baylor) Kay, grandson of James Kay, was born at "The Glen," near Port Royal, Va., February 19, 1858. He prepared for college at the University school, Petersburg, Va., where he commenced the study of medicine, in 1876, with his uncle, Dr. Warner Louis Baylor; took two courses of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., and was graduated March 4, 1879, taking first prize, a gold medal. Dr. Kay has also taken post-graduate studies in Vienna, Berlin, Paris, and London, in 1883, 1888, and again in 1894, when he attended the Eleventh International Medical Congress, and spent some time in European travel. He had previously travelled in western and southern Europe, Turkey in Europe, Asia Minor, Palestine, Egypt, and Syria, and in the latter country performed, in 1887, the first recorded successful ovariotomy.

Dr. Kay was physician in charge of the Woman's Hospital, Baltimore, Md., 1879–'80; was professor of materia medica and therapeutics, and lecturer on botany and zoölogy, Medical Department of the Syrian Protestant College, at Beyrout, 1883–'88; and was surgeon to the Johanniter Hospital, at Beyrout, 1883–'88, resigning the position in the latter year, to return to the United States, because of his father's death and family affairs.

Dr. Kay is a member of the Lackawanna County (Pa.) Medical Society; of Lancaster City and County Medical Society; of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; of the American

Medical Association; of the International Medical Congress; and is examining surgeon for several insurance companies. To medical literature he has contributed papers on "A Study of Sterility in the Female," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1891; "Vesical Calculi: Cause and Treatment," *Maryland Medical Journal*, 1889; "Child-bed Fever," *New York Medical Journal*, 1892; "Radical Cure of Hernia," *Medical News*, 1889; and many others.



THOMAS WILES KAY.

Dr. Kay has been in the general practice of medicine at Scranton since 1888, but devotes considerable attention to obstetrics and diseases of women and children, and has conducted experimental work on the lower animals, in the line of intestinal surgery.

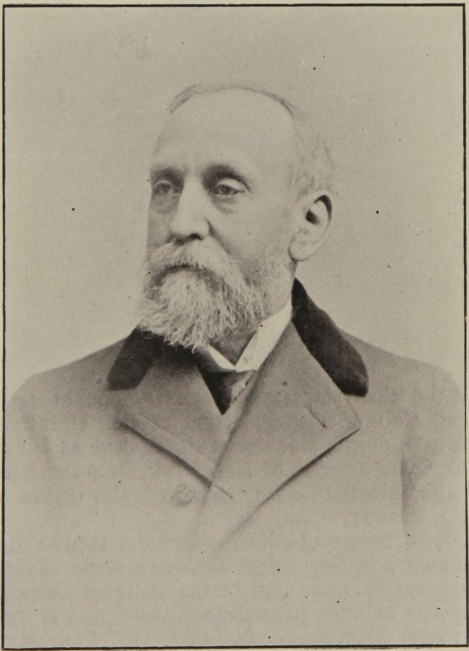
Married, in 1893, Miss Edna May, daughter of Rev. M. D. Fuller, of Scranton, Pa. They have no children.

CALKINS, Marshall, Springfield, Mass., son of Luke and Polly (Hancock) Calkins, grandson of David Calkins, was born in Wilbraham, Mass., September 2, 1828. His preparatory education was obtained at Wesleyan Academy in Wilbraham, and at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., and at Union College, Schenectady, New York, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1853, and the degree of Master of Arts in course in 1856. He pursued the study of medicine in Worcester, Mass., with Dr. Calvin Newton; in Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia; in the University of Vermont, and in Dartmouth Medical College, from which he received the degree of M. D., in 1867. He took also supplementary instruction from Dr. H. R. Storer of Boston, in 1869. In 1875 he visited the hospitals of England, Scotland, and France. In 1884 he attended the practice of Sir Joseph Lister at King's College, London. In the winter of 1883–'84 he visited Vienna, where he took ten special courses of lectures under Carl Braun and Billroth and their associates.

Since the founding of the Springfield City Hospital he has been one of the attending physicians and is now consulting physician and surgeon to the same institution, the charter name having been changed to Springfield Hospital. He is physician to the Springfield Homes for Friendless Women and Children; senior physician to the Provident Dispensary. He was one of a board of examining surgeons for pensions in 1872–'73, and was elected professor of physiology and microscopic anatomy in the University of Vermont, in 1873, in which capacity he served until 1878.

He has been in active practice in Springfield most of the time for twenty-eight years. While not strictly a specialist, the chief amount of his work is in the line of gynecology.

Dr. Calkins is a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society; a member of the Hampden Medical Club; American Medical Association; honorary member of the Vermont State Medical Society; corresponding member of the Boston Gynecological Society; member of the Psi Upsilon Society of Union College; of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In medical literature, he is the author of articles on "Trichina Spiralis," Massachusetts Medical Society, 1867; "Alkaline Sulphites and Bisulphites," Transactions of the Vermont State Medical Society, 1872; and "Physiological Basis of Objective Teaching," *ibid.*, 1888.



MARSHALL CALKINS.

Married, in 1855, Miss Adelaide Augusta, daughter of the late Gen. E. M. Hosmer, of West Boylston, Mass. Their only child is Cheney H. Calkins, M. D., who graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1882, and is oculist and aurist, now in practice in Springfield, Mass.

JEWETT, Charles, Brooklyn, N. Y., son of George and Sarah (Hale) Jewett, was born at Bath, Me., 1842. He was graduated from the Bath High school, completing the four years course of study in three years, and from Bowdoin College, A. B., in 1864, and A. M., in 1867; received the degree of Sc. D., from Bowdoin College at its Centennial in 1894. At the conclusion of his college course, he was awarded the prize for English composition. He commenced the study of medicine in 1867, under Hiram Lathrop, of Cooperstown, N. Y.; attended three courses of lectures, one at Long Island College Hospital, one at the University Medical College, and one at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, from the latter of which institutions he received the degree of M. D. in 1871.

CHARLES JEWETT.

His ancestry on both sides includes many names well known in New England history, some of them prominent in state and in the national councils, others as authors, journalists, divines, and as men of letters. His family was descended from Maximilian Jewett, who came to this country from Bradford, England, in 1639, and settled in Rowley, Mass. The latter "was a leading man in town affairs, and many times a representative to the general court," (Early Settlers of Rowley, Mass.) The Jewetts sprang from the Huguenots. Their lineage is traced to one Henri de Juatt, a knight of the first crusades.

Dr. Jewett has practised medicine in Brooklyn, N. Y., since 1871. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, was its president in 1878–'80, and is one of its trustees, 1894–'99; he is a member of the Brooklyn Pathological Society; of the Brooklyn Gynecological Society, its president in 1893; of the New York Obstetrical Society, president in 1894; of the New York Academy of Medicine; of the Medical Society of the State of New York; of the American Gynecological Society, member of the council, 1895; of the American Academy of Medicine; of the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, vice-president in 1891–'93; honorary member of the British Gynecological Society; of the Detroit Gynecological Society; and honorary president of the obstetrical section of the Pan-American Medical Congress, 1893.

Dr. Jewett has been professor of obstetrics and pediatrics in Long Island College Hospital since 1880, and obstetrician to the hospital since 1882; consulting obstetrician to Kings County Hospital since 1893; for several years chief of the department of diseases of children in St. Mary's Hospital; surgeon-in-chief to the gynecological department of the Brooklyn Throat Hospital since 1893; consulting gynecologist to the Bushwick Hospital since 1894; a trustee to the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital since 1887.

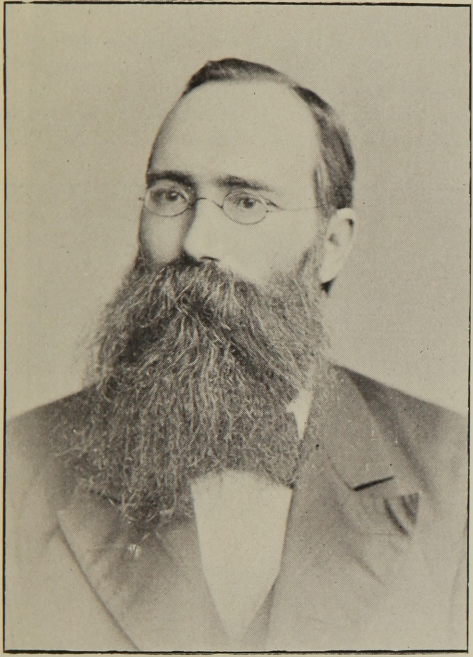
He has performed all the major operations known to obstetric surgery, including two laparo-elytrotomies, three Cæsarean sections, one Porro operation, and was the first in America to perform symphyseotomy.

Dr. Jewett has recently published a book entitled "Outlines of Obstetrics," being an abstract of lectures delivered at the Long Island College Hospital, also a small work, "Manual of Child-bed Nursing," both of which have been warmly commended by the medical press. He is one of the contributors to the American Text-Book of Obstetrics, to Hamilton's System of Legal Medicine, to Keating's Gynecology, and Foster's Handbook of Therapeutics. For a time he was editor-in-chief of the *Annals of the Anatomical and Surgical Society of Brooklyn*, and is one of the collaborators of the *American Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics*.

Married, in 1868, to Miss Abbie E. Flagg, of New Hampshire (since deceased.) He has two children: Harold F. Jewett, M. D., and Alice H. Jewett.

ATKINSON, William Biddle, Philadelphia, Pa., son of Isaac Sleeper and Mary Reese (Biddle) Atkinson, grandson of Joseph Atkinson, was born June 21, 1832, at what was then known as Haverford Township, Delaware county, Pa. His parents moved to Philadelphia, and he was graduated from the Central High school of that city, A. B., in 1850, and received therefrom the degree of A. M., in 1855; commenced the study of medicine in 1850, in Philadelphia, under the preceptorship of Samuel McClellan, M. D., one of the founders of the Jefferson Medical College and of the Pennsylvania Medical College, Philadelphia; attended three courses of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, and was graduated M. D. in 1853. In March, following, Dr. Atkinson entered upon the practice of medicine in Philadelphia, and for several years thereafter was also engaged in teaching mathematics and the classics, at Gregory's Classical school; physician to the department of diseases of children, and president of the staff of Howard Hospital, Philadelphia, since 1861; assistant professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children, Pennsylvania Medical College, 1859–'61; lecturer on diseases of children, Jefferson Medical College, 1877–'86; professor of sanitary science and pediatrics, Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia, 1887–'91.

Dr. Atkinson is a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, secretary for many years, vice-president, president in 1873, and a reporter from 1859–'69 for medical journals, and finally issued the proceedings in book form under the title of "Discussions before the Philadelphia County Medical Society;" member of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, permanent secretary since 1863; of the American Medical Association, permanent secretary since 1864; of the Northern Medical Association of Philadelphia, secretary, and president; and of the State Associated Health Authorities of Pennsylvania, secretary since 1894.



WILLIAM BIDDLE ATKINSON.

For several years Dr. Atkinson was correspondent to the *New Jersey Medical and Surgical Reporter*, the *New York Medical Times*, the *Nashville Medical Journal*, the *New Orleans Medical Journal*, and others. In 1858 he became associate editor, with Dr. S. W. Butler, of the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, New York, continuing in this connection until 1859, when he became editor of the department of obstetrics and diseases of women and children, of the *North American Medico-Chirurgical Review*, then under the management of Prof. S. D. Gross; the outbreak of the war in 1861 caused the suspension of this publication. In literary work he also published several annual editions of the *Philadelphia Medical Directory*; "Hints in the Obstetric Procedure," two editions, 1875, 1879; "Physicians and Surgeons of the United States," 1878; "Therapeutics of Gynecology and Obstetrics," 1880, 1881; and papers upon "Evidence of Life in the Newly Delivered Child," *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, 1873; "Chloral in Labor;" "Veratrum Viride," "Forceps in Labor;" etc., etc.

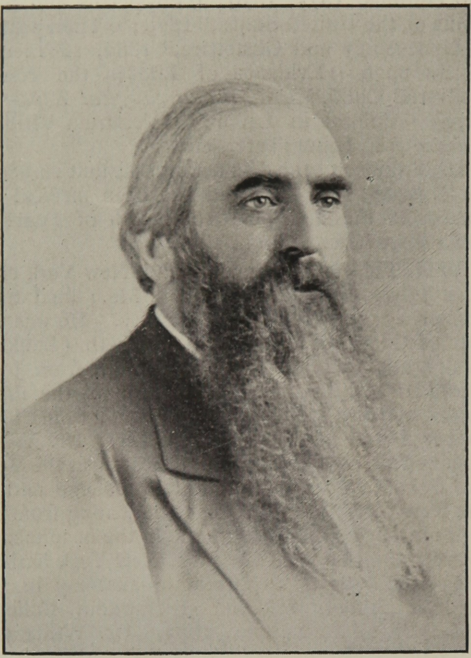
Dr. Atkinson served as acting assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, 1862–'64, and has been medical inspector of the state board of health of Pennsylvania since its creation in 1886.

WHITE, William Thomas, New York city, born July 7, 1829, at Richmond, Me.; died September 17, 1893, in New York city. He was the son of George Thomas and Elizabeth (Bunker) White, and was the eighth in descent from John Howland and Tristram Coffin, both of the *Mayflower*, and also of the eighth generation from Christopher Hussy and George Bunker. Dr. White obtained his early professional education at the Medical School of Maine at Bowdoin College and at the New York Medical College, graduating from the latter in 1855. He was interne in the hospitals on Ward's and Blackwell's Islands, New York harbor, 1855–'56; was demonstrator of anatomy in the Medical School of Maine at Bowdoin College, under Dr. E. R. Peaslee, 1855. Dr. White was surgeon-in-chief of the Panama Railroad company, at Panama and Aspinwall, Isthmus of Panama, 1856–'65. During the years of our late Civil War, in addition to his regular duties, he gave much service, as attending physician and surgeon, on board the vessels of war belonging to the Federal Government, that put into or were stationed near the Isthmus. While a resident of the Isthmus of Panama, Dr. White furnished regularly a meteorological register to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

In 1865, Dr. White settled in New York city, and since 1867 had resided in the house in which he died. He was widely known for his active interest in whatever pertained to the medical profession, and as a man of marvelous industry and never-failing equanimity.

He was a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine from 1867 until the date of his decease, recording secretary, 1871–'77, vice-president, 1877–'80, trustee, 1880–'85, and annual orator in 1876; member of the Medical Society of the County of New York; of the American Medical Association; of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, and a member of its board of trustees; was one of the founders of the New York State Medical Association; one of the founders of the New York County Medical Association, vice-president, 1891–'93; member of the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association; of the New York Medico-Historical Society, president, 1872–'78; of the New York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, and a member of its board of managers; and a member of the New York Medical Journal Association from its organization to its dissolution.

Dr. White was attending surgeon to Demilt Dispensary, 1867–'81; visiting surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital, 1876–'80; visiting surgeon to the City Hospital, Blackwell's Island, 1876–'93; and attending physician to the Home for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females of New York, 1871–'93. He was editor of the *Medical Register*, New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, 1878–'93; and president and a trustee of the New York College of Veterinary Surgeons, 1883–'93.



WILLIAM THOMAS WHITE.

Dr. White married, in May, 1860, Miss Eveline J., daughter of the late Jeremiah Springer, Esq., of Litchfield, Me.; she died October 12, 1885, leaving three daughters: Laura White; Caroline T., wife of Robert L. Brackett; Eveline J., wife of Dr. C. E. Stammler, Brooklyn, N. Y. He married, second, in November, 1887, Miss Mary A. Barstow, of Brunswick, Me., daughter of the late Captain James D. Barstow, of Bath, Me., who survives him, as do the three daughters.

BATTLE, Samuel Westray, P. A. Surgeon, U. S. Navy, Asheville, N. C., son of William Smith and Mary Elizabeth (Dancy) Battle, grandson of James Smith Battle, was born August 4, 1854, in Nash county, N. C. After a preparatory course in the Bellevue (Va.) High school, he matriculated in the University of Virginia, Medical Department, Charlottesville, taking the full course, and was graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York city, in 1875.

Dr. Battle was physician to the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, New York, in 1875; was commissioned assistant surgeon, U. S. navy, 1875; passed assistant surgeon, 1878; was placed on the retired list, 1884, on account of injuries received in the line of duty, and since 1885 has been in the civil practice of medicine at Asheville.

Dr. Battle is a member of the American Medical Association; American Public Health Association; Association of Military Surgeons of the United States; North Carolina Medical Society; Buncombe County (N. C.) Medical Society; of the state board of health of North Carolina since 1892; has been major and assistant surgeon-general of the state of North Carolina since 1892; chief of staff of the Mission Hospital at Asheville, N. C., 1886–'94; also a member of the Zeta Psi Greek letter society of the University of Virginia; of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; president of the Cosmopolitan Club, 1893; and of the Swannanoa Country Club in 1895.

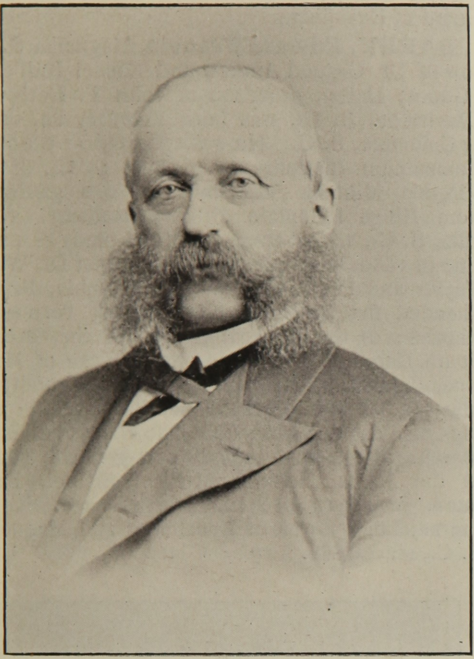
While not a specialist Dr. Battle devotes his attention largely to diseases of the respiratory organs.

Married, in 1880, Miss Alice Maude, daughter of Admiral George E. Belknap, U. S. N. Their three living children are: Madelon Belknap, S. Westray, Jr., and Belknap Battle.

SAMUEL WESTRAY BATTLE.

McCOLLOM, William, Brooklyn, N. Y., born April, 1831, at Rochester, Vt., is the son of Ezra and Laura (Chaffee) McCollom, of Scotch and English descent, respectively, but both natives of Vermont; grandson of William McCollom. After a preparatory course in the common and higher schools of Windsor county, Vt., he read medicine with Drs. Daniel and William M. Huntington, at Rochester, Vt., beginning in 1850;

attended two courses of lectures at Castleton Medical College, Vermont, and was graduated in 1853; also took a post-graduate course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, 1869.



WILLIAM MCCOLLOM.

Dr. McCollom practised medicine at Pomfret, Vt., 1853–'55; at Rochester until 1857; at Woodstock until 1869, and has been an active practitioner in New York city and Brooklyn since the latter year. In 1858 he was offered a professorship in Castleton Medical College, which was declined. During the Rebellion, Dr. McCollom was several times tendered an appointment of regimental, and once as brigade, surgeon, but suffering from partial paralysis at the time, was forced to decline; he did, however, accept the appointment of inspecting surgeon for the government, and examined many thousands of men. In 1861 he was appointed United States examining surgeon for pensions, holding the office in Vermont, New York city, and Brooklyn, twenty-four years, until 1886, and was chairman of the Brooklyn board for many years.

While a resident of Vermont, Dr. McCollom was an active member of the State Medical Society, secretary from 1865–'68, and president in 1868; is a permanent member of the American Medical Association, 1865, and to which he has many times been delegated; honorary member of the Medical Society of the State of New York; honorary member of the Connecticut Medical Society; original member of the New York State Medical Association, vice-president in 1890; member of the Fifth District Branch of the New York State Medical Association, president in 1890; president of the Kings County (Brooklyn) Medical Association in 1890; member of the Union League Club, Brooklyn; of the Fifteen Medical Club; and of the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association. Articles from his pen have been published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association, Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter, New York Medical Journal, Gaillard's Medical Journal,* and in the transactions of the Vermont and New York medical societies.

Married, November 17, 1864, Miss Marion Deering Gilman, of Skowhegan, Me. Their children are: Alice Neil, Florence Gilman, William Ezra, and Harold Chaffee McCollom.

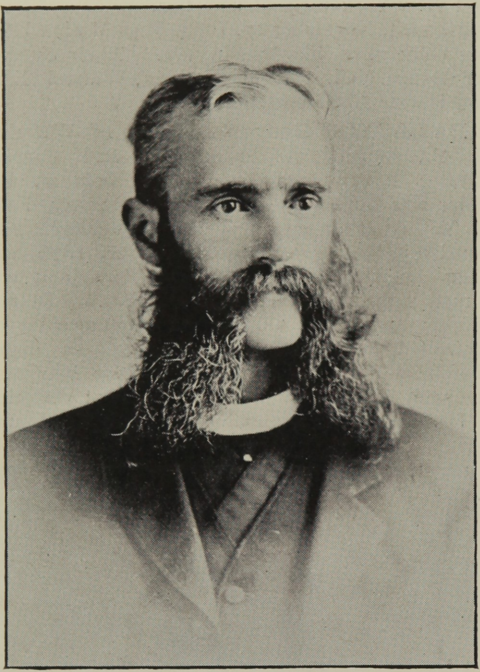
BELLOWS, George Arnold, of Waterloo, N. Y., son of William Lewis and Caroline (Plate) Bellows, grandson of William E. Bellows, was born June 6, 1856, at Seneca Falls, N. Y. After a preparatory course at Seneca Falls Academy, he began to read medicine, 1876, with Elias Lester, M. D., of Seneca Falls, and continued with A. E. Chapoton, M. D., of Detroit, Mich.; took three full courses of lectures at the Detroit Medical College, receiving his degree therefrom March 11, 1881, and since May 1, of the same year, has practised medicine at Waterloo.

Dr. Bellows is a member of the Seneca County Medical Association, president in 1884; of the New York State Medical Association; of the American Medical Association; of the Knights of Pythias; Knights of Maccabees; was physician to Seneca county almshouse, 1884–'92; health officer of Waterloo, 1882–'83; U. S. pension examining surgeon, 1887–'95; has been coroner of Seneca county since 1882; and a member and secretary of the board of trustees of Waterloo Academy since 1891. Dr. Bellows spent the winters of 1892–'93 and 1893–'94 in Bermuda.

GEORGE ARNOLD BELLOWS.

Married, September 27, 1877, Miss Hattie M. Palmer, of Seneca Falls. They have one child, Lester W. Bellows.

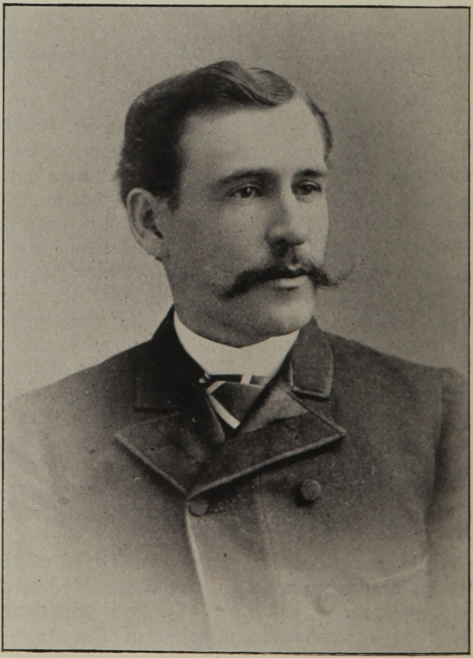
ROYSTER, Wisconsin Illinois, Raleigh, N. C., son of James Daniel and Mary Smoothley (Ashley) Royster, grandson of David Royster, was born September 24, 1845, at Raleigh, N. C. He fitted for college at Raleigh Male Academy, but his studies were interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil War, and from the spring of 1862 to the close of the war he served as an assistant in the office of the adjutant general of North Carolina. He began to read medicine in 1865, at Raleigh, under Dr. E. Burke Haywood, of that place; attended two courses of lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, N. Y., and was graduated in 1868. For ten months following Dr. Royster was physician to the private hospital of Dr. Echeverria, for the treatment of nervous diseases, Lake Mahopac, N. Y., and has been a practitioner in Raleigh since 1869. He is a member of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina; of the Raleigh Academy of Medicine, of which he was president, 1878.


W. I. ROYSTER.

Dr. Royster has been professor of principles and practice of medicine in Leonard Medical School, of Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., since 1885.

Married, in 1871, Miss Mary Wills, daughter of Rev. J. J. Finch, of Raleigh, N. C. They have three children: Hubert Ashley, Frank Wills, and James Finch. The eldest, Hubert Ashley Royster, M. D., is now on the resident staff of the Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa. He was graduated in medicine June 7, 1894, at the University of Pennsylvania, as president of the class, receiving the medal awarded by the alumni association to the student attaining the highest marks in the examination for his degree. At Greensboro, N. C., in the examination for license to practise in his native state, he won the Appleton prize, and made the highest average ever attained before the State Board of Examiners.

DARBY, Edward Francis, Magnolia, S. C., son of Dr. Osgood Andrew and Rachel Katherine (Goore) Darby, grandson of John T. Darby, of Charleston, S. C., was born February 24, 1860, at Columbia, S. C. He was educated at the Holy Communion Institute, Charleston, S. C., at the Virginia Military Academy, and was graduated from Kings Mountain Military Academy, Yorkville, S. C., 1879; commenced the study of medicine in 1880, under the preceptorship of Dr. W. B. Taylor and Dr. A. N. Talley, Columbia, S. C.; attended five winter and two spring courses of lectures: at the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, at the Hospital College of Medicine, Louisville, Ky., and at the University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, receiving his degree from the latter institution in March, 1884; also took a post-graduate course at the Johns Hopkins Medical School, Baltimore, in 1891. He has practised medicine in the adjoining towns of Lynchburg and Magnolia, S. C., since 1884.

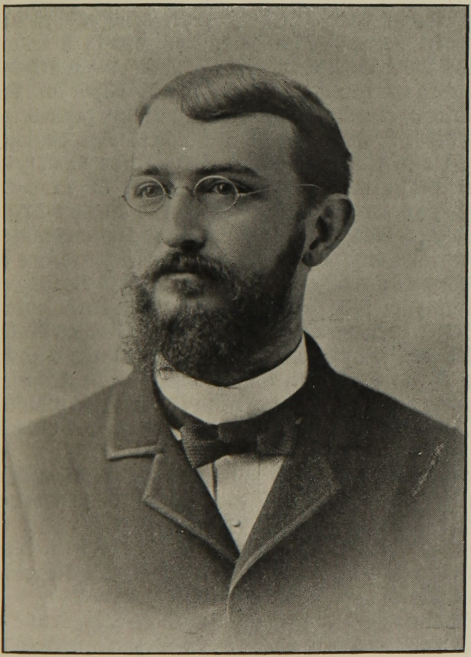

EDWARD FRANCIS DARBY.

Dr. Darby is a member of the South Carolina Medical Association; of the Sumter County Medical Society, vice-president in 1894–'95; and of the orders of Good Templars and Knights of Pythias. To the medical societies he has contributed papers on "Physical Culture," "Vomiting in Pregnancy," "Summer Diseases of Children;" and is the author of a small book on "Advice to Mothers."

Married, in 1885, Miss Johnnie Pearson Perkins, of Lynchburg, S. C. Their one child is Osgood Andrew Darby.

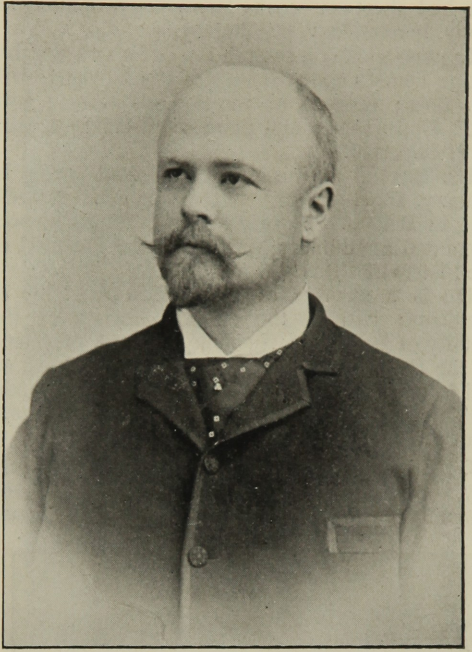
BALLARD, James Clinton, Natchez, Miss., son of Rev. William Edwin and Sarah E. (Clinton) Ballard, grandson of Kedar Ballard, was born January 17, 1866, in St. Helena parish, La. He attended the Chamberlain-Hunt Academy at Port Gibson, and was graduated from the Southern Normal School, Bowling Green, Ky., in 1885, at the age of eighteen years. He immediately entered upon the profession of teaching, meanwhile taking up the study of medicine, in March, 1887, continuing as a teacher until he had accumulated funds sufficient for a medical education. He attended two courses of lectures, one each at the Medical Department, Tulane University of Louisiana, New Orleans, and the Medical Department of the University of Nashville and Vanderbilt University, receiving the degree of M. D. from the latter institution March 1, 1891. He began the practice of medicine immediately after graduation, at Natchez, Miss., and has been chief health officer of Adams county since 1893.

Dr. Ballard is a member of the Adams County Medical Society, secretary in 1894; of the Mississippi State Medical Society; of the Knights of Pythias; Knights of Honor; Woodman of the World; and of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is the author of papers on "Poisoning by Prussic Acid," *Mississippi Medical Monthly*, 1892; "Some Nervous Manifestations of Syphilis," *ibid.*; "Traumatic Peritonitis," *Nashville Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, 1893; and "Intestinal Indigestion," read before the state medical society May, 1895. Unmarried.



JAMES CLINTON BALLARD.

BUSWELL, Henry Clark, Buffalo, N. Y., born January 28, 1862, at Craftsbury, Vt., is the son of Rev. Clark Stevens and Lucena Marion (Downer) Buswell; grandson of John Buswell, a Quaker. With a preparatory education gained at the St. Johnsbury and Montpelier academies, Vermont, and St. Joseph's College, Buffalo, he began to read medicine in 1885, in Buffalo, under Dr. Henry D. Ingraham, of that city; attended three courses of lectures at the Medical Department of Niagara University, Buffalo, and was graduated therefrom in April, 1888. He immediately established himself in the practice of medicine at Buffalo; was lecturer and adjunct professor of materia medica in the Medical Department of Niagara University, 1889–'91, and has been adjunct professor of the principles and practice of medicine in the same institution since 1891; was appointed a civil service commissioner for the city of Buffalo by Mayor Bishop, August 31, 1891, which position he has since continued to hold.



HENRY CLARK BUSWELL.

In May, 1893, Dr. Buswell went abroad for further medical study. His first medical work was done at Heidelberg in bacteriology under Prof. Paul Ernst; thence he went to Vienna where he paid especial attention to the diagnosis of internal diseases under Professor Friedrich Kraus, and was, through the kindness of the latter, appointed "hospitant" upon the "Klinik Kraus" at Rudolf Spital, where he served for a period of nine months.

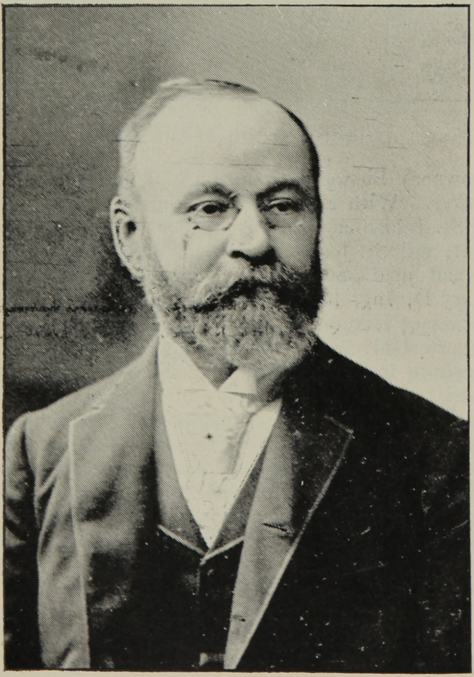
Aside from this, under the direction of Prof. Kraus, he did a series of experiments upon animals and the human subject with reference to the production of immunity against the typhoid bacillus by preventive treatment by means of sterilized cultures of the bacillus pyocyaneus; this work was published in German by Prof. Kraus and Dr. Buswell. During all this time he did work in the pathological laboratory of Prof. Richard Paltauf. He also had short courses in laryngology, ophthalmoscopy, hermatology, syphilology, etc.

Leaving Vienna he was in Berlin for two months, taking courses upon diseases of the stomach, with Dr. Boas; diseases of the nervous system, with Prof. Oppenheim; and diseases of children, with Prof. Baginsky.

Dr. Buswell returned to the United States in January, 1895, and resumed the practice of medicine in Buffalo. Shortly after his return he was appointed attending physician to the Hospital of the Sisters of Charity.

He is a member of the Buffalo Academy of Medicine; and of the Medical Society of the County of Erie. In August, 1890, he published in the *Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal*, an article entitled: "Statistical and Clinical Report of Three Hundred Consecutive Cases of Labor." Unmarried.

SELL, Edward Herman Miller, New York city, born August 16, 1832, in Upper Saucon township, Lehigh county, Pa., is the son of Samuel and Mary (Miller) Sell, grandson of Peter Sell, and great-grandson of Henry Sell, who came to this country from Canton Berne, Switzerland, and also great-grandson of Conrad Miller, a drummer boy in the Revolution, whose father, Jacob Miller, was born in Würtemberg, Germany.


EDWARD HERMAN MILLER SELL.

Dr. Sell received a common school education; was then for two years a student in a Friends' school at Quakertown, Pa.; two years at Allentown Seminary (now Muhlenberg College); four years at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, from which he received the degree of A. B., in 1856, and A. M., in 1859; and was for two years a student at the Theological Seminary, Gettysburg, and was graduated from that institution in 1858. He commenced the study of medicine in 1863, under Dr. John Floto, of Allentown, Pa., and later in New York city at a summer school conducted by Drs. Freeman G. Bumstead, James R. Leaming, Edward Bradley, Charles McMillan, and two others; attended two winter courses and one summer course of lectures at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, receiving therefrom the degree of M. D., in 1866. He immediately commenced the practice of medicine in New York city. In 1870 Dr. Sell went abroad for medical study, spending three and one half years in the principal hospitals of Europe, and receiving the degree of Master of Obstetrics from the University of Vienna in 1872; he has also visited Europe in more recent years, for special study in gynecology and chronic diseases, including the opium and drinking habits, having spent more than six years abroad. In 1870–'71 he was with the besieged Parisians; and among his many tours, that of 1886–'87 took the doctor sixty thousand miles, "around the world."

Dr. Sell's professional life has been spent in New York, except the period from 1887–'91, when he was at Allentown, Pa. He is a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; a fellow, and one of the seven founders in 1876, of the American Academy of Medicine; a permanent member of the American Medical Association; member of the Medical Society of the County of New York, member of the board of censors, 1876–'79; an early member of the Medico-Legal Society of New York, a member of the committee on translations, and for a number of years one of its trustees; a fellow of the Obstetrical Society of London; member of the New York Pathological Society; member of the Society of German Naturalists and Physicians, Germany, and was a delegate to its forty-fifth annual meeting at Leipzig, August, 1872; a delegate from the American Medical Association to the meeting of the British Medical Association, in 1870, 1873, and 1876, and its delegate to the International Medical Congress in 1890 and 1894; a life member of the Huguenot Society of America; a member of the vestry of French Protestant Church du St. Esprit, New York; and a member of the New York Republican Club.

Dr. Sell served through the cholera epidemic of 1866 in New York, and the small-pox epidemic of 1869, having been especially appointed for the service by the New York Board of Health; and in surgical work has performed ovariotomies, ovarian tappings, etc. He organized the first practical gynecological course in the world (1871) at the University of Vienna.

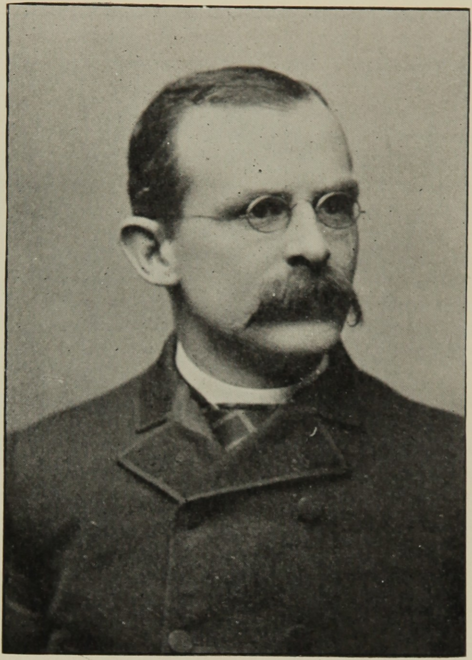
Dr. Sell was physician to the Northeastern Dispensary, diseases of the head and abdomen and diseases of women, 1873–'76; and was also physician to the Eastern Dispensary, diseases of women, New York, from July, 1874, to 1884. He was editor of the *Physician and Pharmacist*, New York, 1869–'80, and has contributed to medical literature articles on "Intestinal Obstruction," Transactions of the Medical Society of the County of New York, 1884; "Ulcerations of Œsophagus and Duodenum," *ibid.*, 1884; "The Opium Habit," a pamphlet, pp. 32, 1883; "An Interesting Case of Ovariotomy," *Journal of Reconstructives*, Vol. 1, No. 1, 1886; "Puerperal Eclampsia," *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, 1868; "Opium Poisoning in Children, with Recovery by Use of Electricity," *Physician and Pharmacist*, Vols. 2 and 7; "A Case of Complete Uterus Bicornis," *ibid.*, Vol. 5; Fibroid Polypus Uteri," *ibid.*, Vol. 7; "Obstetrics in Vienna," *ibid.*, Vols. 7 and 8; "Tapping Ovarian Cysts," "Ovariotomy," and "Ovarian Tapping," *ibid.*, Vol. 8; "Cystic Tumor of Vagina," *ibid.*, Vol. 9; "Amputation of Neck of Uterus," *ibid.*, Vol. 10; "Procidentia Uteri," Vol. 10; etc.

Dr. Sell married, January 17, 1894, Miss Anna J. Lloyd, of Delphos, O.. and their son, Edward Lloyd Sell, was born November 24, 1894.

ARNOLD, Herbert Alonzo, Ardmore, Pa., son of Thomas Griffith and Sophia Fitzwater (Lutz) Arnold, grandson of Thomas Griffith Arnold, was born August 4, 1857, at Norristown, Pa. He was educated in the public and private schools of Norristown; was graduated from the Norristown High school, June 16, 1873, and took a post-graduate course of one year at the same institution; commenced the study of medicine in 1875, at Norristown, under Joseph K. Weaver, M. D., surgeon-major, First Brigade, N. G. P., of that place; attended three courses of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and was graduated from the same March 12, 1878. He received the appointment of resident physician at Philadelphia Hospital, but close application to study having broken down his health, he was obliged to relinquish the appointment and seek a location in the country for practice.

Dr. Arnold practised medicine at Evansburg, Pa., from April, 1878, to November, 1879; at Academy from November, 1879, to May, 1882; at Merion Square from May, 1882, to April, 1890; and since the latter date at Ardmore, Pa. The last three places are in the same township, and the changes were made simply as a matter of convenience.

Dr. Arnold is a member of the Alumni Association of Jefferson Medical College, and of the Philadelphia Chapter of the same association; a member of Montgomery County Medical Society, president in 1887; member of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; American Medical Association; Association of Military Surgeons of the United States; member of the Board of Censors of the Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia; is surgeon of Battery "A," N. G. P.; also a member of the Association of Surgeons of the First Brigade, N. G. P.; past master of Masonic Lodge; past high priest of the Royal Arch Chapter of Masons; and past grand of the Odd Fellows' Lodge. He is medical examiner for several life insurance companies; a member of the board of directors of the Merion Title & Trust Company of Ardmore; a director of Lower Merion Building and Loan Association; director of Merion Hall Association; trustee of the First Baptist church of Ardmore; and superintendent of Ardmore Baptist Sunday-school.


HERBERT ALONZO ARNOLD.

In 1890, Dr. Arnold instituted an investigation of cotton and woollen factories, also of school slate works, to secure data for an address on "Sanitary Defects in Manufacturing Establishments," delivered at the Sanitary Convention held at Norristown, Pa., May 9, 1890, and published in the report of the state board of health for that year. He has also written upon "Fever Nursing and the Nursing of Contagious Diseases," 1890, published in full in the daily papers; "Dangers of the Inter-Regnum," Transactions of the Pennsylvania State Funeral Directors' Association, 1891; "Cholera: How Shall We (Physician, Nurse, and Undertaker) Escape It?" *ibid.*, 1893. By resolution of the association, two thousand copies of this address were published and distributed in Pennsylvania. He also contributed articles to the Pennsylvania State Medical Society.

Dr. Arnold married, April 22, 1880, Miss A. Louise, only daughter of Henry Harley, Esq., of Montgomery county, Penn. Their children are: Sophie Elizabeth, Thomas Herbert, Henry Harley, Clifford Hood, and Joseph Price Weaver Arnold.

STRITTMATTER, Isidor Paul, Philadelphia, Pa., son of Francis H. and Elizabeth M. (Huber) Strittmatter, grandson of Andrew Strittmatter, was born August 16, 1860, at Carrolltown, Pa. With a preparatory education obtained in the public schools and at St. Vincent's College, West

Moreland county, Pa., he began to read medicine, in 1877, at Carrolltown, under the preceptorship of Drs. W. H. Eck and J. J. Oatman; attended two courses of lectures, one each at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, and Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, receiving his degree from the latter institution in March, 1881.

ISIDOR PAUL STRITTMATTER.

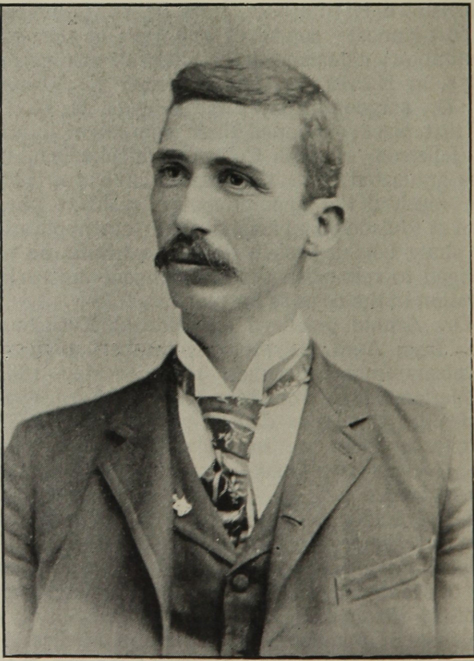
Dr. Strittmatter was interne at the German Hospital for eight months following graduation in Philadelphia; resident physician to St. Mary's Hospital, Philadelphia, in 1882, for one year, and since that time has been in the private practice of medicine and surgery in that city. In 1888 was appointed visiting surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital.

He is a member of the American Medical Association; of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; of the Philadelphia Pathological Society; of the Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia; of the Northern Medical Society of Philadelphia, president in 1893; and of the Meigs (J. Aitkin) Medical Association. Dr. Strittmatter gives special attention to surgery and gynecology, and conducts a private hospital for that purpose, having capacity for ten patients. Unmarried.

OWEN, Whyte Glendower, White Castle, La., born August 26, 1858, at Nashville, Tenn., is the son of William E. and Phereby R. (Whyte) Owen; grandson of Richard B. Owen of Virginia, and of Hon. Robert Whyte, a native of Edinburg, Scotland, who emigrated to Nashville, Tenn., where he acquired great distinction as a jurist, and finally became judge of the supreme court of Tennessee; and great-grandson of Rev. Goronwy Owen, who was commissioned by the Crown of England, professor in William and Mary College, Virginia, to which place he sailed in 1749. Rev. Goronwy Owen traced his lineage direct to the royalty of Wales, and is renowned in her annals as being one of her most celebrated bards, and his works are considered by Welshmen to be classics of their literature.

Whyte Glendower Owen spent his boyhood in Iberville Parish, La.; was educated at the Louisiana State University, and at the Centenary College of Louisiana, from which latter institution he was graduated with the degree of A. M., in 1876; commenced the study of medicine in 1877, at the Medical Department, Tulane University of Louisiana, New Orleans, attending three courses of lectures and serving a term as interne in the Great Charity Hospital of New Orleans, which position he won by a competitive examination. He received the doctorate in 1880, and at once located midway between the villages of White Castle and Bayou Goula, La., and has since continued there.

Dr. Owen has contributed a number of articles on the different forms of malaria, the prevailing disease of his section, to various medical publications. He is a member of the Louisiana State Medical Society, was chairman of the section on general practice, and a delegate to the meetings of the American Medical Association in 1892, 1893, and 1894. At the grand international Eisteddfod of the World's Columbian Exposition, held September 5–8, 1893, in Chicago, Dr. Owen was appointed president of the third day, the "Bardic" day, and was also elected an honorary member of the National Ayrodorian Society of Chicago, under whose auspices the Eisteddfod was held.

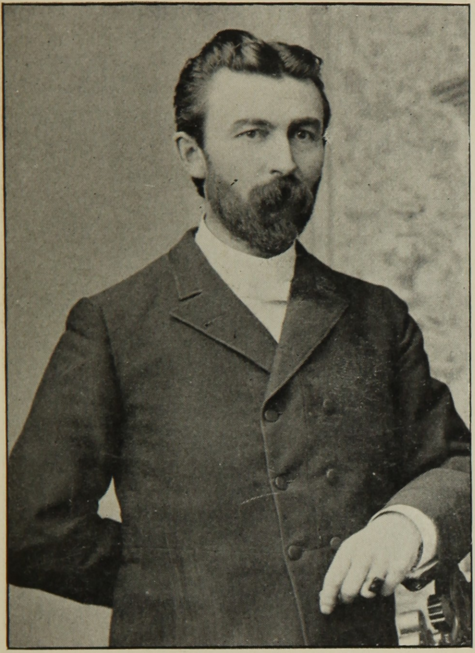


WHYTE GLENDOWER OWEN.

Married, in 1883, Miss Jennie, daughter of Col.

James S. Tuttle, of Laurel Ridge Plantation, a prominent sugar planter of Iberville Parish, La. Their children are: James Tuttle, Glendower, and Stanford Emerson Chaillé Owen.

LANOUETTE, Joseph Edouard Adolphe, Manchester, N. H., son of Capt. Edouard Adolphe and Leocadie (Hamel) Lanouette, grandson of Col. Joseph Edouard Lanouette, was born January 7, 1850, at Champlain, Canada. He was educated in the common schools of his native town until ten years of age; then attended St. Joseph's College, Three Rivers, P. Q.; commenced the study of medicine in 1868, under Drs. C. E. Lemieux, S. Larue, Quebec, and A. H. David, Montreal, Canada; attended three courses of lectures at Laval University, Medical Department, Quebec, and one course at the University of Bishop's Medical College, Faculty of Medicine, Montreal, P. Q., receiving his degree from the latter April 10, 1872.



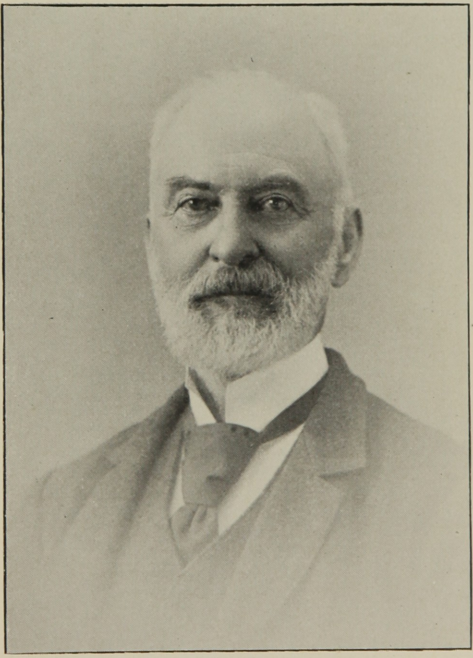
JOSEPH EDOUARD ADOLPHE LANOUETTE.

Dr. Lanouette practised medicine at Gentilly, Canada, from May, 1872, to January, 1881; and was a surgeon in the Ninety-second Battalion of the Canadian Militia from 1873–'81; and since the latter year, has been a resident of and practitioner in Manchester, N. H. He is a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society; of the American Public Health Association; of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec; of the Medical Graduates' Society of the University of Bishop's College, vice-president, 1872–'73; of the alumni of Bishop's University; has been consulting surgeon to the Hospital of the Sacred Heart, Manchester, since 1892; public vaccinator for the city of Manchester, 1885–'94; was in charge of the small-pox hospital, Manchester, during the Montreal epidemic of small-pox, 1885; and is medical examiner for several of the old-line insurance companies.

Married, November 25, 1872, Miss Camilla, daughter of B. Maurault, N. P., of Gentilly, P. Q. Their children are: Eva, Adolphe, Gaston, and Alice Lanouette.

DAVENPORT, George, of East Randolph, Vt., born December 28, 1822, in Williamstown, Vt., is the son of Amos and Laura (Stockwell) Davenport, grandson of Daniel Davenport and nephew of Thomas Davenport, who invented and constructed the first electric motor machine in existence, and to whom the first patent was issued by the United States government to use electricity as a motive power. After a preparatory course in the common schools and at Newbury (Vt.) Seminary, he began to read medicine, in 1844, at Brookfield, Vt., with S. H. Smith, M. D.; took three full courses of lectures at the Vermont Medical College, Woodstock, and received his degree therefrom June 9, 1849; also took a post-graduate course in the University of the City of New York, in the winter of 1855–'56.

Dr. Davenport practised medicine at Brookfield, from 1849–'65, and at East Randolph since the latter year. He was medical examiner of recruits for the Union army, 1861–'62; was postmaster of Brookfield in 1858–'62; school director, 1886–'89; and a director in the Montpelier & White River Railway several years; was elected town clerk and treasurer of the town of Brookfield in 1856, one year, but declined reëlection; was editorial writer for the *Patriot*, a newspaper printed at Montpelier, Vt., from 1850–'60.



GEORGE DAVENPORT.

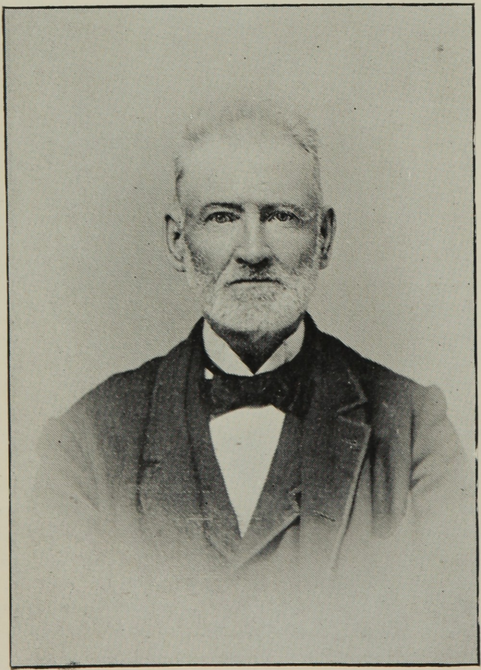
He is a member of the Vermont State Medical Society, delegate to the meeting of the American

Medical Association, San Francisco, Cal., 1894, of which latter society he is also a member. His medical writings include papers on "Vomiting in Pregnancy," Transactions of the Vermont State Medical Society, 1878; and "Puerperal Eclampsia," *ibid.*, 1895, and also in the *New York Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics*, 1895.

Married, July 3, 1851, Miss Eleanor Smith, of Brookfield, Vt. Their children are: Frank W., Walter B., Anna H., George E., and John P. Davenport.

SWEET, Joseph, Unadilla, N. Y., son of Chester and Eliza (Peck) Sweet, grandson of Capt. Joseph Sweet, was born April 11, 1822, at Coventry, Conn. He received a common school education, and when twelve years of age removed with his parents to Sidney, N. Y. He attended the Delaware Literary Institute, Franklin, and in 1843 commenced the study of medicine with Dr. G. L. Halsey, of Unadilla, N. Y., continuing with him three years. In 1845 he went to Delhi, N. Y., continuing his medical studies under the preceptorship of Dr. Jacobs of that place; attended one course of lectures at the Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Mass., one course at the University Medical College, New York city, and one course at the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine, graduating from the last named institution in the spring of 1848.

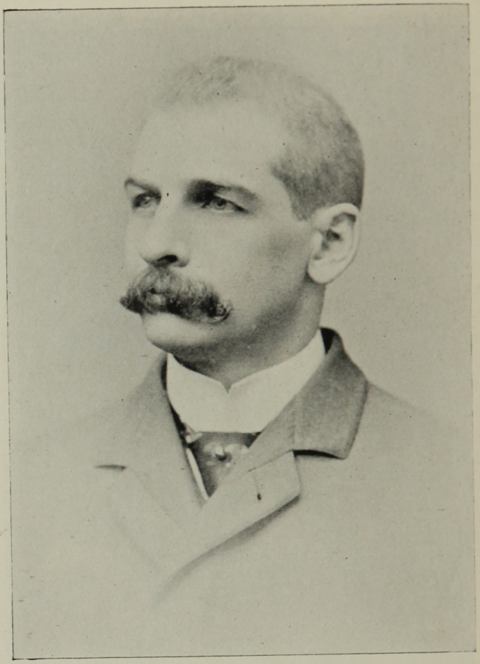
Dr. Sweet commenced the practice of medicine soon after graduation, at Sidney, N. Y., remaining there until 1850, then removed to Unadilla. Dr. Sweet is a member of the New York State Medical Association.



JOSEPH SWEET.

Married, in 1850, Miss Melissa, daughter of Archibald and Lucretia (Crawford) McMullen, of Sidney, N. Y. They have three children: Gaius; Mary, wife of Dr. Martin, of Otego, N. Y.; and Jennie, wife of Walter Rutherford, of Franklin, N. Y.

SHULTZ, William McIlvain, Butte, Mont., born May 1, 1854, at Maysville, Ky., is the son of Richard Henry and Elizabeth Owen (McIlvain) Shultz, and grandson of Christian and Charlotte (Lee) Shultz, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia, respectively, his grandmother being a cousin of Robert E. Lee. After taking the course of the University of Nashville, with the degree of B. Sc., in 1874, he matriculated in the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine, 1875, and after three courses of lectures, was graduated in 1878; also took post-graduate studies in London and Paris in 1890.



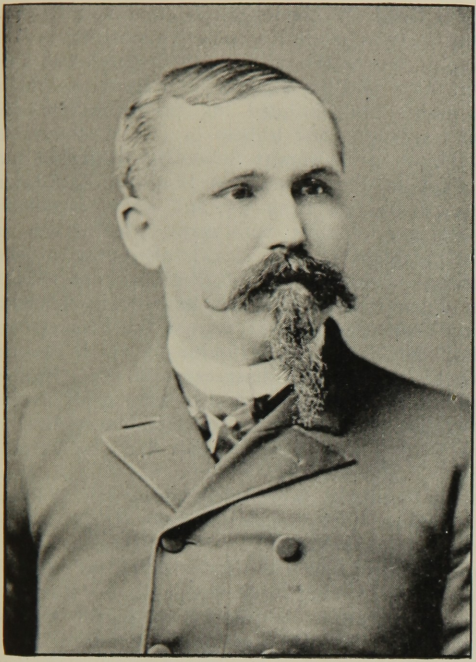
WILLIAM MCILVAIN SHULTZ.

Dr. Shultz practised medicine at Monmouth, Ill., following graduation; was located at Buena Vista, Col., 1880–'85; and since the latter year has been a resident of Butte, Mont. He is a member of the American Medical Association; Montana State Medical Society; American Climatological Society; Silver Bow County (Mont.) Medical Society, president in 1894; ex-vice-president of the Pan-American Medical Congress; was physician to Warren county, Ill., 1878–'79, and to Chaffee county, Col., 1882–'83.

Dr. Shultz has devised an instrument for use with Fleurer's aluminum probe, for locating foreign bodies in the brain. While engaged in practice in Colorado he did work at what were probably the highest elevations for surgical operations in America, viz., trephining skull at an altitude of eleven thousand five hundred feet, and amputation of arm at an altitude of thirteen thousand five hundred feet on Mt. Princeton.

Married, October 4, 1877, Miss Cora Grace, daughter of Dr. W. P. Smith, of Monmouth, Ill.

SADLER, John Milton, Montgomery, Ala., son of Richard and Mary (Williams) Sadler, grandson of Richard Sadler, was born September 2, 1848, at Rock Hill, S. C. He was a student in various academies and training schools, and in 1870 began to read medicine with Dr. James T. Meek, at Johnsville, Ark.; attended two courses of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Louisiana, now Tulane University, New Orleans, and was graduated therefrom in 1873; also took a post-graduate course at the New York Polyclinic in 1886.



JOHN MILTON SADLER.

Dr. Sadler practised medicine in Bradley county, Ark., from 1873–'80; was then at Uniontown, Ala., until 1894, and in that year removed to Montgomery. He was a member of the Perry County (Ala.) Medical Society, president in 1888 and 1893; served from 1884–'94 on the board of county medical examiners; was surgeon to the Southern Railway, 1891–'94; and is a member of the Montgomery Medical and Surgical Society.

Dr. Sadler is a general practitioner, but has done considerable surgical and gynecological work.

Married, at Uniontown, Ala., February 9, 1886, Miss Etta, daughter of the late William Ogle and Virginia (Coleman) Key, of Maryland. Their children are: Clarence Milton and Eloise Sadler.

O'LEARY, Charles, Providence, R. I., son of Denis and Katherine C. O'Leary, was born in 1832, in Ireland. He studied for Trinity College, Dublin, and made the entrance examination in 1848; came to America in 1850, and was appointed tutor of Latin and Greek in Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md., and in 1852 succeeded to the chair of professor. In this college he took the degree of A. B., in 1852, and A. M., in 1854, and while teaching there published a Greek grammar. During this time he also studied chemistry in the laboratory of the Baltimore Medical College, under Professor Aiken, and a private course in physiology and anatomy. In 1857, he became lecturer on chemistry, professor of Greek, at the Mt. St. Mary's College, Cincinnati, and while thus engaged attended two terms at the Medical College of Ohio. He then matriculated in Long Island Medical College, and was graduated M. D. therefrom in June, 1860.

On his return to Cincinnati the same year, Dr. O'Leary was appointed resident physician to St. John's Hospital, and also professor of chemistry in the Medical College of Ohio; passed the army medical examining board, Washington, D. C., in July, 1862, and was assigned to the staff of General Couch, as brigade surgeon of volunteers, with rank of major; served in the campaigns of the Peninsula and Maryland, and in November, following, was made medical director of the Left Grand Division of the Army of the Potomac, then under General Burnside. The army being restored to the corps organization, Dr. O'Leary was assigned as medical director of the Sixth Corps, on the staff of General Sedgwick, and served in this position until March, 1864, when he was relieved from duty in the field, and stationed in Philadelphia, with orders to inspect men in the hospitals with a view to returning to the field soldiers supposed to be unnecessarily detained in such hospitals. In July, 1864, he made an inspection of provost marshal department of the state of Pennsylvania, and was on various duties between Philadelphia and

CHARLES O'LEARY.

New York until September, when he was ordered to New Haven, Conn., to restore discipline in the United States Hospital there. In November, he was appointed to the command of the Lovell General Hospital, Portsmouth Grove, R. I., remaining there until the close of the war. Dr. O'Leary was brevetted lieutenant-colonel in 1864.

In 1866 Dr. O'Leary went to Paris and attended the clinics in that city until October, 1867. In October, 1868, he settled in Providence, R. I., and commenced the practice of medicine and surgery. In 1873, he was appointed surgeon to the Rhode Island Hospital, resigning the position in 1892, on account of impaired health, and has been consulting surgeon to the institution since that time. He is a member of the Rhode Island Medical Society, president two terms, 1881, 1882, and member of the American Academy of Medicine.

To medical literature, Dr. O'Leary has contributed papers on "Trephining in Epilepsy," Transactions of the Rhode Island Medical Society, 1878; the president's address, "Use and Abuse of Hospitals," *ibid.*, 1881; "A New Method of Treating Carbuncle."

He married, in October, 1863, Miss Louise, daughter of Clement Dietrich, of Cincinnati, O. Their children are: Clement Dietrich, M. D., Columbia Medical College, New York, 1887; Charles, Jr., M. D., Long Island Hospital Medical College, 1893; Arthur; Louise; Angela; and Juliet O'Leary.

WALTER C. GALLOWAY.

GALLOWAY, Walter C., of Wilmington, N. C., born December 13, 1850, at Southport, N. C., is the son of John Wesley and Sarah C. (Davis) Galloway, grandson of Louis Galloway. He received an academic education, and at the age of seventeen, at the earnest request of an elder brother, read Blackstone for one year; but this proving distasteful, he announced that as soon as he could earn the necessary means, he should carry out his original intention to study medicine. In the year 1870, at the age of nineteen, he commenced the study of medicine at Fair Bluff, N. C., under Dr. J. M. McGougan. Three months thereafter he was offered a lucrative position as telegraph operator and night train dispatcher in a distant town, and for a period of three years, mainly at night, he continued his preparatory medical studies with no one to help or guide; entered the Washington University School of Medicine, now College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., session of 1873–'74, and was graduated in the spring of 1875, with second distinction, and vice-president of the class; also took a post-graduate course at this institution about 1883, at the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, New York city, in 1891, and at the University of Maryland School of Medicine in 1894, devoting his chief attention to diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat. For a few months after graduating in 1875, Dr. Galloway practised medicine at Burlington, N. C.; was then at Snow Hill, N. C., until 1891; removed to Winston, N. C., in 1891, chiefly to educate his children, and remained there three years, in partnership with Dr. D. N. Dalton.

Early in the year 1894, Dr. Julian J. Chisolm, the celebrated oculist and aurist, offered him the privileges of the Presbyterian Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital, Baltimore, where, for the last month, he held the position of assistant on the staff, Dr. Julian J. Chisolm, chief of staff, Drs. Frank Chisolm, Hiram Woods, Herbert Harlan, A. D. Mansfield, A. D. McConachie, C. F. Nolen, C. W. Hartwig, John R. Winslow, J. L. Romero, and W. E. Driver, assistants, from all of whom he received every courtesy and kindness.

Dr. Galloway settled at Wilmington, in June, 1894. He is a member of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina, was its first vice-president in 1892, annual essayist in 1885, leader of debate in 1891, and a member of its various committees; was a member of the Greene County Medical Society until it was disorganized; superintendent of health, Greene county, 1878–'88; coroner for that county for a number of years. He was elected to the senate of North Carolina, from the counties of Greene and Lenoir, in 1890; was elected president of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school Conference, Greene county, 1888–'89; for several years secretary of the Snow Hill Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also filled the office of Noble Grand; was medical examiner for several life insurance companies; elected president Epworth League, Grace M. E. church, Wilmington, N. C., January 16, 1895.

Dr. Galloway edited the Snow Hill *Advocate*, 1882–'84, and has written largely for the state press. He is also the author of articles on "Dysentery," "Strangulated Hernia," "Hydrocele" and "Hæmorrhage of the Nose," "Typhoid Fever, with Post Mortem," "Appendicitis," and a paper on the death of Dr. E. Burke Haywood, of Raleigh, N. C.

Married, September 28, 1876, Miss Katie V., daughter of William D. and Kate J. (Noel) Street, of Bedford county, Va. Their children are: Pearl, A. Erwin, May Louise, Walter Cleveland, Bonny Kate, and Sarah Galloway.

WIGGIN, Frederick Holme, New York city, born December 26, 1853, in Kingston on Thames, England, is the son of Frederick and Elizabeth Sumner (Gerard) Wiggin; grandson of the Hon. James Watson Gerard, a distinguished lawyer of New York city, and of Timothy Wiggin, banker, of London, Eng. His parents returned to the United States from Europe, where they had been temporarily residing, in 1859, and the son was educated at the Collegiate and Commercial Institute, New Haven, Conn., Gen. W. H. Russell, principal; at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.; and at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. In 1874 he commenced the study of medicine, under the preceptorship of Dr. James R. Wood, of New York; attended three courses of lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1877. In September, 1876, he passed the competitive examination for admission to Bellevue Hospital, and October 1, 1876, was appointed first junior assistant, subsequently serving as senior assistant and house surgeon, and completing his service April 1, 1878.

Dr. Wiggin practised medicine in New York city from this time until 1879; was then in Litchfield, Conn., until 1890, when he returned to New York for a permanent residence.

Dr. Wiggin is a member of the Litchfield County (Conn.) Medical Society, vice-president in 1889, and president since 1893; of the Connecticut Medical Society, *ex officio* vice-president since 1893; of the Medical Society of the County of New York; of the New York County Medical Association; fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; member of the Society of the Alumni of Bellevue Hospital, vice-president, 1892–'93, president, 1893–'94; of the American Medical Association; honorary member of the Congress of German Surgeons, Berlin; was elected a member of the Union League Club, New York, in 1874, resigned in 1879, and was reëlected in 1883; became a member of the Delta Psi fraternity, Alpha Chapter of Columbia College, in 1877; and organized and since 1889 has been president of the Litchfield, Conn., Water company.

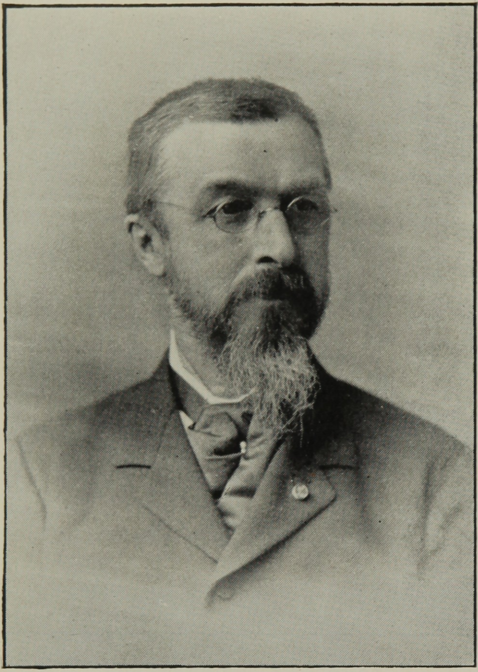
Dr. Wiggin was attending surgeon to the Northeastern Dispensary, New York, 1878–'79; examining surgeon to the New York Board of Health from January, 1893–'95; was appointed visiting surgeon to the New York City Hospital (late Charity) Blackwell's Island, by the commissioners of public charities and corrections, in June, 1892, and has since served the city in that capacity. He gives his chief attention to general surgery and surgical gynecology, and was the first to report a case of contusion and rupture of the ileum with peritonitis, without external wound, successfully treated by cœliotomy and primary enterectomy, followed by circular enterorrhaphy, Maunsell's method. This operation was performed September 12, 1893, at Morris, Conn., and a report of it was published in the *New York Medical Journal*, January, 1894. Dr. Wiggin is also the author of the following named papers: "Intestinal Obstruction, Diagnosis and Treatment," read at the centennial meeting of the Connecticut Medical Society and published in the *Medical Record*, July 23, 1892; "Cœliotomy for Bilateral Pyosalpinx, Followed Four Days Later by Appendicitis," *New York Medical Journal*, April 7, 1894; "A Case of Bilateral Ovarian Fibro-Sarcoma," *ibid.*, February 10, 1894; "Intestinal Anastomosis with the Report of a Case," *ibid.*, December 1, 1894; "A Case of Chronic Peritonitis with Intestinal and Abdominal Fistulae, Enterorrhaphy, Recovery," *Medical Record*, August 11, 1894; and "Perforation in Enteric Fever: Its Surgical Treatment," read at the one hundred and third meeting of the Connecticut Medical Society, May 23, 1895.

FREDERICK HOLME WIGGIN.

Dr. Wiggin married, June 12, 1878, Miss Abby, daughter of Lewis Merriam, of Greenfield, Mass. Their children are: Frederick Holme, Jr., Lucy Merriam, Gerard Sumner, Charlotte Monroe, Annie, and Lewis Merriam Wiggin. He has a sister, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Napier Lawrence, London, Eng.

PACKARD, John Hooker, Philadelphia, Pa., son of Frederick A., and Elizabeth Dwight (Hooker) Packard, grandson of Rev. Asa Packard, was born August 15, 1832, in Philadelphia. He was a student at the University of Pennsylvania, Academical Department, 1841–'46, and was graduated from the Department of Arts, of the same institution, B. A., 1850, receiving the degree of A. M. in 1853; commenced the study of medicine in 1850, at the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine, Prof. Joseph Leidy, preceptor, and was graduated M. D., in 1853.

Dr. Packard has passed his entire professional life in Philadelphia, having commenced the practice of medicine there in 1850. He was commissioned acting assistant surgeon U. S. army, April, 1861, and was on duty at the Christian Street Hospital; was attending surgeon at the Satterlee Hospital, 1862–'63; and consulting surgeon at the Haddington and Beverly hospitals, 1864–'65. He was also surgeon to the Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia, 1863–'84; to the Woman's Hospital, 1876–'77; and has served in the same capacity at the Pennsylvania Hospital since 1884; and at St. Joseph's Hospital since 1881.

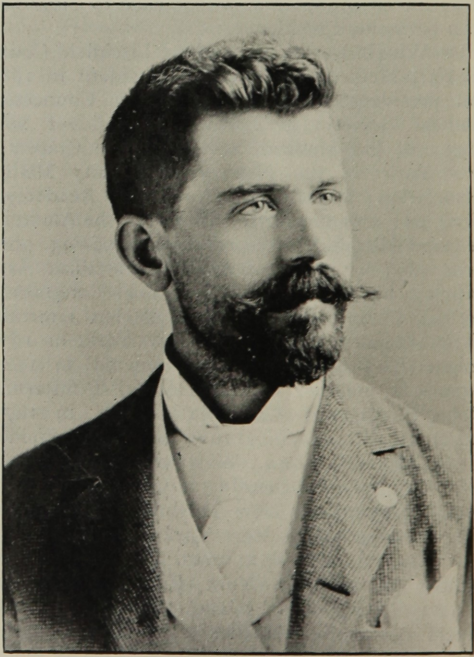

JOHN HOOKER PACKARD.

Dr. Packard is an original member of the Pathological Society of Philadelphia, president, 1867 and 1868; original member of the Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia, president, 1877–'78; member of the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery; of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; of the American Medical Association; of the American Surgical Association, treasurer, 1880–'83; of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, secretary, 1862–'77, vice-president, 1885–'88; honorary member of the Medico-Legal Society of New York; honorary member of the Medical Society of the State of New York; member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; of the American Philosophical Society; and director of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, since 1884.

Dr. Packard's literary works include a translation of "Malgaigne's Treatise on Fractures," 1859; a "Handbook of Minor Surgery," 1863; compiled the Philadelphia Medical Directory, 1868–'71–'73; author of "Lectures on Inflammation," 1865; a "Handbook of Operative Surgery," 1871; articles on "Poisoned Wounds," and "Fractures," Ashhurst's Cyclopedia of Surgery, 1883; on "Fractures and Dislocations," Keating's Cyclopedia of the Diseases of Children, 1889; and papers in the *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, *Medical Times*, *New York Medical Journal*, *British Medical Journal*, etc. Dr. Packard was the first, in 1872, to describe the primary anesthesia from sulphuric ether. He devotes his time almost exclusively to surgery, and has performed all the major operations.

Married, June 5, 1858, Elisabeth, daughter of C. S. Wood, of Philadelphia. Their children are: Elizabeth Dwight, born in 1859; Charles S. W., born in 1860; Fred A. (M. D.), born in 1862; John H., born in 1865; Francis R. (M. D.), born in 1870; and George R., born in 1872.

RINGNELL, Carl John, of Minneapolis, Minn., son of Peter Peterson and Ingrid Beata (Nicholauson) Ringnell, grandson of Nels Peterson Ringnell, was born June 3, 1864, at Wissefjerda, Smaland, Sweden. He received private instruction for two years, and was a student at an academy three years, in Sweden; came to the United States in 1883, and took a three years' course at the Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minn.; commenced the study of medicine in 1888, under Dr. L. N. Sharp, of Minneapolis; attended three courses of lectures at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, and was graduated June 4, 1891, having been interne at St. Barna-


CARL JOHN RINGNELL.

bas Hospital, Minneapolis, the last year of his course.

Dr. Ringnell settled in the practice of medicine, in Minneapolis, August 1, 1891, where he has been attending physician, diseases of nose and throat, to the University of Minnesota, since 1891, and attending physician to the City Hospital, since 1894; deputy coroner, city of Minneapolis, 1895–'97; and surgeon to the Deaconess Institute. He spent the winter of 1892–'93 in hospital work in Europe.

Dr. Ringnell is a member of the Hennepin County (Minn.) Medical Society; of the Minnesota State Medical Society; of the Nu Sigma Nu College fraternity; is a Mason; and a director of Our Home Publishing Company, secretary, 1893–'95. He is a general practitioner, with a preference for surgical work, and is the author of a paper on the "Fracture of the Neck and Recovery," published in the *Medical Record*, New York, 1895.

Married, September 30, 1891, Miss Carrie Morris Wilkins, of New York city, a grand-niece of Robert and Lewis Morris, signers of the Declaration of Independence.

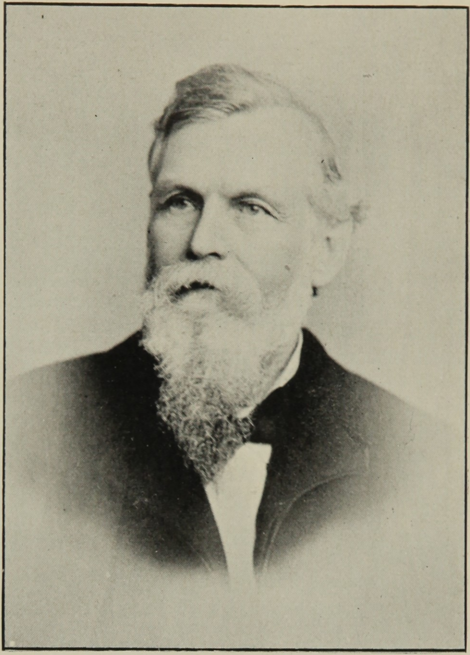
WILLSON, James C., Flint, Mich., son of John R. and Eliza (Riddell) Willson, grandson of Richard Willson, was born April 28, 1833, at Fitzroy, Carleton county, Ontario, Canada. He was educated in the village school of Pakenham, Ontario, and at the district school of St. Fitzroy; matriculated in the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan in 1855; attended three full courses of lectures, and was graduated in 1859; also attended a course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, 1869–'70, and in the latter year received special instruction in eye and ear practice from Drs. Agnew and Knapp, of New York. Dr. Willson has been permanently located in the practice of medicine at Flint, Mich., since 1859.

In 1861, he was commissioned surgeon of the Tenth Michigan Infantry Volunteers; was transferred and commissioned surgeon of the Eighth Michigan Infantry Volunteers in 1862; resigned, on account of ill health, in 1863.

Dr. Willson is a member of the American Medical Association; of the Michigan State Medical Society; of the Northeastern Medical Society; of Flint Academy of Medicine; of the Flint Scientific Institute; of the Flint Shakespearian Club; of the Genesee County Agricultural Society; was trustee of the State School for Education of the Deaf and Dumb, located at Flint, from 1882–'89, and treasurer of the board for the same term; a member of the board of education in Flint, from 1881–'84; has been a director in the Genesee County Savings bank since 1878; president of the Western Farm Mortgage Company, Aberdeen, S. Dak., since 1888; and director of the City of Flint Gas Light Co., since 1886, and elected its president in 1895; also a member of the Michigan Commandery of the Loyal Legion, from its organization.

Dr. Willson has read papers before the local and district medical societies, on various medical and surgical subjects. His graduating thesis was on "The Beneficial Therapeutic Effects of Quinine, in Large Doses, in Pneumonia," on file in the Archives of the University of Michigan, 1859.

Married, in 1865, Miss Rhoda M., daughter of Henry H. Crapo, governor of Michigan, 1865–'69. They have one son living, George Crapo Willson, who resides at Flint, Mich.



JAMES C. WILLSON.

SMITH, Eugene, Detroit, Mich., was born June 4, 1846, at Albany, N. Y. He is the son of John Sumner and Elizabeth (Van Camp) Smith, grandson of Dr. John Smith, who practised medicine in a country town in Massachusetts nearly seventy years, and who was the progenitor of a number of successful physicians. Dr. Eugene Smith was educated in the public schools, St. Joseph's College, and St. Mary's German school, all of Buffalo, N. Y. He commenced the study of medicine in 1862, under Dr. Julius F. Miner, at Buffalo; attended three courses of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, from which he was graduated in March, 1866. He began the practice of medicine immediately after graduation, at Mansfield, Pa., and in 1868 removed from that place to his present location. He attended clinics in Berlin, Vienna, Paris, and London, in 1873 and frequently since.

Dr. Smith is professor of ophthalmology and otology in Detroit College of Medicine; oculist and aurist to St. Mary's Hospital; and chief surgeon to St. Mary's Free Eye and Ear Infirmary, Detroit, Mich. He was one of the organizers and is ex-chairman of the section of ophthalmology, American Medical Association; member and ex-vice-president of the Michigan State Medical Society; president of the Detroit Medical and

Library Association; member of the International Medical Congress, Philadelphia, London, Washington, Berlin, etc.

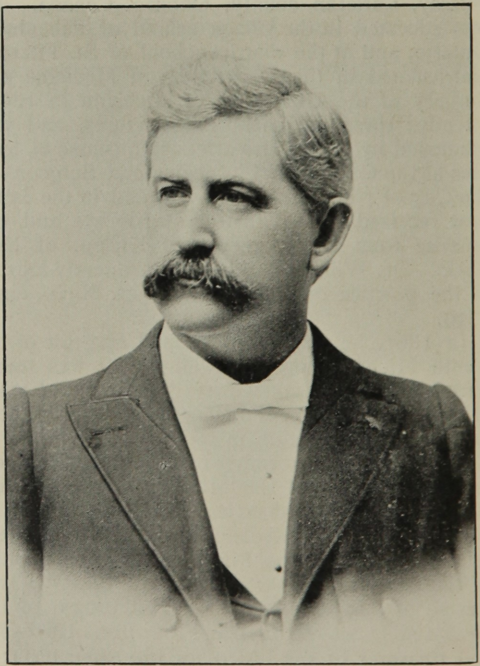
He has made original researches in the operation for restoration in cases of rupture of peripheral attachment of iris (Iridodialysis), and has devised cystitome forceps for extraction of anterior capsule in cataract extraction. He has written many papers published in local medical journals, in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, and in ophthalmic journals. He is a Mason; Knight Templar, thirty-second degree; and Mystic Shriner.

EUGENE SMITH.

Dr. Smith married, first, in June, 1866, Miss Jane A. Townsend, of Buffalo, N. Y., who died August, 1885. He married, second, in October, 1886, Miss Carrie L. Freeman, of Detroit, Mich. Dr. Smith has one son, Eugene Smith, aged four years, and one daughter, Mabel Smith, aged fifteen years.

WATSON, Claude, Nebraska City, Neb., son of Dr. Lemuel and Susan (Smith) Watson, grandson of William Watson, who was a first cousin of the late Sir Thomas Watson of England, was born May 4, 1855, in Ray county, Mo. His preparatory education was obtained at the University of Missouri, Columbia, where he took the classical course through the junior year; began to read medicine in 1875, at Lexington, Mo., under the direction of his father, Lemuel Watson, M. D.; attended two courses of lectures at the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, and was graduated March 2, 1877, at which time he, with seven others out of a graduating class of sixty-five, received honorable mention for a special examination in surgery; also took a two months' course at the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, New York city, in the winter of 1891.

Dr. Watson practised medicine at Lexington, Mo., for three years following his graduation in 1877; was at Mexico, Mo., through the year 1880; at Kansas City, Mo., in 1881; and at Nebraska City since that year. He is a member of Otoe County (Neb.) Medical Society, treasurer since 1890; of the Nebraska State Medical Society; of the American Medical Association; has been president of the board of health of Nebraska City since 1889; physician to the Nebraska Institution for the Blind, Nebraska City, since 1890; lecturer on physiology and anatomy, in Carey's Academy, Nebraska City, in 1888–'89; was surgeon to the Nebraska National Guard, First Regiment, 1888–'91; was secretary 1886–'88, and president 1888–'90 and since 1892, of the board of U. S. examining surgeons for pensions at Nebraska City; was a member of the city school board, 1894–'97; is a member of the Masonic fraternity, blue lodge, chapter, commandery, Mystic Shrine, and has received the thirty-second degree; and is an Odd Fellow. Dr. Watson was also the organizer and promoter of the Nebraska City Hospital Association, and has been its president since its organization in 1890.



CLAUDE WATSON.

Married, June 3, 1885, Miss Helena, daughter of Edward and Elvira (Booth) Powell, of Nebraska City. They have no children.

D'ARCY, Benjamin, Mayville, Mich., born February 2, 1840, in the county of Wicklow, Ireland, is the son of Benjamin and Christianna (Hobson) D'Arcy, and grandson of Thomas D'Arcy. He was educated in the Norman School, Toronto, Canada, and at the Victoria University; commenced the study of medicine in 1867, with Dr. Adison Worthington, in Wroxeter, Canada; attended one preliminary, one summer, and two regular courses of lectures, at the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, and the Detroit Medical College, taking his degree from the last named in June, 1870. In July, following, Dr. D'Arcy entered upon the practice of medicine at Mayville, Mich., and has since continued to practise there.

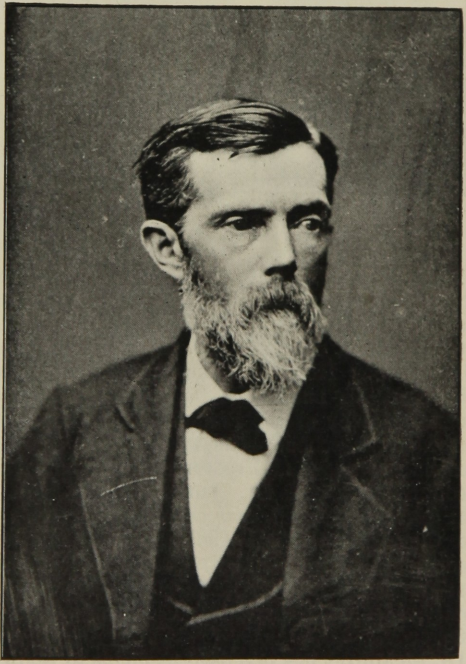
BENJAMIN D'ARCY.

He is a member of the Saginaw Medical Club; Michigan State Medical Society; American Medical Association; Alumni Association of Detroit Medical College, of which he was president in 1892, vice-president in 1890: member of the Methodist Episcopal church; of the Independent Order of Foresters; and of the Knights of the Macabees and Good Templars. He was health officer of Mayville, 1893–'94, and of the township of Fremont, 1895. He is a member of the High school board of the village of Mayville. Dr. D'Arcy is a general practitioner, and in surgical work has performed successful lithotomy, excission of head of humerus, trephining, and other operations.

Married, August 1, 1871, to Miss Ellen McKay, who died in 1883, leaving four children: M. Annette, Christianna C., Lottie E., and Jane D'Arcy. He married, second, in 1886, Mrs. Frances Stowell; their one child is Thomas Tecumseh D'Arcy.

SHEPPARD, Joseph, Bridgeton, N. J., born in that town June 28, 1828, is the son of Henry and Sarah (Buck) Sheppard; and brother of the late Col. Henry Sheppard (U. S. Vols.) of Southwestern Missouri; a descendant of David Sheppard, who emigrated from England to America and settled in the southern part of New Jersey in 1683; grandson of Col. Joseph Buck, who, after the Revolution, sold his property in North Bridgeton, N. J., removed to the head of Maurie river and founded the city of Millville. Col. Buck was fifth in descent from Henry Buck, who settled in Weathersfield, Conn., having left Norfolk, England, in 1647. Dr. Sheppard is the great-grandson of Col. Enos Seeley.

Joseph Sheppard was educated in the schools of Bridgeton, N. J., and Newark, Del.; studied medicine for three years under Dr. William Elmer, of Bridgeton; attended three courses of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine, and was graduated therefrom in April, 1849. Immediately after this he commenced the practice of medicine at May's Landing, N. J., but soon removed to his native town. In 1861 he was appointed assistant physician to the department for the insane at Blockley almshouse, and in 1862 was elected resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital (Blockley). In 1863 he was appointed acting assistant surgeon, U. S. volunteers, and upon the recommendation of Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, was admitted to the staff of the "Mower" U. S. general hospital, at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, where he remained on duty for upward of two years, or until the close of the war.

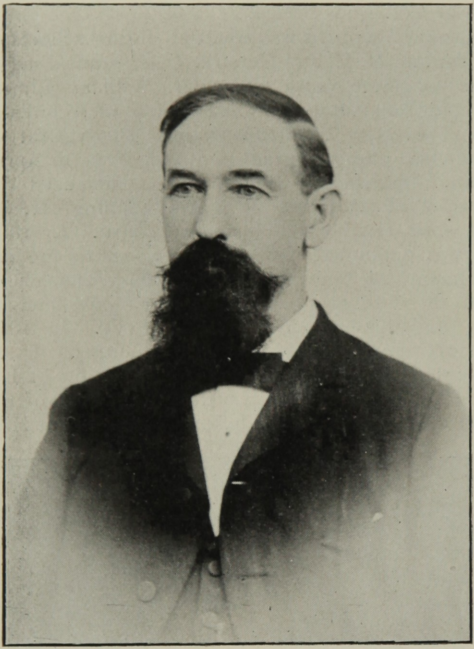


JOSEPH SHEPPARD.

In 1865, Dr. Sheppard resumed the practice of medicine at Bridgeton, and in the spring of 1866 was appointed physician to the Cumberland county almshouse and jail, and held that position for about ten consecutive years. He has been a member of the U. S. pension examining board, for the district comprising the counties of Salem, Cumberland, Gloucester, and Cape May, N. J., since 1893.

Dr. Sheppard is a member of the Medical Society of the State of New Jersey; and of the Cumberland County Medical Society, president in 1861, and treasurer from 1866–'94.

His family consists of his two sisters, Miss Sarah Sheppard and Mrs. Jane Buck Lee.



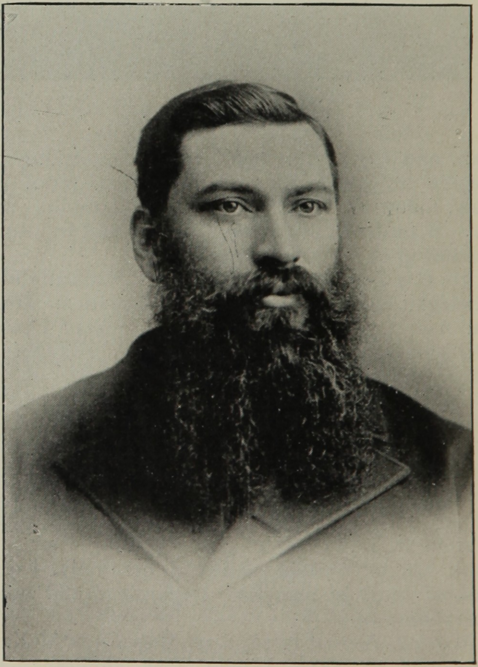
ALEXANDER BRUCE MCMURRAY.

McMURRAY, Alexander Bruce, Marion, Ohio, son of James and Nancy A. (Workman) McMurray, grandson of Alexander B. McMurray, was born February 25, 1837, at Steubenville, Ohio. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, with a supplementary course of study at the Fredericksburgh Academy and Normal school; commenced the study of medicine in 1864, at Fredericksburgh, under Dr. Jacob Smalley and Dr. James Martin, both of that place; attended two courses of lectures at the Cleveland Medical College, Ohio, and was graduated therefrom in 1871; also took a short post-graduate course at the Western Reserve University, Medical Department, Cleveland, Ohio, in 1883.

Dr. McMurray has practised medicine at Marion, Ohio, since 1871. He is a permanent member of the Ohio State Medical Society, 1879; an ex-member of the old Marion County Medical Society; has been a member of U. S. pension examining board for Marion county since 1894; is a member of the Masonic fraternity; of the Knights Templars; and of the Odd Fellows. He has been visiting physician and surgeon to the hospital of the Marion County Infirmary since 1875; was coroner for the county, 1882–'87; a member of the board of education of the city of Marion, 1886–'89; member of the city council four terms, 1886–'93; and is medical examiner for several life insurance companies. Although a general practitioner, Dr. McMurray gives special attention to gynecology.

Married, in 1860, Miss Charlotte Anne Cramer, of Fredericksburgh, Ohio. Their living children are: James A. McMurray, M. D. (Western Reserve University, 1888), Mary Margaret, Anne Elizabeth, Alexander Percy, Harriet Stewart, Bessie Grace, Henrietta L., Herbert Arthur, Ethel Alexandra, and Mildred Beatrice; two children, Gertrude, and Henry Lennox, died in infancy.

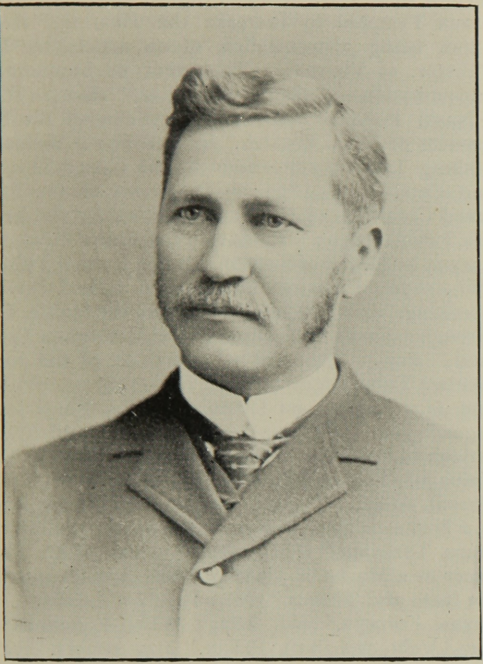
FREELAND, Nicholas Henry, Tarrytown, N. Y., son of Henry and Elizabeth Louisa (Hildreth) Freeland, grandson of Nicholas Freeland, was born March 28, 1845, in New York city. His education was obtained in the Lockwood school at Cannon Station, Conn., in the Rowe Davis school, Tarrytown, and in the College of the City of New York. In 1863 he matriculated in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, was graduated therefrom in October, 1866, and at once entered upon the practice of medicine in New York city, serving as physician to the Northeastern Dispensary one year. Dr. Freeland practised at Hastings-upon-Hudson, N. Y., 1867–'69; at Brewster, N. Y., until 1873, and since that year at Tarrytown. He is a member of the Westchester County Medical Society, president in 1880; of the Medical Society of the State of New York; of the American Medical Association; honorary member of Putnam County Medical Society; surgeon of the Sixteenth Battalion, New York State Militia, since 1882; health officer of the town of Greensburg, N. Y., 1883–'86; health officer of Tarrytown, 1880–'83; physician to



NICHOLAS HENRY FREELAND.

the Westchester county almshouse, 1892–'94; has been water commissioner of Tarrytown since 1889; is president of the board of trustees of the Baptist church; and a member of the Masonic fraternity, lodge, chapter, commandery, and Mystic Shrine.

Married, May 4, 1869, Miss Mary E. Reeves, of Eufaula, Ala. Their two children, a son and a daughter, died in childhood.



JOHN THOMAS WINTER.

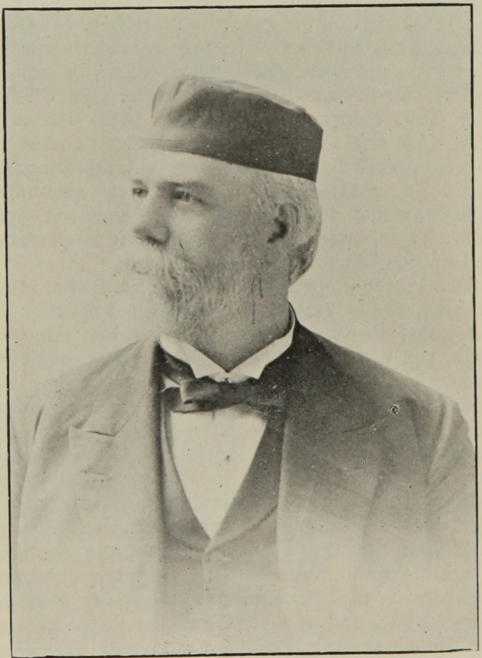
WINTER, John Thomas, of Washington, D. C., son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Fortney) Winter, grandson of Benjamin Winter, was born April 26, 1842, at Petersville, Frederick county, Md. He was educated at the academy in his native village. In the summer of 1861, he entered the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army, and was stationed at Washington, D. C., during the greater part of the War of the Rebellion. In 1867 he began the study of medicine, taking a three years' course at the Medical Department of the Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., from which institution he was graduated March 11, 1870, and since which time he has been actively engaged in the practice of medicine at Washington, D. C.

Dr. Winter was professor of materia medica and therapeutics, Medical Department, National University, Washington, D. C., 1884–'92, and has been professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the Medical Department, and professor of therapeutics in the Dental Department in the same institution since 1892. He is president of the Medical and Dental Departments of the National University, Washington, D. C.; clinical professor of general and nervous diseases, Eastern Dispensary; consulting physician to the Methodist Home for Aged Women; a member of the attending staff of the Sibley Memorial Hospital; president of the board of Commissioners of Pharmacy for the District of Columbia; a member of the American Medical Association; Medical Association of the District of Columbia; Medical Society of the District of Columbia; Washington Obstetrical and Gynecological Society; National Geographic Society; American Legion of Honor; Chosen Friends; Royal Arcanum; Knights of Honor; National Union; and is a thirty-second degree Mason.

Among his writings are papers on "Therapeutics of Puerperal Eclampsia;" "Puerperal Peritonitis;" "Jaundice during Pregnancy;" "Extra-Uterine Pregnancy;" "Croup;" "Phlegmasia Dolens;" "Absence of Bladder;" "How Shall We Feed the Baby?" "What is the Cause of Puerperal Fever?" and others of a similar character.

Dr. Winter married, October 20, 1869, Miss Alphonsa R., daughter of the late Rev. William Hirst, of Foundry M. E. church, Washington, D. C. They have had six children: Thomas Hirst, Minnie Sherman, Homer Gibson, Elizabeth, Horace, and Helen Winter.

RUMBOLD, Thomas Frazier, St. Louis, Mo., born October 13, 1830, in Aberdeen, Scotland, is the son of Rev. James and Margaret (Frazier) Rumbold, and a direct descendant of Capt. Richard Rumbold, of the Rye House, near London, Eng. In 1834 his father emigrated from Scotland to Montreal, Canada, landing in May of that year, and the following year removed to Toronto, where he remained until 1837, at which time he removed to Ohio and remained there for two years.



THOMAS FRAZIER RUMBOLD.

Thomas Frazier Rumbold was educated in private schools in Davenport, Ia., to which place his father removed in 1839. During the winters of 1846-'47 and 1847-'48 he taught school, receiving twelve dollars a month, and with the money so earned paid his tuition in the Iowa College, entering in the autumn of 1848. While a student in this college he began to read medicine, in March, 1849, under the direction of Dr. James White, and in 1852 commenced the practice of medicine with his preceptor; attended lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, sessions of 1859-'60 and 1861-'62, receiving the degree of M. D., at the close of the latter term, and was also a private student under Dr. Samuel D. Gross during the winter of 1861-'62, receiving, through the influence of Dr. Gross, the privilege of almost daily examinations of patients in Blockley Hospital, in diseases of the nasal passages, to which he had devoted his attention during the preceding ten years.

Immediately after graduation, Dr. Rumbold entered the United States medical service, as acting assistant surgeon, serving at the Battle of Pittsburgh Landing, Tenn., April 7, 8, 1862. Returning to St. Louis, he was in the government service at the Fifth-street U. S. General Hospital until December, 1862, and during that time invented a splint for gun-shot fractures of the leg and thigh. From December, 1862, to October, 1865, he served at the U. S. General Hospital, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., under Surgeon John H. Randolph, U. S. A. While in this hospital, Dr. Rumbold was instrumental in forming a medical society composed of the physicians of the post. In October, 1865, he resigned the position of acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A., and spent about eight months in private courses on diseases of the ear, eye, and throat, with Drs. Henry D. Noyes and Louis Elsburg, New York city, and also took a private course in the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, receiving its certificate of attendance on lectures on anatomy, pathology and treatment of diseases of the eye, February 22, 1866, a testimonial from the faculty, and a valuable case of eye instruments.

Dr. Rumbold opened an office in St. Louis, Mo., in June, 1866, limiting his practice to diseases of the nose, throat, and ears, and since January, 1890, has had a temporary residence in San Francisco, Cal., for the benefit of his health. He is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society; Missouri State Medical Association; American Medical Association; Medical Society of the County of San Francisco; Medical Society of the State of California; American Rhinological Association; Society of the Surgeons of the Eye, Ear, Throat, and Nose, of San Francisco; honorary member of the Colorado State Medical Society; honorary member of the Southeastern Missouri Medical Association; and a delegate to the International Medical Congress, London, 1881, and Copenhagen, 1884, visiting the hospitals of Europe on those occasions. In 1882 he assisted in the organization of the College for Medical Practitioners, a post-graduate medical school, in St. Louis; extinct in 1884.

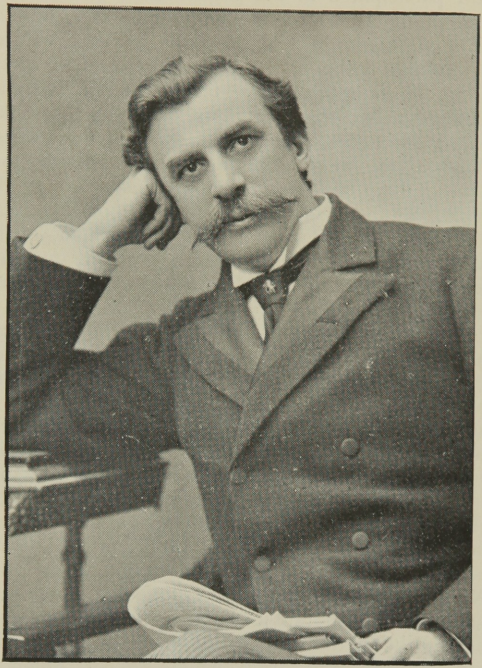
In medical literature, Dr. Rumbold is the author of papers on "The Necessity of Treating Nasal Inflammations to Relieve Throat Troubles," read before the St. Louis Medical Society, 1868; "Treatment of Simple and Ulcerated Rhinitis," *ibid.*, 1868; "The Return of the Ability to Speak Concurrent with the Return of the Ability to Hear," *ibid.*, 1868; "Disintegrating Effect of the Normal Secretions of the Eye and Ear upon Hairs and Other Accidental Substances that Fall into these Organs," *ibid.*, 1869; "Hay Catarrh, a Sequence of Nasal Disease," *ibid.*, 1869; "Insertion of a Hard Rubber Eyelet into the Membrana Tympani to Increase the Hearing," *ibid.*, 1869, being a translation of an article by Dr. Politser, of Vienna; "Treatment of Suppurative Inflammation of the Middle Ear," *ibid.*, 1869; "Nasal Polypi," *ibid.*, 1869; "Some of the Sequences of Nasal Catarrh," *ibid.*, 1869; "Means of Making Local Applications to the Nose, Throat, and Ears," *ibid.*, 1869; "Treatment of the Diseased Condition of the Fauces, including the Tonsils," *ibid.*, 1870; "Removal of a Button from the Larynx by Means of Suction, using a Rubber Tube," *ibid.*, 1870; "History of a Case of a Deaf Person Speaking," *ibid.*, 1871; "Cleansing the Middle Ear through a Small Perforation of the Membrana Tympani," *ibid.*, 1872; "The Functions of the Eustachian Tube," four papers, *ibid.*, 1872; "Vaseline as a Remedy for Diseases of the Nasal Passages," *ibid.*, 1872; "Importance of Mild Applications to the Nasal Passages," *ibid.*, 1873; "The Value of Non-Irritating Treatment of the Nose, Throat, and Ears," *ibid.*, 1873; "The Tuning Fork as a Means of Diagnosis of Perforation of the Membrana Tympani," *ibid.*, 1874; "The Spray Producer as a Means of Making Local Applications to the Nose and Throat," *ibid.*, 1874; "Tubular Laryngeal Forceps," *ibid.*, 1875; "The Functions of the Uvula and Soft Palate," two papers, *ibid.*, 1875; "The Curved Soft Palate Retractor, *ibid.*, 1876; "The Hygiene of the Nose, Throat, and Ears," three papers, *ibid.*, 1876-'77; "Is Chronic Nasal Catarrh Curable?" *ibid.*, 1882; "Pruritic Rhinitis," three papers, *ibid.*, 1882-'84; "Observations on European Methods of Treatment of the Throat," *ibid.*, 1884; "The Effect of Patent Medicine on Nasal Catarrh," *ibid.*, 1884; "New Medical Names," including ethmoiditis, sphenoiditis, etc., *ibid.*, 1887; "Atrophic Nasal Catarrh," read before the Medical Society of the State of California, 1891; "Practical Remarks Relating to the Anatomy of the Nasal Passages and the Connecting Passages," *ibid.*, 1892; "Disease is not Inherited," *ibid.*, 1894; "The Relation of Chronic Nasal Inflammation to so-called Nervous Prostration," *ibid.*, 1894; "The Value of Histology in Explaining the Spread of Disease to Different Portions of the Body," California Academy of Medicine, 1891; and "The Mechanism of Tinnitus Aurium," *ibid.*, 1893. In 1880, Dr. Rumbold published a work on "Hygienic and Sanative Measures for Chronic Catarrhal Inflammation of the Nose, Throat, and Ears," third edition in 1886; in 1885, a work on "Pruritic Rhinitis, (Hay Fever,) Its Medical and Surgical Treatment;" in 1881, a work on "The Hygiene and Treatment of Nasal Catarrh," second edition in 1888. In 1878 he purchased the *St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal*, which he edited for eight years, then passed it to his son, Dr. Frank

M. Rumbold. Some of his most important inventions are the spray producers that treat the entire surface of the nasal passages and throat, in June, 1866; in 1867 the hinged pharyngeal mirror; in 1869 the tongue depressor with three blades; in 1871 the flexible Eustachian catheter; in 1881 the spray controller, etc.

Dr. Rumbold has six children: One son, Frank M. Rumbold, M. D. (graduated in the St. Louis Medical College in March, 1884,) and five daughters.

SEAMAN, Louis Livingston, New York city, born October 17, 1851, in Newburgh, N. Y., is the son of Valentine and Anna Amelia (Ferris) Seaman, grandson of Valentine Seaman, M. D., who introduced vaccination into New York in 1799, and who died in 1817 in that city. He is also descended on his mother's side from Robert Livingston, first Lord of the Manor, and from Philip I. Livingston, signer of the Declaration of Independence. Louis Livingston Seaman was one of the first class that entered Cornell University in 1868. He commenced the study of medicine in 1873, under the preceptorship of Dr. Samuel D. Gross, of Philadelphia, at Jefferson Medical College, from which he was graduated M. D., in 1876, being a gold medalist; was also graduated M. D., from the University Medical College, New York city, after a post-graduate course, in 1877; and was graduated LL. B. from the University of New York Law School in 1884. Dr. Seaman was appointed house physician, Charity Hospital, in 1876, serving one year; was then appointed resident surgeon to Ward's Island State Emigrant Hospital, serving two years; was superintendent of the Emigration Insane Asylum, Ward's Island, and chief resident surgeon to the Emigration Institutions, Ward's Island, 1879–'81. In 1881 he was appointed chief of the staff of the Charity, Maternity, Epileptic and Paralytic, and Penitentiary Hospitals, Blackwell's Island, and superintendent of the Training School for Nurses connected with these institutions. He remained in this position until 1885. In 1886 he made a tour around the world, in the course of which a considerable time was spent in the hospitals of India and China in the study of contagious and epidemic diseases peculiar to the Orient.

Returning to the United States, Dr. Seaman established himself in the practice of his profession in New York city, in which he has since been engaged. He has been visiting physician to the New York Asylum for Lying-in-Women since 1888, and consulting physician to the Colored Orphan Asylum since 1889. During his visits to Europe in 1881, 1888, 1890, and 1892, Dr. Seaman attended lectures at the University of Edinburgh and at Vienna, and during the cholera epidemic, in 1892, made a special study of cholera in the hospitals of Paris, and at Hamburg. Dr. Seaman is a member of the American Medical Association; of the Medical Society of the State of New York; of the Medical Society of the County of New York; of the New York County Medical Association; and fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine. He is also a member of the New York Medical Union; of the New York Pathological Society; of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; of the Medico-Legal Society of New York; of the American Academy of Political and Social Science; of the Lotos, Press, and Reform Clubs; and of the Society of Colonial Wars. Dr. Seaman has been in the practice of his profession since 1876, and was a delegate to the International Medical Congress, London, 1881, and Berlin in 1890. He has devised an apparatus for auscultatory percussion, and another for fractured patella, and is the author of papers on these subjects, as well as upon the "Social Waste of Great Cities," etc.



LOUIS LIVINGSTON SEAMAN.

Married, in 1889, Miss Fannie Blackstone Freeman, of New York, a great, great granddaughter of Sir William Blackstone. They have no children.

REYNOLDS, Dudley Sharpe, Louisville, Ky., only son of Rev. Thomas and Mary (Nichols) Reynolds, was born near Bowling Green, Ky., August 31, 1842. He was educated in the private schools of Professors Arnold and Allman, at the Trimble High school, at Irving College, and at Ogden College, Bowling Green, receiving from the last named institution the degree of A. M., in 1868; attended lectures at the University of Louisville, Medical Department, and was graduated M. D., March 3, 1868.

In January, 1869, Dr. Reynolds was elected surgeon to the Western Dispensary, resigning the position in October, 1871, to engage in specialism. From October, 1871, to June, 1872, he was engaged in medical study at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, at the Wills Eye Hospital of Philadelphia, and at the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital in Moorefields. On returning to Louisville, in 1872, he turned his attention exclusively to ophthalmology and otology.

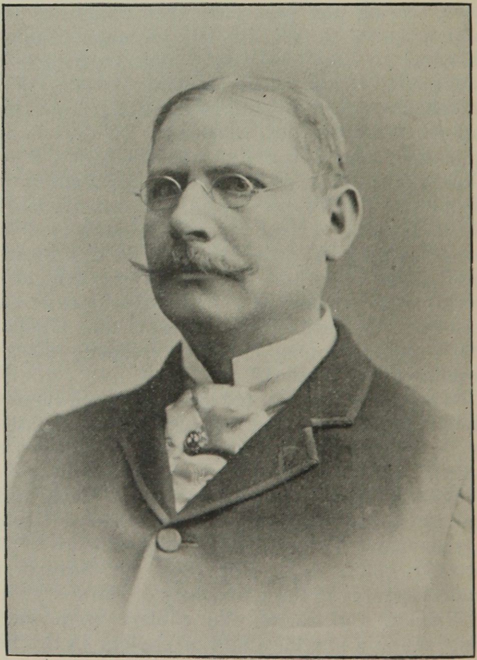
When the Central University of Kentucky established its medical department at Louisville, in 1873, Dr. Reynolds was appointed to the chair of ophthalmology and otology, and took an active part in the organization of the Hospital College of Medicine. He represented the college at the meeting of medical teachers at Chicago in 1877, and participated in the organization of the Association of American Medical Colleges. At the joint convention of teachers and governing boards of medical colleges, held at Atlanta, Ga., May, 1879, he represented the faculty of the Hospital College of Medicine, and was its delegate to each of the succeeding annual meetings of the College Association; at the meeting held in Washington, D. C., May, 1891, he took a leading part in the re-organization of the Association of American Medical Colleges, was elected chairman of its judicial council, and reëlected at Detroit, in 1892, for a term of three years, and again at Baltimore, May 8, 1895.

Dr. Reynolds is a member of the American Medical Association, president of the section on ophthalmology, in 1880; at the Detroit meeting of this association, in 1892, he wrote the preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, pledging the support of that body to the Association of American Medical Colleges, and demanding that all the colleges in the United States should observe a standard of requirement not to fall below the minimum standard adopted by the college association. In conjunction with Drs. X. C. Scott, of Cleveland, O., and J. M. Bodine of Louisville, Ky., he formulated the plan for establishing the section on ophthalmology in the American Medical Association, which was presented to the meeting at Louisville, in 1875, and subsequently adopted at Chicago in 1877.

In 1879, the property of the public library of Kentucky was directed, by decree of the Chancery court of Louisville, to be sold by the sheriff, to satisfy judgments amounting to more than fifty thousand dollars. Dr. Reynolds conceived the idea, and successfully undertook the re-organization of the Polytechnic Society of Kentucky, which, by special act of the legislature, had been empowered to take charge of the old public library property; but, owing to the decree of sale in chancery, the society had abandoned its trust. The re-organization was accomplished January 3, 1879, and a new executive council was elected. Dr. Reynolds, with four other gentlemen, having gone into bank and borrowed the money and paid off all the executions and judgments in court, announced to the society at its re-organization the purpose to take possession of the property at once. This met with unanimous approval, and the gentlemen who had procured the necessary funds for relieving the financial obligations, were elected members of the board of directors to serve for five years. Dr. Reynolds was made chairman of the library committee, and at once set about the work of re-classifying the books. In the following November, the building had been remodeled, a new library room provided, and about twenty thousand volumes of useful literature were opened to the public. This plan of arrangement was continued until 1891, when the work of re-arranging and cataloguing was begun; it was completed in 1894, and the last fasciculus of the subject catalogue, according to the Dewey system, was completed. Under Dr. Reynolds's management the library grew from a little more than twenty thousand to fifty thousand volumes.

In 1879, he became editor of the *Medical Herald*, a monthly magazine, which was well supported by the profession, and attained a wide circulation. He retired with the close of the year 1883. In March, 1886, Mr. D. W. Raymond established the *Medical Progress*, a monthly magazine for students and practitioners; he secured the services of Dr. Reynolds as editor-in-chief, and, after a successful career of five years, the publishers, the Rogers-Tuley Company, having failed in business, the magazine was sold by the assignee and Dr. Reynolds ceased his connection as editor.

He has been appointed by the Kentucky State Medical Society as one of its delegates to the American Medical Association, annually, 1872–'95, inclusive; in 1878, at the request of the Hon. James B. McCreary, governor of Kentucky, he was appointed by the president of the United States an honorary commissioner from Kentucky to the International Industrial Exposition at Paris, France; represented the American Medical Association in the International Medical Congress of 1881, and in the British Medical Association at Ryde, Isle of Wight, August, 1881; was one of the vice-presidents of the section on ophthalmology of the Ninth International Medical Congress; was honorary president of the sections on ophthalmology, and medical pedagogics, in the First Pan-American Medical Congress, Washington, D. C., September, 1893; delivered the annual oration



DUDLEY SHARPE REYNOLDS.

before the Alumni Association of the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, April 7, 1887, and was made a fellow of that college; is a member of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, president in 1887; of the Academy of Medicine and Surgery in the Polytechnic Society of Kentucky, president in 1880; of the Kentucky State Medical Society, chairman of the board of censors, 1881–'90; was president of the joint faculties of the medical and dental departments of the Central University of Kentucky, 1891–'93, and declined a reëlection; is a member of the Mitchell District Medical Society of Indiana, and in July, 1892, was elected its president, a position never before occupied by a non-resident of that state; is a member of the Filson Historical Club, and of the Watterson Club, Louisville; of the Polytechnic Society of Kentucky, and served as director from 1879–'94, inclusive.

Dr. Reynolds has been professor of ophthalmology, otology, and medical jurisprudence in the Hospital College of Medicine, Medical Department, of the Central University of Kentucky, since 1873, and conducts a largely attended clinic there each Monday and Thursday during the year; and has been surgeon to the eye and ear department of the Louisville City Hospital, almost continuously since 1874. He is the author of many essays and clinical reports, embodying a great variety of subjects, and many original devices in ophthalmic surgery.

Married, May 7, 1865, Miss Mary F. Keagan, of Louisville. Their children are: Dr. Dudley S. Reynolds, Jr., who lost his life by accident at Collinsville, Ill., October 22, 1894; and Mary A., wife of Professor P. Richard Taylor, M. D., dean of the faculty of the Hospital College of Medicine. His wife died March 3, 1876. Married, second, July 13, 1881, Miss Matilda L. Bruce, of Covington, Ky., daughter of Hon. Eli M. Bruce, a distinguished member of the late Confederate States Congress. Of this union there are two children, Eli M. Bruce, aged thirteen years; and Elizabeth, aged nine years.

BYLES, Frederick Gillette, Fredonia, Pa., born June 18, 1853, at Fredonia, Pa., is the son of Dr. Cornelius and Eleanor Agnes (Oliver) Byles, grandson of Ebenezer Byles, and a descendant of Mather Byles of Boston (relative of Cotton Mather,) a preacher in Boston during the occupancy by British soldiers, who, on account of his outspoken "tory" sympathy or sentiments and his many witty sayings, attracted a great deal of attention and is frequently mentioned in the history of the period.

Frederick Gillette Byles prepared for college at the Jamestown (Pa.) Seminary, and at the Thiel College, Greenville, Pa.; matriculated in Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., in 1876, receiving therefrom the degree of A. B. in 1879, and A. M. in 1882; commenced the study of medicine in 1879, with his father; attended two courses of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, was graduated therefrom in March, 1882, and since 1883 has been in the continuous practice of medicine at Fredonia, the first three years of which were in partnership with his father, Dr. Cornelius Byles.

Dr. Byles is a member of Mercer County Medical Society, in which he has held office of treasurer for several years; member of the American Medical Association; was largely instrumental in establishing the Fredonia Institute in 1890, and has held the position of president of the board of trustees continuously since its foundation. He was president of the board of education of Fredonia for nine years, 1884–'93.

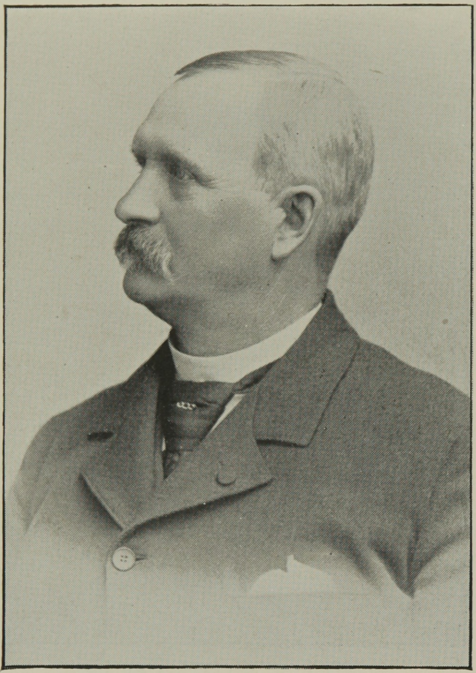
FREDERICK GILLETTE BYLES.

Married, in 1886, Miss R. Kate, daughter of Rev. J. W. McCune, of Mercer county, Pa. Their children are: Marion Agnes and Edwin McCune Byles.

POTTER, J. Densmore, Delphi, N. Y., son of Paris and Nancy (Jones) Potter, grandson of Pardon Potter, was born January 14, 1834, at Taylor, N. Y. Between the ages of ten and seventeen years, he attended district school three months in the year, was afterwards a student in a select school taught by Rev. S. Carver, at Union Valley, and then taught school and attended the De Ruyter Academy, from which he was graduated in 1861. He then entered the Federal service, as lieutenant of Company C, One Hundred Fifty-seventh Regiment, New York Volunteers, serving from August, 1862, to January, 1863.

Dr. Potter commenced the study of medicine in 1863, at De Ruyter, N. Y., under Dr. Silas S. Clark of that place; attended two courses of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, and was graduated February 2, 1866. In March, following, he entered upon the practice of medicine at De Ruyter, N. Y., but after three months there, removed to Delphi, N. Y.

Dr. Potter is a member of the Medical Society of the State of New York; of the Medical Association of Central New York; and of Onondaga County Medical Society, of which he was vice-president in 1880, and president in 1881; was commissioned United States pension examining surgeon at Syracuse, October 16, 1893; and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; also a member of Josephine Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 103, I. O. O. F., Delphi, N. Y.



J. DENSMORE POTTER.

On February 1, 1876, Dr. Potter was thrown from his carriage by the breaking of the arm of the forward axle, and sustained a fracture of his right arm at upper third, and dislocation of the right humerus. The dislocation was never fully restored, and the fracture was reduced, twisted toward the body, so that he has been unable to do much surgical work since.

In 1878–'79, he served through the epidemic of diphtheria in Fabius and Pompey, N. Y., during which he treated one hundred and five cases of the disease, with nine deaths, two of the latter being his own children. He was the first in that vicinity to declare diphtheria to be a contagious disease, and in the face of much opposition, succeeded in establishing the truth sufficiently to stop public funerals.

Married, December 12, 1866, Miss Hattie E. Thompson, of Delphi, N. Y. Of their four children, two, Densmore E., and H. Lillian, are living. Bates D. and Fred died of diphtheria as mentioned.

HENDERSON, David Watson, Marysville, O., was born October 4, 1823, near Punxsutawney, Jefferson county, Pa. The family is of ancient Scottish origin, seized of estates in Fife and Cathness counties, Scotland. Sir Robert Bruce Henderson, of Fordell, was the last baronet, and was successively member of parliament for Fife and Sterling; but the family is now extinct in the male line. Hugh Henderson (V), a near relative of Sir Robert, had three sons, Alexander, William, and John, who emigrated to the colonies prior to 1740, settled in Virginia, near Alexandria, but soon separated, one going south and another to Kentucky, in the time of Daniel Boone. John Henderson (IV) settled in Franklin county, Pa., within three miles of Strasburg, and had three sons, James, John, and Joseph, born in 1744, 1748, and 1753, respectively, all three of whom served in the Revolution. James Henderson (III) married Sarah Hindeman, June 19, 1770, and raised a family of four sons and five daughters, the sons being named James, John, Samuel, and Joseph, born in 1775, 1780, 1784, and 1791, respectively. This family removed to Perry county, O., in the year 1800, with the exception of John Henderson (II), who went to live with his uncle, Joseph, a Presbyterian minister, located at Bethel and Ebenezer Presbyterian churches in Indiana county, Pa., where he married Miss Annie Jack, whose father came from Ireland at the age of fourteen years. Her half brother was Rev. Jno. Watson, the first president of Cannonsburg College, Pa. Of their children, Margaret Holmes, born December 21, 1805, is deceased; James, born September 29, 1807, deceased; John Jack, born September 16, 1809, deceased; Sarah Ann, born August 17, 1811, deceased; Joseph W., born August 27, 1814, living in Brookville, Pa.; Jane McCombs, born May 13, 1816, living in Denver, Col.; Samuel Hindeman, born September 24, 1818, deceased; Levinah, born February 8, 1820, living in Marysville, O.; David Watson, born October 4, 1823, living in Marysville, O.; Wm. Clark, born October 28, 1825, living in Union County, O.; and Mary Elizabeth, born September 18, 1828, living in Middletown, Ind.

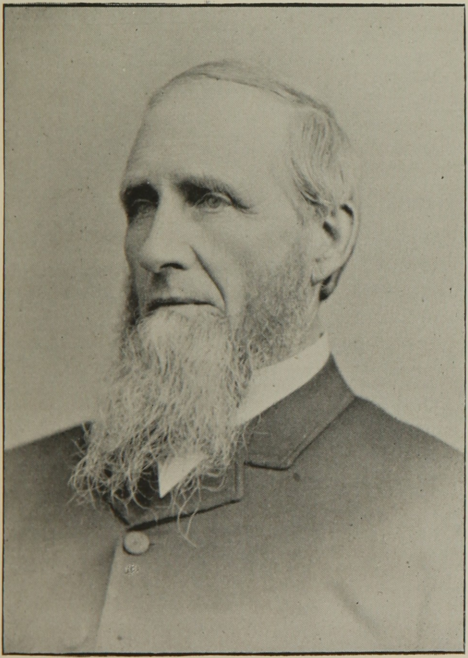
David Watson Henderson (I) removed with his parents to Union county, O., in 1837, and there was a student in the common schools for three years; attended the Marysville Academy one year; and matriculated in the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, continuing through the freshman year, when he volunteered in May, 1847, in Company E, Fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteers, Col. Charles H. Brough commanding, in the Mexican War; served until September on the Rio Grande line, under Gen. Zacariah Taylor, and was then transferred to the Vera Cruz line, under General Winfield Scott, and went up to Peubla, where the regiment was stationed, but he had a furlough of twenty days in the City of Mexico. After the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo the regiment returned home.

David W. Henderson then entered the office of Dr. Ralph Hills, at Delaware, O., where he read medicine for three years, and was graduated from Starling Medical College, Columbus, O., in 1852.

Dr. Henderson has practised medicine at Marysville since graduating in 1852, and has performed many of the major surgical operations in both surgical and obstetrical practice. He was appointed surgeon of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, at its organization in August, 1862, in the War of the Rebellion, and served in the Army of the Cumberland, and also in the Army of the Tennessee under Gen. U. S. Grant nearly to the fall of Vicksburg, when failing health compelled his resignation.

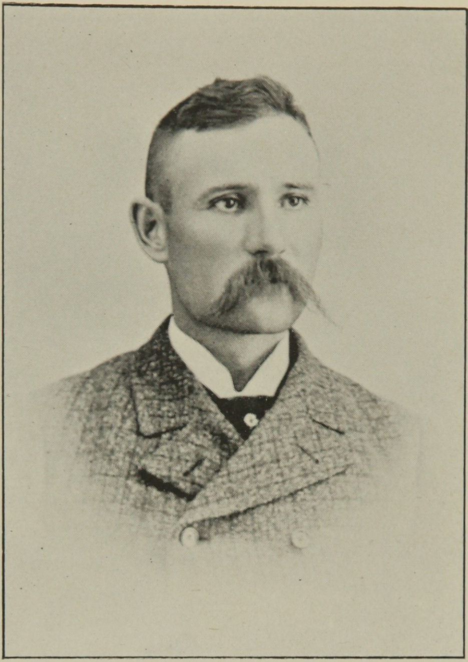
Dr. Henderson has been a member of the Ohio State Medical Society since about 1855; was a member of the Union County (Ohio) Medical Association until it disorganized; is a member of the Ransom Reed Post, Grand Army of the Republic; is a Master Mason; a member of the Royal Arch Chapter of Marysville; and a Knight Templar, Raper Commandery, Urbana, O.

Married, in December, 1857, Miss Anna E. Hathaway, of Union county, O. They have two living children: Lutrelle, born December 15, 1859, was graduated from the Marysville High school in 1880; was a student for two years at the Ohio State University, and was graduated from Starling Medical College in 1886, taking second prize. He has practised with his father since 1886, and has been secretary of the board of pension examining surgeons since 1893; married, October 26, 1887, Miss Charlotte L. Dolbear, of Marysville. Dr. Henderson's second son, Graily, born February 7, 1869, was graduated from the Marysville High school in 1890, then learned the printer's trade; later he read medicine with his father, and was graduated from Starling Medical College in 1893, and has also practised with his father since that time. He has been surgeon to the Toledo & Ohio Central railroad since 1894, and attended the National Railway Surgeons' convention at Galveston, Tex., in 1894. He married, June 20, 1894, Miss Ida Turner, of Marysville.



DAVID WATSON HENDERSON.

BOWMAN, Luther Webster, Hay Springs, Neb., son of Dr. William Loney and Mary Ann (Wiley) Bowman, grandson of Benjamin Bowman, was born July 28, 1858, at Thornton, Ind. After receiving a common school education at Stanton, Neb., he began to read medicine under his father's direction in 1879, at Stanton; attended three courses of lectures at the Medical Department, State University of Iowa, was graduated March 3, 1886, and commenced the practice of medicine immediately at Hay Springs.



LUTHER WEBSTER BOWMAN.

Dr. Bowman is a member of the Nebraska State Medical Society; was president of the board of pension examiners of Rushville, Neb., 1892–'93; and was post surgeon for four companies of the Nebraska National Guard, stationed at Hay Springs and vicinity, during the Pine Ridge Sioux Indian uprising of the winter of 1891–'92. He is a member of the orders of Masons, Odd Fellows, and Modern Woodmen.

Married, December 31, 1886, Miss Mary E. Reed, of New Berlin, N. Y. They have two children: Hazel Marie, and Frances Alcott Bowman.

CARDWELL, Mae Harrington, Portland, Oregon, born July 23, 1857, at Cherry Hill, Pa., is the daughter of Moses and Harriet (Patterson) Harrington, granddaughter of Matthew Harrington. After a preparatory course at the Albion (Pa.) Academy, she matriculated in the Medical Department of Willamette University, Portland, Oregon, in 1881, and after three courses of lectures, was graduated in 1885. Six months of the years 1886 and 1887, she spent in post-graduate work in the New York Polyclinic, and then commenced the practice of medicine in Portland, Oregon.

Dr. Cardwell is a member of the Oregon State Medical Society, treasurer since 1892; of the American Medical Association; of the Ladies' Relief Society, and the Woman's Exchange, charitable organizations of Portland; physician to the Open Door, Working Girls' Home; and was physician to the children's ward of the Portland Methodist Hospital from 1887–'92, when she resigned the position.

MAE HARRINGTON CARDWELL.

Dr. Cardwell has been first assistant in more than one hundred cœliotomies; has done many operations in plastic work on the female; has operated for empyema and hip-joint disease in children; and has presented a dozen or more papers on these subjects to the Oregon State Medical Society.

Married, in 1895, J. R. Cardwell, D. D. S.

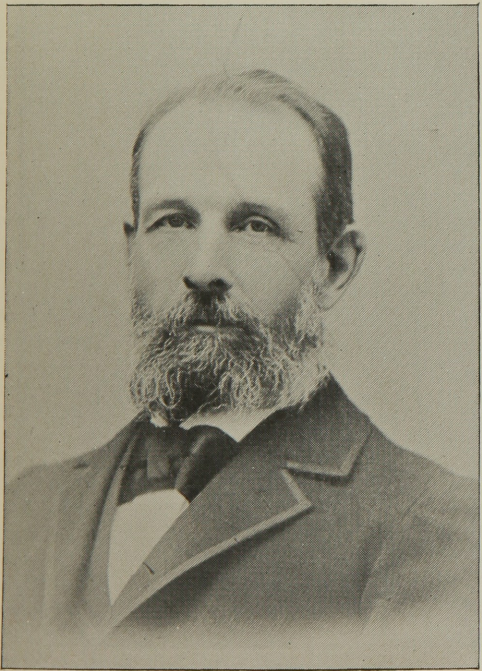
SMITH, William Gardner, Sturgis, S. Dak., son of James Hancock and Lucy (Gardner) Smith, grandson of John Hancock Smith, was born August 16, 1853, at Northfield, Me. He was educated in the High school of Flint, Mich., and took a degree at California State Normal School, at San Jose, Cal.; taught school in Michigan and California seven years prior to commencing the study of medicine in 1881, at San Francisco, under Drs. L. C. Lane and R. H. Plummer; attended three courses of lectures: one at the Medical College of the Pacific, one at Cooper Medical College, San Francisco, and one at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, graduating from the latter institution in September, 1884. On February 22, 1884, while attending the College of Physicians and Surgeons, he was stricken with paralysis or poliomyelitis, with total loss of power in all extremities. He was in the New York Hospital eight months, and at the end of that time, being just able to bear his weight upon his feet, he was taken on board a steamer for San Francisco. He was unable to write at the regular examination in May, 1884, and in the following September, while still a patient in the hospital, he took the final examination, having to be carried into the college building. In January, 1885, he could walk on a level with the aid of crutches, and spent the summer at Sulphur Creek Springs, Cal., thence to Grand Victory Mine, Eldorado county, Cal., where he acted as surgeon and secretary for the company, still using crutches. He became a member of the California State Medical Society in 1885. His first actual active practice was at Wheatland, Cal., July, 1886, to January, 1887; practice first month at Wheatland amounted to three dollars, second month eight dollars; on the latter date Dr. Smith located in Sturgis, where he is a member of the drug firm of Haas & Co. Dr. Smith is a member of Black Hills Medical Society, and is the author of a paper on the "Varix of the Right Auricle Ending in Rupture," with photographic views, which appeared in the *Medical Record*, July 7, 1894. Dr. Smith has been county physician of Meade county for the past seven years, superintendent of the county board of health since 1890, United States pension examiner and secretary of the board since February, 1892; county coroner since 1892; medical member of the board of commissioners of insanity, 1889; city councilman in 1888; trustee of Black Hills College at Hot Springs, So. Dak., since 1893; and visiting physician to the county hospital, both medical and surgical departments, since 1889;

WILLIAM GARDNER SMITH.

was elected president of the board of education in April, 1895; a member of Masonic order and medical examiner for Masonic Aid Society, Odd Fellows Aid Society, A. O. U. W., Modern Woodmen of America, Chosen Friends, and for several life insurance companies.

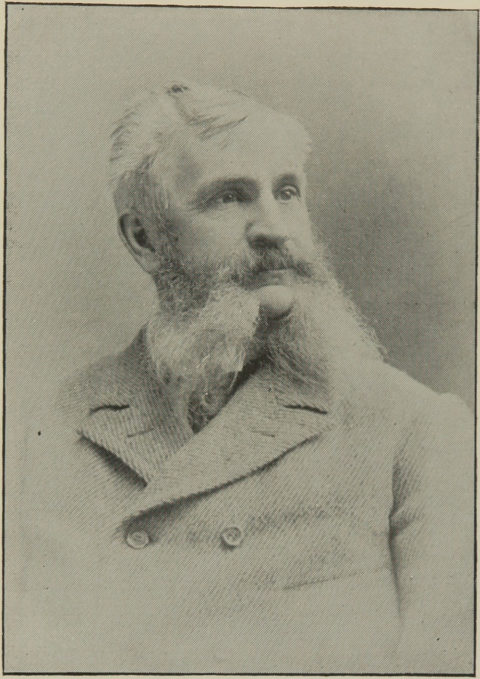
Married, August 27, 1885, Miss Nellie S. Williams, of San Francisco, the only daughter of George A. and Ellen L. Williams.

EDDY, Merritt Henry, Middlebury, Vt., son of Chandler and Alice Davis (Howe) Eddy, grandson of Stanton Eddy, was born January 25, 1833, at Winhall, Vt. He attended the village school until fifteen years of age, when he entered the South Londonderry Academy; also attended the Leland Seminary, Townshend, Vt., Black River Academy, Ludlow, Vt., the Burr and Burton Seminary, Manchester, Vt.; entered Middlebury College in 1856, and was graduated in 1860, with the degree of A. B. He taught in the Ticonderoga Academy three years, and then returned to Middlebury College and took the degree of A. M.; commenced the study of medicine in 1860, at Ticonderoga, N. Y., with Drs. John Smith and Gannon. He attended one course of lectures at the Harvard Medical College during the winter of 1863–'64, and two courses at the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, and was graduated from the latter in the spring of 1865. His first location in medical practice was Middlebury, Vt., May 1, 1865, where he has since remained. He is secretary of the Addison County Medical Society; member of the Vermont State Medical Society; and American Medical Association. In the winter of 1868–'69 he took a post-graduate course at Boston, under Dr. Horatio R. Storer. He has given special attention to the diseases of women and children.



MERRITT HENRY EDDY.

Dr. Eddy was married April 9, 1867, to Louise M. Seeley. Their two children are: Jessie Louise; and Stanton Seeley Eddy.



RUSSELL THAYER JOHNSON.

JOHNSON, Russell Thayer, West Concord, Vt., son of Ransel and Sally A. (Farmer) Johnson, grandson of Obed Johnson, was born April 4, 1841, at Newark, Vt. He was educated in the common schools and was graduated from Charlestown Academy, Hatley, P. Q. He commenced the study of medicine in 1860, at Lyndon, Vt., under Dr. Charles S. Cahoon; attended three courses of lectures, one each at the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, graduating from the latter in 1867. In May of the same year he commenced the practice of medicine at Stanstead, P. Q., and after about three years there, removed to West Concord, Vt. Dr. Johnson is a member of the Vermont State Medical Society, and was its vice-president in 1886; member of the White Mountain Medical Society; health officer of Concord, Victory, and Granby, 1883–'86; supervisor of the insane since 1884; delegate to the International Medical Congress, Philadelphia, 1876; member of the legislature from Concord, 1884–'85, and has held nearly all the town offices in Concord. He is town treasurer; examining surgeon for pensions, and medical examiner for several life insurance companies.

In 1862 Dr. Johnson enlisted from Lyndon in the Eleventh Regiment, Vermont Volunteers, and served as division steward for the Second Division, Sixth Army Corps, for nearly two years. He is a member of the orders of Masons; Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and of the Vermont Grand Army of the Republic.

Married, March 29, 1869, Miss Asenath A. Weeks, of Lyndon, Vt.

PETER FRANCIS GUNSTER.

GUNSTER, Peter Francis, Scranton, Pa., son of Peter and Maria (Birtel) Günster, grandson of Joseph H. Günster, M. D., was born February 1, 1848, at Lockweiler, Germany. Coming to the United States with his parents in 1853, he attended the public schools of Scranton, Pa., and Sheffield Scientific school, New Haven, Conn.; commenced the study of medicine in 1868, at Scranton, under Dr. B. A. Bouton; took two courses of lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, graduating March 1, 1871. In April, following, he entered upon the practice of medicine at Scranton; attended lectures at the University of Berlin, Germany, during one semester, 1873–'74, visiting the hospitals and clinics at Leipzic, Paris, London, and Dublin during the remainder of the fifteen months spent abroad at that time. Returning to the United States, he practised at Wilkes Barre, Pa., 1874–'75; at Scranton, 1876–'77; was physician to the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, 1877–'78; was engaged in the private practice of medicine at Laramie, Wyoming territory, 1878–'85, holding the office of coroner for Albany county one term; was elected city trustee and president of the council of Laramie for three successive terms, 1881–'83, and in 1884 was elected the first mayor of Laramie, by legislative enactment. In 1885, Dr. Günster returned again to Scranton for a permanent residence.

He is a member of the Lackawanna County (Pa.) Medical Society; of the Scranton Anatomical Society, secretary, 1894 and 1895; of the Scranton Medical Club; of the Scranton Liederkranz; and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is on the staff of surgeons to the Lackawanna Hospital, Scranton; physician to the out-door poor, First District, Scranton, 1893–'96; lecturer on surgical dressing and bandaging, and on surgical nursing, 1894–'95, in the Lackawanna Hospital Training School for Nurses; has been United States examining surgeon for pensions from 1885–'90, and re-appointed in 1893. Dr. Günster performed the first nephro-lithotomy in Lackawanna county in 1894.

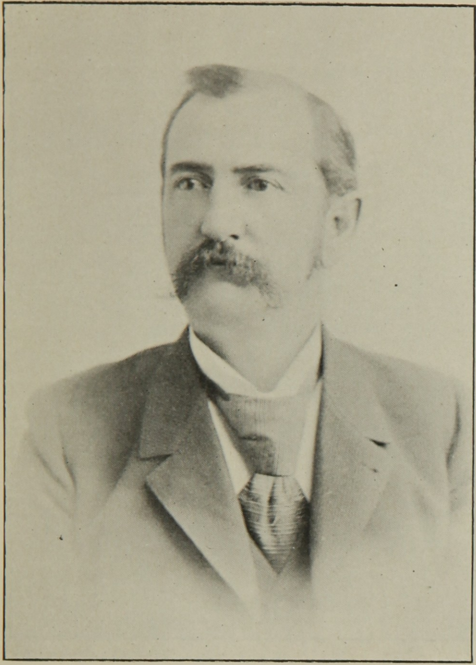
Married, September 25, 1878, Miss Margaret S. Landmesser, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Their children are: Karl, Helen, and Franz Günster.

CROFT, Theodore Gaillard, Aiken, S. C., son of Theodore Gaillard and Eliza Webb (D'Oyley) Croft, grandson of Edward Croft, was born July 10, 1845, at Greenville, S. C. His preparatory education was gained at Furman University, Greenville, S. C., at the Military Academy, Charleston, S. C., and at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va. In 1872 he commenced the study of medicine, at Aiken, S. C., with Wm. H. Geddings; took two courses of lectures at the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, Charleston, and received his degree therefrom in March, 1875. His entire professional life has been passed in Aiken.

THEODORE GAILLARD CROFT.

Dr. Croft is a member of the South Carolina Medical Association; of the American Medical Association; of the board of health of Aiken from 1877–'92; chairman of the Sub-State Board of Health of South Carolina since 1882; and surgeon of the First Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers. He served as a non-commissioned officer, Confederate States Army, War of the Rebellion, 1861–'65.

Married, in 1877, Miss Mary Ella Chafee, of Aiken, S. C. Their children are: George W., Mary Chafee, Theodore Gaillard, and Florence Ella Croft.



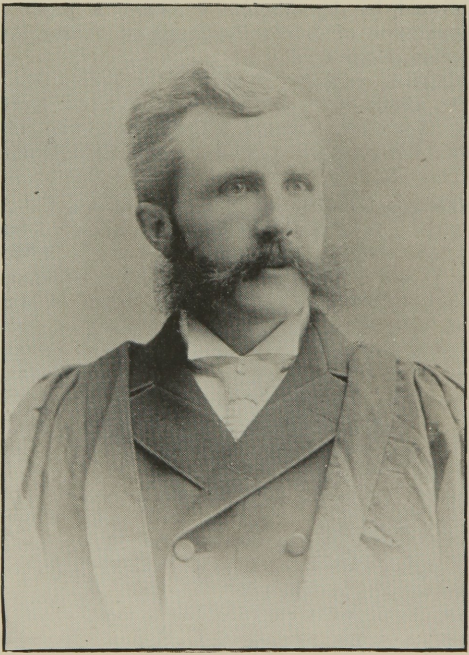
WILLIAM WOODBURY WATKINS.

WATKINS, William Woodbury, Moscow, Idaho, son of Jason D. and Phebe (Abbott) Watkins, grandson of Jason and Sarah B. (Waldron) Watkins, was born August 3, 1846, in Warner, N. H. He obtained a preliminary education in the schools of Fisherville, now Penacook, N. H.; matriculated in the St. Louis Medical College, Mo., 1868, and was graduated therefrom in March, 1872, having served as interne in the U. S. Marine Hospital and the City Hospital, St. Louis, 1870–'71.

Dr. Watkins was physician and surgeon to the lead mines in La Motte, Madison county, Mo., 1872–'80; practised medicine in St. Louis until 1887, and in 1884 was appointed professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, but was forced to decline the position on account of failing health, and in 1887 removed to Moscow, Idaho. He has been physician in charge of Latah County (Idaho) Hospital since 1890; is secretary of the board of regents of the University of Idaho, and in 1894 established in that institution the "Watkins Gold Medal for Oratory." He has been U. S. examining surgeon for pensions since 1888; president of the Chamber of Commerce of Moscow since 1890; president of the Board of Pharmacy of Latah county since 1891; is an original member of the Idaho State Medical Society, and was its first president in 1893–'94; member of the American Medical Association; ex-member of the St. Louis Medical Society; ex-surgeon for several life insurance companies; was the first permanent chairman of the first Republican state convention held in the new state of Idaho, 1890; is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; of the Masonic fraternity, blue lodge, chapter, and commandery.

Dr. Watkins has written papers for the various medical journals from time to time, and delivered the president's address on the "The Status of Medical Education in the United States," before the Idaho State Medical Society, September, 1894.

Married, January 29, 1873, Miss Caroline A. Woodhouse, of Boston, Mass. Their children are: Henrietta, wife of A. Ryrie; Elsie; and Winnifred Watkins.



ANDREW MCDIARMID.

McDIARMID, Andrew, Winnipeg, Manitoba, son of Andrew and Ann (Smith) McDiarmid, grandson of John McDiarmid, was born July 17, 1854, near St. Thomas, Elgin county, Ontario, Canada. He was educated in the public schools and at the Normal school, Toronto, receiving from the latter a certificate as a public school teacher in 1871; commenced the study of medicine in 1876, at Toronto, having previously been under the preceptorship of Drs. J. M. Penwarden and his brother, John McDiarmid, and later under Dr. R. G. Brett; attended three courses of lectures at Trinity Medical College; received the degree of M. D. from the University of Toronto in 1879; was made a fellow by examination of Trinity Medical College in 1879; gold medalist, Trinity Medical College, 1879; and received the degree of M. D., from the University of Manitoba in

1883. He also attended lectures at the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital of Chicago, in 1892.

Dr. McDiarmid commenced the practice of medicine in 1879, at Florence, Ontario, continuing there three years, and in 1882 removed to Winnipeg, his present residence. He is a member of the American Medical Association; of the Manitoba Branch of the British Medical Association, president in 1893–'94; of the Canada Medical Association, secretary for Manitoba in 1893; a member of the Masonic fraternity, Lodge, and Chapter; of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Canadian Order of Foresters; Ancient Order of Forester; Royal Templars of Temperance; Sons of Scotland; and Ancient Order United Workmen.

Dr. McDiarmid was one of the founders of the Manitoba Medical College, in 1883, was professor of chemistry in the same from 1886–'92; and has been professor of obstetrics and gynecology since 1890; and gynecologist to St. Boniface Hospital since 1891. He is also a member of the council of the University of Manitoba. He was appointed professor of obstetrics in the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital of Chicago in 1894 (and will shortly remove to that city.)

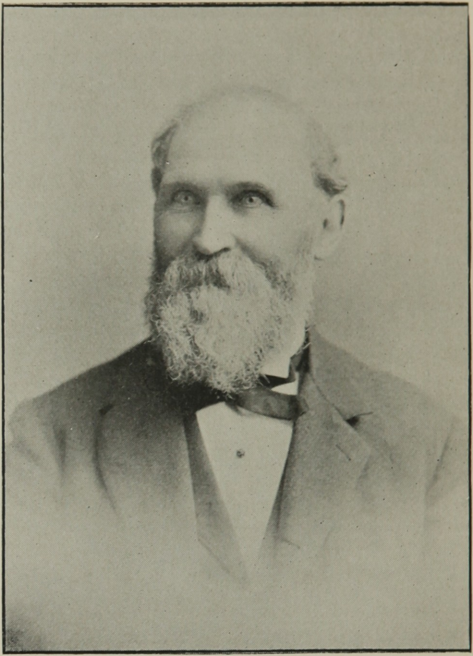
In gynecological surgery, Dr. McDiarmid has performed abdominal and vaginal hysterectomies, laparotomies, etc., and in November, 1891, he published in the *Northwest Lancet* a paper on "Separation of Lower Epiphysis of Femur, Amputation, Recovery."

Married, June 23, 1880, Miss Emma R. L. Brett, sister of Dr. R. G. Brett, of Banff, Northwest Territory, Canada. They have two children: William Albert, and Emma Alida Winona McDiarmid.

ORME, Henry Sayre, Los Angeles, Cal., of English descent and can trace family record back to 1657, son of Richard McAllister and Jean Moncure (Paine) Orme, grandson of John Orme, and great-grandson of Col. Archibald Orme, of Maryland, colonel in the Revolutionary War; on maternal side descended from Col. Richard McAllister, who was colonel in the Revolution from Pennsylvania; was born March 25, 1837, in Milledgville, Ga. He was graduated A. B. from Oglethorpe University, Midway, Ga., in 1858; began to read medicine the same year, in Atlanta, Ga., with Dr. James F. Alexander, of that city; attended lectures at the University of Virginia, Medical Department, Charlottesville, session of 1859–'60, and was graduated from the University Medical College, New York city, in March, 1861.

Dr. Orme early in 1861, as a member of the Fourth Georgia Regiment, C. S. Volunteers, was in active service in Virginia. He was commissioned an assistant surgeon, and in 1863–'64 had charge of one of the largest and most important hospitals at Atlanta, Ga., serving as assistant surgeon and surgeon until the close of the war. He practised medicine at Atlanta, Ga., from 1865–'68, and has been a resident of Los Angeles, Cal., since July 4, 1868.

Dr. Orme was health officer of the city of Los Angeles, 1869–'70, during the small-pox epidemic of those years; was surgeon, with rank of major, First Brigade National Guard of California, 1876–'79; and has occupied the chair of professor of hygiene, College of Medicine of the University of Southern California, Los Angeles, since 1885. Was connected as correspondent, etc., of the State Board of Health of California from 1870, the time of its organization, and in 1882 was appointed a member, and was president of the board from 1884–'90.



HENRY SAYRE ORME.

Dr. Orme was one of the organizers and is a member of Los Angeles County Medical Society, president in 1875; member of the Southern California District Medical Society; of the Medical Society of the State of California, president in 1878; of the American Medical Association, one of the vice-presidents in 1882; of the Medico-Legal Society of New York; of the American Climatological Association; and of the American Public Health Association. Dr. Orme ever since 1868, has been the medical examiner for a number of the largest and most reliable life insurance companies doing business in Southern California.

Dr. Orme is the author of the following papers: "Typography, Climate and Diseases of Los Angeles County," Transactions of the Medical Society of the State of California, 1875; "Irrigation: Its Influence on Health, etc.," Report of the State Board of Health of California, 1884; "The Climatology and Diseases of Southern California," *ibid.*, 1886; "Irrigation and Forestry Considered in Connection with Malarial Diseases," *ibid.*, 1888; "Leprosy: Its Extent and Control, Origin and Geographical Distribution," *ibid.*, 1890; "Climate of Southern California," American Climatological Association, 1887; "Report on the Small-Pox Epidemic in Los Angeles, 1887–'88;"

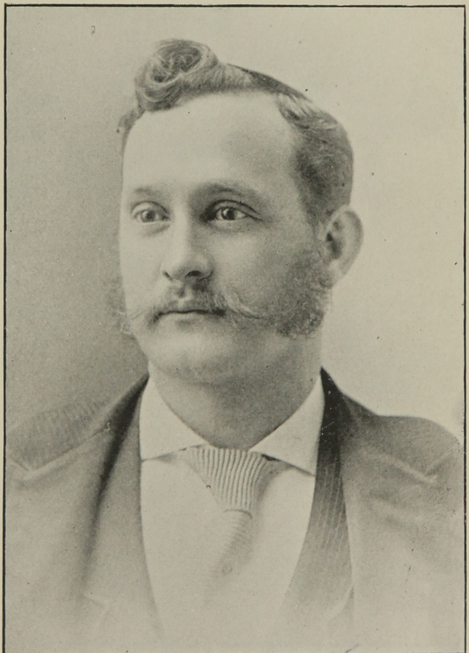
"Leprosy," American Medical Association, 1894; "Glanders in Man," Southern California District Medical Society, 1893; "Sewage Irrigation," State Sanitary Convention, 1894; "A Few Thoughts about Cholera, Sanitary and Otherwise," *ibid.*, 1893; and many other papers.

Dr. Orme was made a Mason September 29, 1859, and has the following record: Past master of Los Angeles Lodge, No. 42; charter member of Southern California Lodge, No. 278; high priest of Los Angeles Chapter; charter member and thrice illustrious master of Los Angeles Council, R. and S. M.; charter member and eminent commander Coeur de Leon Commandery, K. T., for the first six years of its existence, and until elected grand commander of the state; charter member and organizer of all the Scottish Rite bodies up to thirty-second degree; first wise master of Robert Bruce Chapter, No. 6, Knights Rose Croix; first commander Occidental Particular Consistory Los Angeles A. and A. S. Rite; past grand master of the Grand Lodge F. and A. M. of California; past grand high priest Grand Chapter R. A. M., of California; past grand master of the Grand Council R. and S. M., of California; past grand commander of Grand Commandery K. T., of California. He has been an officer in the General Grand Council R. and S. M., of the General Grand Chapter R. A. M. of the United States, of the Grand Consistory of the A. and A. Scottish Rite bodies of California, and a member of the Masonic Veterans' Associations. He is earnestly interested in the establishment of a Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home in California.

Married, in October, 1873, Mary Travis Van de Graaff. They have one child: Hal McAllister Orme, born March 4, 1879.

RAND, David Harriman, Portland, Ore., born July 10, 1861, in Portsmouth, N. H., is the son of Hall B. and Sarah (Champlain) Rand; a nephew of the late David Harriman Rand, of San Francisco, Cal., and chief of police of Oakland, Cal., for years; and of James E. Rand, chief of police, Concord, N. H. His parents removed to Concord, N. H., in 1863, and he was educated in the public and high schools of that city until 1879, and sold and delivered the *Concord Daily Monitor*, continuously, between the ages of five and sixteen years. He was messenger of the Republican State Committee, Concord, 1876; a page in the house of representatives, Concord, 1877-'79. In 1879, he went to California, and was graduated from the Commercial College, Oakland, in 1880; was gate keeper of the assembly, Sacramento, 1880, and postmaster in 1881, including the extra session of that year. He commenced the study of medicine in 1880, with Surgeon D. D. Crowley, Oakland, Cal.; attended three sessions of six months each, and two of three months each, at the Medical College, San Francisco, and was graduated in April, 1883. In 1882, he was appointed assistant school census marshal of Oakland, Cal., and in May, 1883, was elected school census marshal of the same city. At the close of his service, he went to Portland, Ore., and took a post-graduate course in the Medical Department of Williamette University, receiving the degree of M. D. therefrom in April, 1885. He then went to Cheeney, Wash., then a territory, and practised medicine a few months, but returned to Portland in the autumn of the same year to accept the position of surgeon to the Portland General Hospital; in 1886, was appointed surgeon to the Hospital Aid Association patients at St. Vincent's Hospital; in 1887, was appointed acting marine surgeon for the port of Portland, Ore.; has been professor of genito-urinary diseases and clinical surgery, Medical Department of Willamette University, since 1888, and in April, 1895, was elected vice-president of the Alumni Association of this institution; surgeon in charge of the genito-urinary department of the Portland Free Dispensary since 1889; one of the surgeons on staff Portland Hospital since 1890; and professor of surgical emergencies and minor surgery, Portland Hospital Training School for Nurses, since 1893.

Dr. Rand is a member of the Oregon State Medical Society; of the Portland Medical Society; of the American Medical Association, secretary of the section on dermatology and syphilography, acted as secretary in 1894, then elected for 1895; member of the Multnomah Amateur Athletic club; Multorpor Republican club; and fellow of the Pacific Coast Association of Examiners for life and accident insurance companies, acting secretary of the San Francisco meeting, 1894, secretary of the Baltimore meeting, 1895. In 1890, Dr. Rand took short courses at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, and the New York Polyclinic. He is a general practitioner, making an office specialty of genito-urinary diseases and surgery. He wrote a "Brief Report of Treatment, Especially of Syphilis, at the Genito-



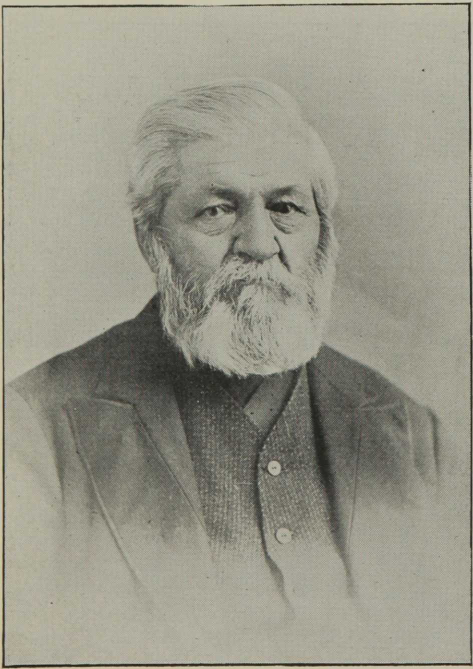
DAVID HARRIMAN RAND.

Urinary Clinic, Portland, Ore.," read before the Oregon State Medical Society, June, 1894, published in the *Medical Sentinel*, October, 1894.

Dr. Rand is medical examiner for the Ancient Order of United Workmen; Independent Order of Foresters; Woodmen of the World; Royal Society of Good Fellows; International Fraternal Alliance; Letter Carriers' Mutual Benefit Association; Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; and medical examiner for United Artisans. May 10, 1895, he was appointed, by Congressman Ellis, medical examiner for the applicants for the competitive examinations for appointment to West Point and Annapolis.

Married, May 20, 1890, Miss Ella F. Child, of Concord, N. H. They have no children.

BROSSARD, Pierre Edmond, son of Pierre and Angelique Boucher (Belville) Brossard, grandson of Paul Brossard, was born January 23, 1817, at La Prairie; died June 10, 1892, at the same place. He was educated at Chambly's College, Canada. He commenced the study of medicine in 1840; attended three courses at Victoria Medical College, Cobourg, and was graduated in 1843. He commenced the practice of medicine the same year, at St. Edward, Canada, and after having continued there one year, was then in Montreal until February, 1847; practised at St. Jean Crysostoine, from 1847–'50, and then removed to La Prairie, where he remained until his death. He was elected mayor of La Prairie January 21, 1862, and held the office until 1864; was re-elected February 5, 1872, and remained in the office until 1876. He served through the typhus fever epidemic of Montreal, 1846–'47. He was local surgeon of the Grand Trunk Railway Insurance and Provident Society, 1881–'86.



PIERRE EDMOND BROSSARD.

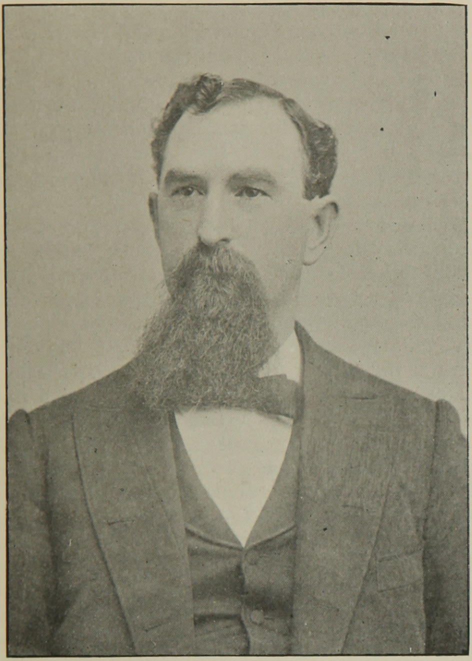
Dr. Brossard married, first, in 1843, Miss Aglae Collin, who died in 1846; they had one child born in 1844 who died in 1846. He married, second, in 1853, Miss Elizabeth Goulet, of La Prairie.

JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH BROSSARD.

BROSSARD, Jean Baptiste Joseph, La Prairie, Canada, son of Jean Baptiste and Lucie (Bisaillon) Brossard, grandson of Pierre Brossard, was born March 8, 1850, at La Prairie, P. Q. He was educated at Ste. Marie de Bel Air, Halifax, N. S.; commenced the study of medicine in 1872; attended three courses of lectures at McGill University, Faculty of Medicine, Montreal, and was graduated March 31, 1875. He immediately commenced the practice of medicine at La Prairie, and has continued there since that time. In 1880 he followed the clinics at Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York. Dr. Brossard is a member of the "Catholique Order of Foresters," of which he is medical officer; member and medical examiner of the "Sociéte des Artisans Canadiens Français;" local surgeon to the Grand Trunk Railway Insurance and Provident Society.

Married, October 20, 1875, Miss Marie Emma Goulet, of La Prairie. Their children are: Joseph Armand Edmond; Henri Clovis; Eugenie Alice; and Joseph Odilon Brossard.

FEWEL, Richard Benjamin, Montrose, Mo., born May 9, 1857, in Johnson county, Mo., is the son of Richard Benjamin and Nancy Anne (Avery) Fewel; grandson of Mason C. Fewel, who removed from Rockingham county, N. C., to what is now known as Windsor Trap, Henry county, Mo., in the fall of the year 1839; also grandson of Rev. Henry Avery, who went from Sparta, Tenn., to Tebo, Henry county, Mo., in 1831, settled and improved what is known as the old Avery farm. His house was the first one known in Henry county to have had window glass in it; he put in two sashes with four panes each. He was the first justice of the peace, his commission dating from May 21, 1832, and at his residence was held the first court in Henry county in November, 1832.

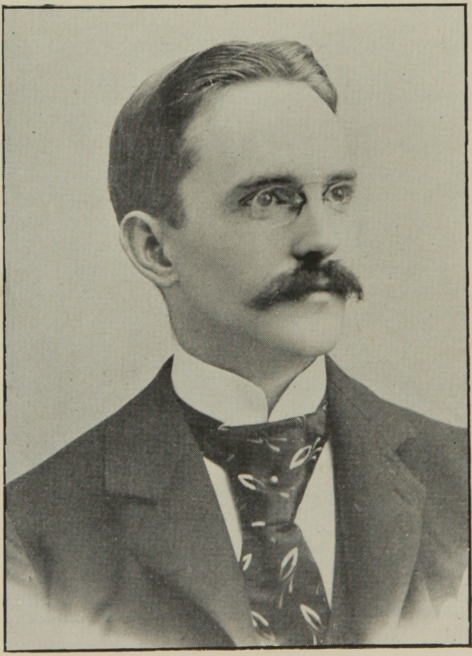

RICHARD BENJAMIN FEWEL.

Richard Benjamin Fewel, Jr., attended the public schools; was a student at the Sylvin Academy, Lamar county, Texas, in 1870; at the Centre Point Academy, 1871–'72, Prof. Mitchell McCuistian, principal; and took a life scholarship at the Gem City Commercial College, Quincy, Ill., in September, 1876, graduating in the full course of that institution, June 22, 1877. He began to read medicine in 1878, at Shawnee Mound, Mo., under Dr. John H. Bronaugh, at the same time becoming the junior partner of the firm of C. O. Fewel & Bro., Shawnee Mound, the firm having charge of the postoffice, handling drugs, and doing a general mercantile business. Dr. Fewel finally sold out to his brother in 1880, in order to devote his entire time to the study of medicine. He attended two courses of lectures at the St. Louis Medical College, St. Louis, Mo., and was graduated March 3, 1881; also received the degree of Ph. D., from the College of Higher Arts and Sciences, Chicago, December 23, 1893.

Dr. Fewel engaged in the practice of medicine at Ladue, Mo., from April, 1881, until February 1, 1882, when he removed to Montrose, and permanently located there. He was proprietor of the city drug store, at that place, 1882–'86, and has since devoted his entire time to the regular practice of medicine and surgery. He is a member of the Henry County (Mo.) Medical Society; of the John T. Hodgen Medical Society; of the Central District Medical Society of Missouri, third vice-president in 1891, second vice-president in 1892, and first vice-president in 1894; a permanent member of the Missouri State Medical Association; member of Montrose Lodge, No. 408, A. F. & A. M.; past patriarch to the Royal Tribe of Joseph, Lodge No. 20; and past patron of Jeptha Chapter, O. E. S., Montrose. He was chairman of the Democratic county congressional convention, Clinton, 1892, and has been chairman of local conventions at various times; also delegate to various medical societies.

Married, September 22, 1881, Miss Rosa Vickars, of Montrose, Mo.; to them was born one child, Richard Guy, who died August 8, 1884.

COLEMAN, Thomas Davies, Augusta, Ga., son of Dr. John Scott and Carolina Wyatt (Starke) Coleman, grandson of William Wyatt Starke, was born January 13, 1865, at Augusta, Ga His literary education was obtained at the Richmond Academy, Augusta, Ga., and at the Kentucky University, Lexington, A. B. in 1885. He began to read medicine in the summer of the same year, in his father's office; attended lectures at the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, 1886–'87 and 1887–'88; also a two years' course at the University Medical College, New York city, receiving the degree of M. D. from the latter institution in April, 1890. He took a special course of instruction in physical diagnosis in Bellevue Hospital, New York city, under Prof. Alfred L. Loomis, in 1889.

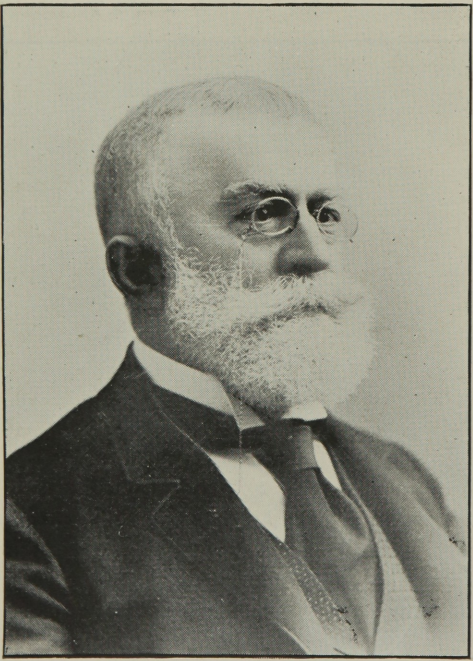

THOMAS DAVIES COLEMAN.

Dr. Coleman has been a practitioner of medicine at Augusta since June, 1890. He is a member of the Medical Association of the State of Georgia, and in April, 1891, read before that association a paper on "Pulmonary Phthisis," which was published in its transactions and in the *Southern Medical Record*; a fellow of the American Climatological Association; and a member of the Association of American Physicians and Surgeons. He is an attending physician and pathologist of the Augusta City Hospital; and a contributor to the *American System of Medicine*, edited by Dr. Alfred L. Loomis and Dr. W. Gilman Thompson.

Dr. Coleman was assistant in physiology, Johns Hopkins University, 1887–'88, and occupied the same position in the University of the City of New York, 1889–'90. He has been professor of physiology and pathology in the Medical Department, University of Georgia, since 1892, and secretary of the faculty since 1893; and a member of the board of health of Augusta since 1890.

Married, in June, 1890, Miss Annie Lee Adams, of Lexington, Ky. They have three children: Sarah Starke Coleman, Owen Adams Coleman, and Martha McEwen Coleman.

HAY, Thomas, son of Alexander and Lena Hay, was born at York, Pa., February 7, 1837. His education was had at the York County Academy and at the Boys' Grammar school, Bethlehem, Pa., after which at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa., and later on at the College of New Jersey, Princeton, N. J. After leaving Princeton he began the study of medicine in Philadelphia; entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania; took his degree and was graduated in 1861. Immediately upon his graduation in medicine he began practice in his adopted city, Philadelphia, and soon obtained an extended and lucrative business and has continued in the active pursuit of his profession up to the present time. He pursued his profession as a general practitioner, but earlier in life devoted himself more especially to gynecology and diseases of women generally, and later on to ophthalmology, otology, and laryngology.



THOMAS HAY.

In 1869 he wrote his paper on the "Use of the Long Tube in Intestinal Obstruction;" this paper first appeared in the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, of Philadelphia, Pa., and was copied in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, and other periodicals.

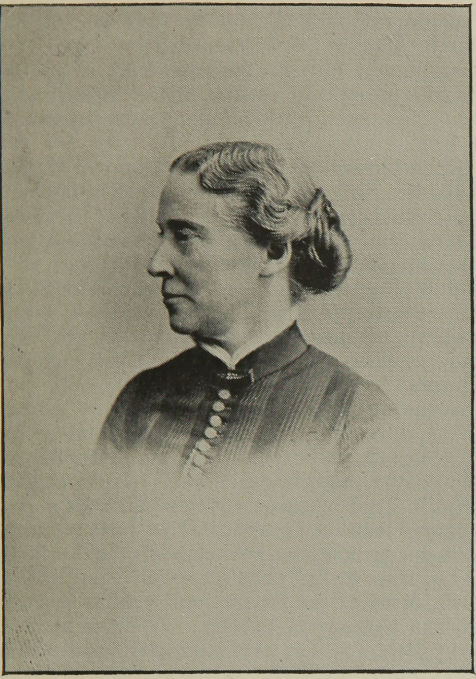
Gynecology attracted his especial attention in his earlier professional life. Among many successful operations he removed, in 1871, an inverted uterus, complicated with a large intramural fibrous tumor. Previous to this time the most eminent surgeons had held that this operation was not to be resorted to, and no case prior to this one appears to have ever been operated upon or reported. But since then Dr. Gross, in his "System of Surgery," as well as other distinguished writers, have accorded him due credit for this achievement. This case appeared in the *American Journal of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children*, in the *Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter*, the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, and other periodicals. The patient made a perfect recovery, entered into good and sound strength and now, at the present writing, is living and in good health.

In 1876 he removed a sarcomatous tumor of the orbit in the case of a child five years of age, the history of which was read at the meeting of the Fifth International Ophthalmological Congress in New York, and was published with illustrations in the transactions of this congress in 1877, and afterward issued by Lindsay & Blakiston, of this city, in book form. In 1876 he operated with success for cataract in the case of a lady who was then eighty-six years of age; this case also appeared in the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, and was copied in other medical journals. This lady lived for six or eight years after the operation, retaining her sight to the end of her life. His operations have extended to almost every branch of surgery, and various contributions have been made by him to medical literature.

In 1865 he became a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; in 1866 a permanent member of the American Medical Association, and of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; in 1872 was elected a corresponding member of the Gynecological Society of Boston, Mass.; in 1874 a member of the American Public Health Association; in 1878 a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; and was elected and served as a member of the council on general medicine, of the Ninth International Medical Congress, Washington, D. C., 1887.

Married, in 1861, Miss Mary Bullous Bradford. Their children are: Hellen Cresson and Eugenia Bradford Hay.

FRISSELL, Seraph, Springfield, Mass., daughter of Capt. Augustus Cæsar and Laura Mack (Emmons) Frissell, granddaughter of Thomas and Hannah (Phillips) Frissell, and of Ichabod and Mindwell (Mack) Emmons, was born August 20, 1840, at Peru, Mass. Her father died when she was eleven years old, leaving her mother with six children to care for, she being the third daughter. She received a common school education, taught public school, and in 1861 entered Mt. Holyoke Seminary, taking the four years' course in three years, but in the mean time teaching five years; she was not graduated until 1869. In 1867 she received the appointment of missionary to Ceylon, from the American Board of Foreign Missions, but in deference to her mother's wishes, she did not enter upon this work. She began the study of medicine in 1872, under Drs. Ruth Gerry and Cynthia Smith, of Ypsilanti, Mich.; was a student at the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, from which she was graduated March 24, 1875. Her hospital practice included four months at the Woman's Hospital, Detroit; eleven months at the New England Hospital, Boston, Mass., and six months at Dr. Ruth Gerry's Private Hospital, Ypsilanti, Mich. In 1876 Dr. Frissell began the private practice of medicine, in Pittsfield, Mass. During her eight years' stay in that place she was elected the first president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Pittsfield, and for seven years was president of the Woman's Board of Missions of the South church. She has resided in Springfield since 1884.



SERAPH FRISSELL.

Women were first admitted to medical societies in Massachusetts in 1884; but the Berkshire District Medical Society made Dr. Frissell an honorary member in 1877, and she attended its monthly meetings, receiving notices as a regular member. She was a regular member of the Berkshire, Bennington, Rennsalaer, and Washington County Medical Society from its organization until she left Berkshire county. Dr. Frissell was the first woman in Western Massachusetts to be admitted to any county society, becoming a member of Hampden County Medical Society in 1885; she is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, having been the third woman to be admitted, in 1885; honorary member of the Alumni Association of the Woman's Medical College, Pennsylvania; member of the Daughters of the American Revolution; of E. K. Wilcox Relief Corps, Springfield, Mass., auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic; and of the American Medical Temperance Association. She was president of the Auxiliary Woman's Board of Missions, 1877–'84; physician and lecturer on physiology, Mt. Holyoke College, 1890–'91; has been superintendent of heredity and health, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, for Hampden county, since 1891; and is now superintendent of literature for the same organization. Dr. Frissell has made a specialty of diseases of women and children.

EGLE, William Henry, Harrisburg, Pa., son of John and Elizabeth (von Treupel) Egle, both natives of Pennsylvania, grandson of Valentine Egle, was born September 17, 1830, at Harrisburg. His ancestors settled in Pennsylvania prior to 1740, coming from Switzerland and Germany. A great-great-grandfather was an officer in the French and Indian War, while his paternal and maternal grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, respectively, and through them member of the various hereditary societies. Upon the death of his father, in 1834, he went to his paternal grandmother's to whom he was indebted for his careful training during childhood and youth. He was educated in the public and private schools of Harrisburg, and for two years attended the Harrisburg Military Institute, under the care of Capt. Alden Partridge, where he pursued the study of the classics and higher mathematics. Not having the opportunity of entering college, he determined to learn the art of printing, and for this purpose spent three years in the office of the *Pennsylvania Telegraph*, during most of which time he was foreman of the establishment. Subsequently he had charge of the state printing. In 1853, having been a frequent correspondent to the monthly magazines, he undertook the editorship of the *Literary Companion*, which was discontinued at the end of six months, at the same time the editing of the *Daily Times*, afterward merged into one of the other newspaper ventures of Harrisburg. In 1854 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Charles C. Bombaugh, of Harrisburg, during a portion of which period, that and the following year, he was assistant teacher in the boys' school of the then North Ward; afterward mailing clerk in the postoffice under Messrs. Brant and Porter. In the fall of 1857 he resigned his position and entered the Medical

Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he graduated in March, 1859. The same year he located at Harrisburg, and was in the practice of his profession there when, in 1862, after the battles of Chantilly and the second Bull Run, he was telegraphed by Adjutant-General Russell, of Pennsylvania, to go to Washington, to assist in the care of the wounded, which duty he performed. In September of that year he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Ninety-Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and in the summer of 1863 surgeon of the Forty-Seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia.

At the close of service with the latter command he resumed his profession, but afterward, at the earnest solicitation of Adjutant-General Thomas, of the United States Army, he accepted the appointment, by President Lincoln, of surgeon of volunteers, and was ordered to Camp Nelson, Kentucky, to examine the colored regiments then being raised in that state. He was subsequently detailed with the cavalry battalions under Col. James Brisbin and Col. James F. Wade, thence ordered to the Department of the James under General Butler and assigned to the One Hundred Sixteenth Regiment, U. S. C. I., Twenty-Fifth Army Corps. During the Appomattox campaign he was chief executive medical officer of General Birney's division, Twenty-Fourth Army Corps, and upon the return from that campaign ordered to Texas with General Jackson's division, Twenty-Fifth Army Corps, as its chief medical officer.

WILLIAM HENRY EGLE.

In December, 1865, he resigned the service and returned home, when for a brief period he partly resumed the practice of his profession, and for twenty years was annually appointed physician to the Dauphin County Prison. This position he resigned in March, 1887, when Governor Beaver commissioned him state librarian, and the senate promptly confirmed him. The newspaper press spoke, universally, so flatteringly of this, and so well has he administered the office, that Governor Pattison reappointed him in 1891, and again in March, 1894. The present effectiveness of the state library, now in the front rank of the large libraries of our country, due to Dr. Egle's management, has been greatly appreciated by students at large.

Upon the organization of the National Guard in 1870, Dr. Egle was appointed surgeon-in-chief of the Fifth Division, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and subsequently in the consolidation of the commands, transferred to surgeon of the Eighth Regiment; in 1885 commissioned surgeon-in-chief of the Third Brigade, a military position he now occupies, and is the senior medical officer in the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

Acquiring an early taste for historical research, during relaxation from professional duties, when he returned from the army, in 1866, he commenced the preparation of his "History of Pennsylvania," published in 1876, which went through a second edition in 1882. His various publications are as follows: "Sketch of the Early History of Harrisburg" (1856); "Col. Timothy Green of the Army of the Revolution" (1867); "Parson Elder, a Biography" (1868); "William Maclay, a Biography" (1876); "Historical Review of Dauphin County" (1876); "Contributions to the History of Dauphin County" (1876); "History of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania" (1876, bi-centennial edition, 1883); "The Dixons of Dixons' Ford" (1879); "Memorial of John Augustus Smull" (1881); "In Memoriam: Beverly Waugh Egle" (1882); "Historical Register" (2 vols., 1883–'84); "History of the County of Dauphin" (1883); "History of the County of Lebanon" (1883); "Journal of Witham Marsh at the Treaty of Lancaster, 1744" (1885); "Centennial Memorial—County of Dauphin and City of Harrisburg" (1886); "Kurz und bundiger Auszug der Geschichte von Dauphin County" (1886); "Pennsylvania Genealogies, Scotch-Irish and German" (1886); "Glimpses of the History of Old Paxtang Church" (1890); "William Denning, the Blacksmith of the Revolution" (1890); "The First Indian Massacre in the Valley of Wyoming" (1890); "Harrisburg-on-the-Susquehanna" (1892); "Notes and Queries, Historical, Biographical and Genealogical" (3 vols., 1879–'84, 3 vols., 1887–'94). Dr. Egle was co-editor of the *Pennsylvania Archives*, second series, Vols. I–XII, and editor Vols. XIII–XIX; and of the third series now in course of publication. He has nearly ready for the printer, "The Paxtang Boys," "Landmarks of Scotch-Irish Settlement in Pennsylvania," "Historic Families of the Cumberland Valley," "The Early German and Swiss Settlement in Pennsylvania," and a second series of "Pennsylvania Genealogies."

Dr. Egle has been honored by election as corresponding member of the principal historical societies of the United States, France, and England, and in 1878 received the honorary degree of M. A., from Lafayette College, in acknowledgment of his services in historical research. He was one of the founders and the first presiding officer of the Pennsylvania-German Society; a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Commandery of Pennsylvania; of the American Historical Society; of the Dauphin County Medical Society; and of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States.

Married, July 24, 1860, Miss Eliza White, daughter of George Beatty, Esq., of Harrisburg, Pa. Their living children are: Sarah Beatty, wife of Robert J. Holmes, and Catharine Irwin Egle. Their eldest child, Beverly Waugh Egle, died at the age of twenty-one, on the eve of the completion of his third year at Chicago Medical College.

JONES, Joseph, New Orleans, La., born September 6, 1833, in Liberty county, Ga., is the son of Rev. Charles Colcock (D. D.) and Mary (Jones) Jones; and grandson of Captain Joseph Jones (maternal), who commanded the Liberty Independent Troop in the War of 1812; and great-grandson of Major John Jones (paternal), aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General Lachlan McIntosh, who fell before the British lines around Savannah during the assault of October, 1779. His father, the Rev. Charles C. Jones, was a Presbyterian divine, the author of the "History of the Church of God;" of a catechism for the instruction of the Negroes of the United States, and of many elaborate reports extending over a series of years and detailing his labors among the blacks of Liberty county.

Joseph Jones acquired his early education under private tutors; in 1845, entered the University of South Carolina, Columbia; in 1850, matriculated in Princeton College, N. J., from which institution he was graduated with distinguished honors in 1853, and received therefrom the degree of A. M., in 1853. He then entered the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine, and was graduated M. D., in 1855. He was the first private student of Prof. Joseph Leidy, M. D., and enjoyed the personal friendship of Prof. Samuel Jackson, M. D., Hugh L. Hodge, M. D., and of Prof. George B. Wood. The honorary degree of LL. D., was conferred upon Dr. Jones by the board of trustees of the University of Georgia June 17, 1892.

Dr. Jones commenced the practice of medicine in Savannah, Ga., in 1855, in which year he was elected professor of chemistry in the Savannah Medical College, continuing in that chair until 1858, when he was elected professor of natural philosophy and natural theology in the University of Georgia, Athens. In 1859, he was elected to the chair of chemistry in the Medical College of Georgia, Augusta, which position he held until interrupted by active service in the War of the Rebellion, which commenced in 1861, and terminated with the surrender of the Confederate armies under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, in May, 1865. During this war, Dr. Jones was for six months, 1861, in the cavalry service, and for the remainder of the time, served in the Confederate army as full surgeon with the rank of major. His most important duties were assigned by Samuel Preston Moore, surgeon-general of the Confederate army, as will be seen by the following orders and correspondence:

General Hospital, Augusta, Ga.,
February 9, 1863.

S. P. Moore,
Surgeon-General, C. S. A.,
Richmond.

Sir: Accompanying this, I have the honor to forward to the surgeon-general a small manuscript volume containing observations on traumatic tetanus. I have endeavored carefully to investigate the phenomena presented by a case of tetanus, which occurred in the General Hospital in this place. Such an investigation as that now presented appeared to be necessary, for I am unacquainted with the report of a single case of this disease, where a careful and full record was kept of the pulse, respiration, temperature, nervous and muscular phenomena, and physical and chemical changes of the urine throughout the course of the disease.

I hope that results worthy the consideration of the surgeon-general have been established by this laborious investigation. It appears to be not unphilosophical to draw general conclusions from a single carefully considered case of a characteristic and well-defined disease, for, if we admit that there be anything that can be called science in medicine, it must be intimately connected with, if not absolutely dependent upon, the fixed character of disease.

The surgeon-general will please excuse the liberty which I take in calling his attention to the following conclusions, which I have attempted to establish from the results of the investigation of this case. The essential phenomena of inflammation were absent. The phenomena were exaggerated manifestations of nervous and muscular action, rather than results of structural alterations. The increased actions in the nervous and muscular systems were attended by corresponding changes in the materials composing these structures, thus rendering it probable that the two were intimately connected and even dependent on each other, in the relation of cause and effect.

The phenomena, during the active stages of tetanus point to a change in the electric conditions and relations of the nerves and muscles. In the discussion of the last proposition I have endeavored to present a clear and concise view of the remarkable investigations and theory of the German philosopher, Dubois-Reymond, who, by a series of experiments of wonderful delicacy, accuracy, and variety, has established the important fact that both nerves and muscles have their own electrical currents, which vary in direction and character with the various muscular and nervous actions, and has clearly established that the nervous and muscular forces are either electricity or some modication of this force.

I have also presented the theory of De-La-Rive, which embraces that of Dubois-Reymond, extends and perfects it, and is also based upon the experiments and physiological labors of Matteuci, Humboldt, Nottili, Marianni, and others. This discussion will be found at the close of the manuscript.

I am now engaged on the investigation of the typhoid fever of the camp. The investigation has been and will be pursued in a manner similar to that followed in this case of tetanus. In the course of three months I hope to complete a manuscript volume of several hundred pages on this disease, which will be transmitted to the surgeon-general. The subject is of great importance and worthy of the most careful study and investigation. When this is complete, I will then turn my attention to intermittent, remittent, and congestive, or pernicious, fevers, which will be investigated and treated in a similar manner.

Any suggestions with reference to the method and objects of the investigations which the surgeon-general may think proper to offer, will be carefully considered and acted upon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOSEPH JONES,
Surgeon, P. A. C. S.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, VA., February 17, 1863.

SURGEON JOSEPH JONES,
AUGUSTA, Ga.

SIR: Your letter of the 10th inst., as well as the report in the case of tetanus, has been received. The opportunities now offered of making a free and thorough investigation as to the nature, history, and pathology of fevers caused by animal effluvia, contra-distinguished from those produced by vegetable exhalations, or malaria, should not be permitted to pass unimproved. Your attention, therefore, is especially called to this class of disease, and you are directed to make a thorough investigation. Besides the mere satisfaction, in a scientific point of view, the results are likely to be of the greatest practical importance to the army.

If additional medical aid is necessary for this purpose, you will communicate the fact to this office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) S. P. MOORE,
Surgeon-General C. S. A.

AUGUSTA, GA., June 28, 1863.

S. P. MOORE.
Surgeon-General, C. S. A.
Richmond, Va.

SIR: Accompanying this I send the surgeon-general, by express, the first manuscript volume of my labors, conducted in accordance with the order issued from the surgeon-general's office, Richmond, Va., February 17, 1863.

Since the receipt of this order I have devoted all the time not absolutely demanded for the discharge of my duties as surgeon, to the investigation of the class of diseases indicated, and this volume contains the results of my labors. In the prosecution of these investigations the inductive method has been followed. The phenomena and individual facts have been observed and recorded, and general principles established by the analysis, comparison, classification, and combination of the facts and phenomena.

If the surgeon-general will furnish an order sufficiently definite and liberal, the present report will be preliminary to a more extended investigation of disease in the different divisions of the army of the Confederate States of America, by which we hope to establish facts and principles of universal application and permanent value. By such an extended study of the diseases of armies under all the variations of climate and soil, and under all the varied circumstances of toil, exposure, and changes of diet, to which the Confederate soldiers are subject, we may hope to settle definitely their true characters and modes of treatment.

From the complicated nature of the phenomena demanding investigations, as well as from the peculiarities of the struggle in which we are now engaged with a powerful enemy, who has blockaded our ports and thus cut off from us implements and materials of research so valuable in modern inquiries in all the departments of chemical, physical, physiological, and pathological science, many embarrassments have arisen, and will continue to arise, and great expenditures of health and strength have been and will continue to be necessary in the prosecution of these investigations, which have been conducted by the author, in addition to the full discharge of his duties as surgeon.

* * * * * * * * * *

The cases presented in the present report were selected from more than one thousand cases treated and carefully observed by the author; and in addition to those treated immediately by himself, in person, several hundred additional cases were examined in the various hospitals and camps of the military department of Georgia, South Carolina, and conferences held with the surgeons and other medical officers.

The attention of the surgeon-general is respectfully directed to the colored drawings of the liver, intestines, and typhoid deposit in the so-called camp fever.

It is of the utmost importance to the value and accuracy of these investigations that the post mortem examinations should be extended as far as possible. . . .

I would still further direct the attention of the surgeon-general to the important fact established by these researches, that the disease which has proved most fatal to our soldiers in the military district of Georgia and South Carolina, has been typhoid fever, and that no case of true typhus fever has occurred in this department. . . . The importance of this fact cannot be over-estimated in its bearing on treatment. . . . As the treatment of typhus and of typhoid fever is different, purgatives being borne well in the former, whilst they are destructive in the latter, it is of great moment to our army that typhus fever should be recognized and investigated. . . . The perfection of such investigations will clearly depend in great measure on the number of cases subjected to analysis. It is well known that fevers arising from animal exhalations are dependent on certain circumstances and causes, which are far more limited in their operation than those producing the various kinds of climatic fevers. As, therefore, the class of diseases indicated in the order of the surgeon-general are necessarily circumscribed within narrow limits and dependent upon peculiar circumstances and causes, their full and free investigation will necessitate occasional change on the part of the investigator. The true character of these diseases, as well as the great fact of their uniformity or diversity, of their contagion or non-contagion, of their relations to climate and soil, as well as the circumstances most favorable to their production or spread, can only be determined by an examination of their various phenomena in different localities, and by the careful experience and testimony of numerous intelligent observers widely separated.

During the past seven years I have been conducting investigations similar to those now indicated, upon the diseases of the climate of the Southern states, and have endeavored not only to determine their true characters and to illustrate their phenomena, but also to investigate their relations to climate, soil, and waters, and their relations to well-known poisons. At the commencement of the present struggle, I volunteered my services as a private of cavalry; my medical services were immediately required after my enlistment, and during a period of six months' active service I was able to treat about six hundred cases of disease in one of the most unhealthful regions of the Southern Confederacy, and after entering the medical service as a surgeon, I have been engaged up to the present time in the investigation of the class of diseases indicated in the surgeon-general's order. The views, therefore, which I express in the accompanying manuscript volume, are the results of much labor. In conclusion allow me to express my high appreciation of the honor conferred, and to testify my urgent desire to fulfil the high and responsible trust by every means in my power.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOSEPH JONES,
Surgeon P. A. C. S.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, VA., July 15, 1863.

SURGEON JOSEPH JONES,

SIR: Your letter of the 2d inst. is received, and also the first volume of your "Report on Tetanus and Typhoid Fever." The pressing importance of a vast variety of official engagements has so far prevented only a brief and desultory investigation of the contents of the latter; but even with this, evidences enough are discovered to justify the belief that much very valuable acquisition to the science and art of medicine is contained therein.

For the zeal, untiring energy, patient and laborious industry therein displayed, you are entitled to and are hereby tendered the thanks of this department. . . . It would be well to visit the hospital in this department (Virginia) at once.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) S. P. MOORE,
Surgeon-General C. S. A.

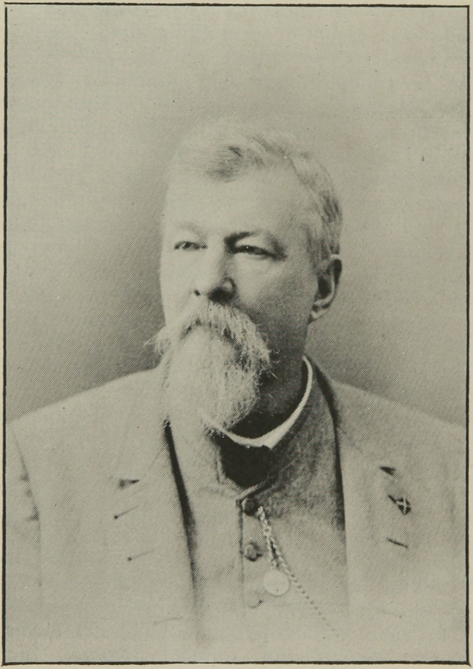
The orders regulating the investigations of Surgeon Joseph Jones were enlarged by the surgeon-general of the Confederate army so as to admit him into any army, camp, or fortified town within the bounds of the Confederate States. His investigations were conducted in the army of Northern Virginia, in the army of Tennessee, in the great hospitals of Richmond, Va., Charlottesville, Staunton, Gordonsville, and Charleston, S. C., Savannah, Augusta, Atlanta, and Macon, Ga., and other places. He also investigated the nature of the diseases which proved so fatal to the Federal prisoners, and suggested measures for the relief of this unfortunate class of sufferers. He especially investigated the condition of Belle Isle, Libby Prison, Richmond, and Andersonville, Ga., where he camped upon the ground and made a thorough investigation of the diseases of these prisoners, illustrating his investigations by numerous and careful post mortems. The United States government after the close of the war seized the papers of Dr. Jones relating to Andersonville, and forced him to attend the trial of Wirz in the old capitol building in Washington. Dr. Jones established by conclusive evidence that the suffering of the Federal prisoners was due to several causes, but chiefly to the fact that the government of the United States and its representatives stopped the exchange of prisoners, and forced the Confederate government to sustain over two hundred thousand prisoners, the Confederate government being thus deprived of more than two hundred thousand veteran soldiers.

The investigations of Dr. Jones upon the prisoners confined at Andersonville, Ga., were published by the United States government, and by the United States sanitary commission.

In 1868, Dr. Jones was elected to the chair of chemistry and clinical medicine in the Medical Department of the University of Louisiana, and became attached to the Charity Hospital, as visiting physician, serving in this capacity until 1894.

In April, 1880, he was elected president of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, his term of service expiring in April, 1884. During the four years, 1880–'84, forty-four hundred and thirty-six vessels, more than half of them being ocean steamers, were inspected by the officers of the board of health at the Mississippi Quarantine station, together with their crews and passengers, and during the same period four hundred and seventy-nine vessels from ports infected with yellow-fever were held in the Mississippi quarantine, disinfected and fumigated. At the Atchafalaya and at the Rigolettes quarantine stations an equally large amount of work was accomplished, making in all about ten thousand vessels and not less than one hundred and fifty thousand passengers inspected and disinfected.

The labors of Dr. Joseph Jones in Louisiana, during the years 1880–'83, established the fact that yellow-fever can be excluded from New Orleans and the Mississippi valley by a rigid and effective quarantine; that yellow-fever is not indigenous to the Mississippi valley; that quarantine, to be effective, must embrace not merely inspection and detention, but discharge of infected cargoes, thorough ventilation, fumigation and disinfection by the recognized methods of sanitary science. After a continuous battle of four years' duration, in which the vast maritime interests of the state and the power and influence of the wealthiest railroad and steamship companies in the southwestern states were marshalled against the legally constituted health authorities, the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana achieved a memorable and signal victory on January 21, 1884, in the complete and triumphant vindication of its efforts to exclude foreign pestilence from the Mississippi valley by the highest tribunal of the state of Louisiana. The decision of the supreme court of Louisiana is of interest and importance to every state and municipal government in the United States of America, for the doctrine is hereby clearly recognized that the establishment and enforcement of quarantine by individual states is not a regulation of commerce in violation of the provisions of the Federal constitution, but is a legitimate exercise of the police powers of the individual states which are inalienable. The supreme court of the United States, in the appeal which was taken by Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Rail-



JOSEPH JONES.

road and Texas Steamship Company, from the decision of the supreme court of Louisiana, sustained the decision on January 21, 1886, and thus the views and actions of Dr. Joseph Jones, in his official capacity as president of the board of health, are now upheld by the finding of the highest tribunal of the Republic.

In 1870, Dr. Jones visited Europe, examined the art galleries, hospitals, and archeological collections of London, Paris, Edinburgh, and Liverpool.

Dr. Jones's life has been devoted to the original investigations and labors in the wards of the civil and military hospitals, in the camp and military prison, and in the discharge of his professional and official duties. The character of his work may be gathered from the titles of some of his more important writings,—"Abstract of Experiments upon the Physical Influences by Living and Inorganic Membranes upon Chemical Substances," October 25, 1854; "Observations on the Kidney and Urine in Different Animals," *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, 1855; "Digestion of Albumen and Flesh, and the Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of the Pancreas," *Medical Examiner*, 1856; "Physical, Chemical and Physiological Investigations upon the Vital Phenomena, Structure and Offices of the Solids and Fluids of Animals," an inaugural dissertation for the degree of M. D., in the University of Pennsylvania, *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, July, 1856; "Experimental Investigations Instituted with a View to Ascertain the Action of Saline Solutions of Different Densities upon Living Animals, and also the Reciprocal Action Through Dead Animal Membranes upon Serum, Water, and Saline Solutions," *ibid.*, 1856; Investigations, Chemical and Physiological, Relative to Certain American Vertebrates," *Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge*, March, 1856; "Case of Diabetes Mellitus," *Southern Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1858; "Suggestions on Medical Education," introductory lecture to the course of 1859–'60, Medical College of Georgia, published by the class; "Observations on Malarial Fever," *Southern Medical and Surgical Journal*, June, 1858; "Observations on the Chemical, Physical, and Pathological Phenomena of Malarial Fever," Transactions of the American Medical Association, 1859; "First Report to the Cotton Planters of Georgia, on the Agricultural Resources of Georgia," Cotton Planters' Convention, 1860; "Indigenous Remedies of the Southern Confederacy Which May Be Employed in the Treatment of Malarial Fever," *Southern Medical and Surgical Journal*, September, 1861; "Sulphate of Quinia Administered During Health, the Best Means of Preventing Chill and Fever, Bilious Fever, and Congestive Fever, in those Exposed to the Unhealthful Climate of the Rich Low Lands and Swamps of the Southern Confederacy," *ibid.*, August, 1861; "Quinine as a Prophylactic to Malarial Fever," being an appendix to the third report on "Typhoid and Malarial Fevers," delivered to the surgeon-general of the late Confederate army, August, 1864, *Nashville Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, 1867; "Researches on Spurious Vaccination and the Abnormal Phenomena Accompanying and Following Vaccination in the Confederate army during the Recent American Civil War, 1861–'65," *ibid.*, 1867; "Inquiries on Hospital Gangrene," *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1869; "Explorations and Researches Concerning the Destruction of the Aboriginal Inhabitants of America by Various Diseases, as Syphilis, Pestilence, Malarial Fever and Small-pox," *ibid.*, 1878; "Observations on the Losses of the Confederate Armies from Battle Wounds and Disease During the American Civil War, 1861–'65, with Investigations upon the Number and Character of the Diseases Supervening upon Gun-shot Wounds," *Richmond and Louisville Medical Journal*, October, 1869, to June, 1870; "Outlines of Observations on Hospital Gangrene as It Manifested Itself in the Confederate Armies During the American Civil War, 1861–'65," Transactions of the American Medical Association, 1869; "Mollities Ossium, Malakostein, Osteo-Malacia, Osteo-Sarcosis, Rachitismus Adultorum, Rickets, or Softening of the Bones in the Adult," *ibid.*, 1869; "Memoranda of University Clinics and Charity Hospital," 1869; "Clinical Memoranda, Diseases of the Heart, Liver, Kidneys, and Malarial Fever and Dropsy as a Symptom of Various Diseases," 1870–'71; Contributions to the Natural History of Specific Yellow-fever," *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*, January, 1874, *et seq.*; "A Table of the Comparative Pathology of Malarial and Yellow Fevers," Transactions of the Louisiana State Medical Society, 1879; "Medico-Legal Evidence Relating to the Detection of Human Blood, Presenting the Alterations Characteristic of Malarial Fever, on the Clothing of a Man Accused of the Murder of Narcisse Arrieux, October 26, 1876;" "Observations on the African Yaws and on Leprosy, in Insular and Central America," *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1877; "Explorations of the Aboriginal Remains of Tennessee," *Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge*, October, 1876; "Investigations upon the Nature, Causes, and Treatment of Hospital Gangrene as It Prevailed in the Confederate Armies, 1861–'65," illustrated with colored plates; "Numerous Cases of Gangrene, also Analyses of Blood and Urine, and Post-mortem Examinations in Hospital Gangrene, Pyaemia, Small-pox, Dysentery, Malarial Fever, etc.," Sanitary Memoirs of the United States Sanitary Commission, New York; "Investigations upon the Diseases of the Federal Prisoners Confined in Camp Sumter, Andersonville, Georgia," *ibid.*; "Observations on Koch's Lymph," New Orleans, 1891; "Official Report," *United Confederate Veterans*, June, 1890; "Brief Report of the Proceedings of the United Confederate Veterans, and Especially of the Veteran Confederate Surgeons," July 2, 1890; and "Official Correspondence, 1890–'92," 1893. The great work, embracing the chief labors of the life of Dr. Joseph Jones, in which he is still engaged, is his "Medical and Surgical Memoirs," containing investigations on the geographical distribution, causes, nature, relations, and treatment of various diseases, 1855–'93.

That Dr. Jones has felt a lively interest, and been an earnest student of American archeology, appears from the fact that he was the author of "Explorations of the Aboriginal Remains in Tennessee," while his collection of archeological remains contains specimens from Mexico and Peru.

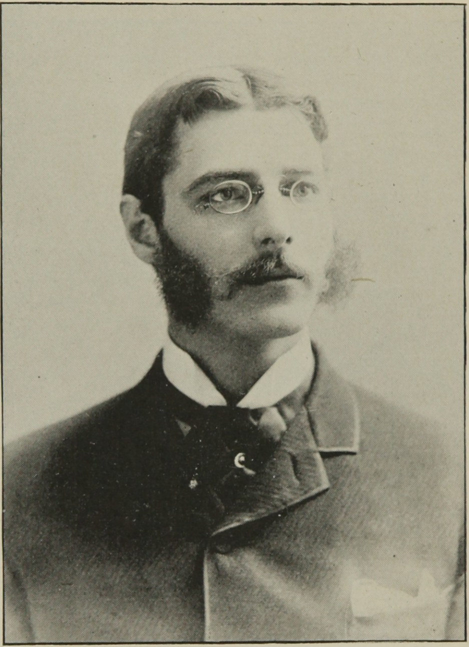
In 1869, Dr. Jones took an active part in the foundation of the Southern Historical Society, was elected its first secretary and treasurer, and wrote its constitution and plan of action. He is a member of the American Medical Association, 1859–'95; of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; vice-president of the Numismatic Society of Pennsylvania; honorary member of the American Antiquarian Society; honorary member of the Historical Society of Georgia; honorary fellow of the Virginia Medical Society; honorary member of the Physicians and Surgeons of Philadelphia; member of the Louisiana Medical Society; visiting physician to the New Orleans Charity Hospital, 1870–'94; president of the Louisiana Medical Society, 1885–'86; president of the Board of Health of Louisiana, 1880–'84; president of XIV Section, Public and International Hygiene, Ninth International Medical Congress, Washington, D. C., 1887; appointed surgeon-general of the United Confederate Veterans by Gen. John B. Gordon, in 1889.

Dr. Jones married, first, October 26, 1858, Miss Caroline S. Davis, of Augusta, Ga., who died in 1868; married, second, June 21, 1870, Miss Susan Rayner, daughter of Rev. Leonidas Polk, bishop of Louisiana, and lieutenant-general in the Confederate States army. Dr. Jones has six surviving children: Charles Colcock, Hamilton Polk, Caroline, Mary Cuthbert, Frances Devereux, and Laura Maxwell. His eldest son, Dr. Stanhope Jones, died in 1894, leaving three children.

SAYRE, Reginald Hall, New York city, son of Dr. Lewis Albert and Eliza Ann (Hall) Sayre, grandson of Archibald Sayre, was born October 18, 1859, in New York city. His maternal grandfather, Charles Henry Hall, was the original instigator of the Harlem River Ship canal. He was educated at the Authon Grammar school, New York, at Churchill & Maury's school, New York, and was graduated with honors from Columbia College, A. B., in 1881, having taken the scholarship in chemistry in his sophomore year; read medicine under the guidance of his father, Lewis A. Sayre, M. D., and in 1881 matriculated at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, attended three courses of lectures at this institution, and received the degree of M. D. in March, 1884.

He was appointed assistant to the chair of surgery in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1885, which position he held until 1890, when he was made assistant to the chair of orthopedic surgery; in the same year he was made lecturer on orthopedic surgery in this institution. He has been orthopedic surgeon to Bellevue Hospital, outdoor department, since 1886; and consulting surgeon to the Hackensac Hospital, New Jersey, since 1890.

Dr. Sayre is a fellow of the American Academy of Medicine; a member of the American Medical Association; a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, assistant secretary, 1892–'94, secretary since 1895; of the New York Pathological Society, vice-president in 1893; of the New York State Medical Association; of the American Orthopedic Association, vice-president in 1892; of the Pan-American Medical Congress, honorary president of the orthopedic section, 1893; and member of the Society of the Alumni of Bellevue Hospital, of which he was one of the founders.

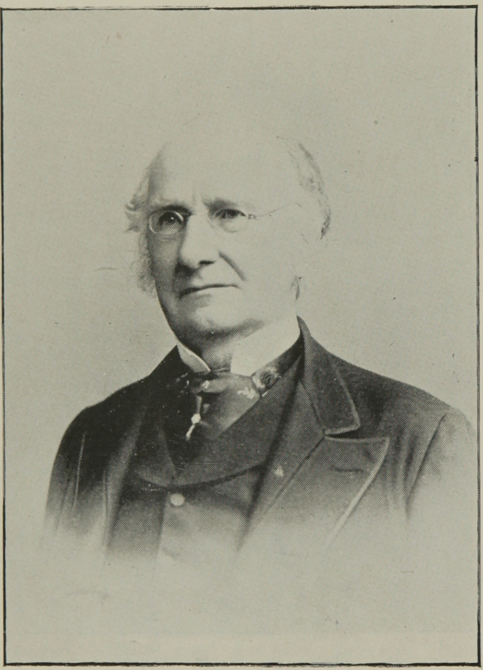


REGINALD HALL SAYRE.

Orthopedic surgery occupies the greater part of Dr. Sayre's time, although he does not yet limit himself exclusively to that department. He has contributed to medical literature, papers on "Immediate Reposition of the Parts after Tenotomy," *Alabama Medical Journal*, July, 1887; "The Treatment of Rotary Lateral Curvature of the Spine," *New York Medical Journal*, November 17, 1888; "The Simultaneous Occurrence of Disease in the Hip and Knee Joints, with Description of a New Splint for the Treatment of the Same," *ibid.*, December 13, 1890; "The Treatment of Neglected Cases of Rotary Lateral Curvature of the Spine," *ibid.*, March 18, 1893; "A Contribution to the Study of Club Hand," *ibid.*, November 4, 1893; "Excision of the Hip Joint," Transactions of the American Orthopedic Association, 1889; "Spondylitis of Second Vertebra, with Report of Cases and Instruments for Treatment," *ibid.*, 1892; "Traction and Fixation in Pott's Disease," *Philadelphia Medical News*, November 14, 1891; "The Necessity of Thorough Examination in Suspected Pott's Disease," *New England Medical Monthly*, April, 1893; "The Conservative Treatment of Tubercular Joints," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1894; he is also the author of the articles on "Orthopedic Surgery," in the International

Annual of the Universal Medical Sciences since 1890; and of the "Review of Orthopedic Surgery," in the *International Medical Magazine*, since 1892, its commencement. Unmarried.

BELL, Agrippa Nelson, Brooklyn, N. Y., the youngest of the five sons of George and Elizabeth (Scott) Bell, was born in Northampton county, Va., August 3, 1820, his ancestors being among the earliest Virginia colonists. His father died when he was in his fourteenth year. The life on his mother's farm became distasteful to him, and in 1836-'38 he served as a clerk in a country store. He then entered an academic school at Newtown, Conn., and in the second year of the course, having decided to study medicine, became the private pupil of Dr. George C. Blackman, who subsequently became professor of surgery in the Medical College of Ohio. In 1840 he entered the Tremont Street Medical School, Boston, under the preceptorship of Drs. Jacob Bigelow, Edward Reynolds, D. Humphrey Storer, and Oliver Wendell Holmes. His first course of medical lectures was at the Medical School of Harvard University, meanwhile reading to an invalid six nights in the week, from ten to twelve o'clock, in order to add to his finances. He took a second course of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and received his medical degree from that institution in March, 1842. Soon after graduating he entered the practice of medicine at Franktown, Va., in a locality at that time famous for the prevalence of malarial diseases. In November, 1844, Dr. Bell successfully passed the examination of the naval board, in Philadelphia, but did not receive his commission as assistant surgeon until March, 1847, practising medicine during the interim at Waterbury, Conn. His first naval service was on board the *Saratoga*, Commander D. G. Farragut, under orders to the Gulf Squadron, during the Mexican War, where he served to the end of the war, doing duty on board several vessels, and also at the yellow-fever hospital on Salmadina Island, near Vera Cruz. He contracted yellow-fever on board the frigate *Mississippi*, which ship, on account of her badly infected state, had been ordered to proceed to Pensacola, Fla., to cleanse and return to Vera Cruz as soon as practicable. On arrival at Pensacola, Dr. Bell was, with others sick with the same disease, sent to the naval hospital at that place. Having sufficiently recovered in six weeks, he returned to duty on board the same ship, which again went to Vera Cruz. Shortly thereafter he was transferred to the steamer *Vixen*, Commander Henry Pinkney, on blockade service off the mouth of Tuxpan River.



AGRIPPA NELSON BELL.

Dr. Bell's service in the Gulf Squadron was continued until the summer following the end of the war, when he returned in the *Vixen* to Norfolk, Va., in July, 1848. Three weeks subsequently he was ordered to the coast survey steamer *Legare*, on duty in and about the harbor of New York, and from the *Legare* to the *Jefferson*, on the same duty. He was detached from this duty September, 1849, and again ordered to the *Vixen* on a cruise in the Gulf, along the Spanish Main, and in the West Indies, which terminated at Washington in June, 1850. His next service was on the west coast of Africa, on board the flagship *Germantown*, which began December, 1850, and comprised two years and four months. This was Dr. Bell's last sea-service.

After a short leave of absence, he subsequently served for nearly two years on board the receiving ship at the Brooklyn Navy Yard; meanwhile, in 1854, he was examined and promoted to passed assistant surgeon. He resigned from the navy, October 30, 1855. Dr. Bell had already become a resident of Brooklyn, before he resigned from the navy. He now entered upon the active practice of his profession, and was very successful, particularly in the following year, when yellow-fever prevailed extensively on Bay Ridge and at Fort Hamilton. In conjunction with the late Dr. Elisha Harris, who was at the time physician-in-chief of the Marine Hospital, Staten Island, Dr. Bell gave great aid to the citizens in the organization of a local hospital for the care of the poor, and did much to prevent the spread of the disease to Brooklyn.

Dr. Bell was the first to discover the effect of and to use steam as a disinfectant to the infected vessels, *Vixen* and *Mahones*, off Tuxpan, Mexico, in the summer of 1848. He has been an ardent advocate of its use ever since; and he is fully entitled to the credit of introducing this valuable method of disinfection into practice.

Dr. Bell participated in the National Quarantine and Sanitary Conventions, 1857-'60. He was chairman of the committee and formulated the report on national and international quarantine regulations, which was adopted by the convention in Boston, 1860. In the first year of the Civil War the New York Commissioners of Quarantine, in anticipation of increased danger from yellow-fever, employed Dr. Bell as medical superintendent of the floating hospital for the special care of yellow-fever in the lower bay. On the conclusion of that service, he designated the site of the New York quarantine as it now obtains, and composed the terms of the law of 1863 for its establishment. In 1870–'73 Dr. Bell was, by appointment of Governor Hoffman, supervising commissioner of quarantine. The hospital was equipped and the walls of the buildings on Hoffman Island were constructed under his supervision.

Soon after the organization of the National Board of Health, June, 1879, Dr. Bell was chosen as one of the inspectors of quarantine, and assigned to duty on the Atlantic coast from Brunswick, Ga., to Norfolk, Va. ; and subsequently to New Orleans and Memphis. At New Orleans, with the coöperation of the local board of health, he formulated measures relating to departure, with the result of raising all the quarantines on the Mississippi against New Orleans.

Dr. Bell is the author of two important books: "Knowledge of Living Things," published by Baillière & Co., New York, 1860; and "Climatology and Mineral Waters of the United States," William Wood & Co., New York, 1885. He has besides made numerous contributions to literature, chiefly on sanitary subjects. In 1854 he became a contributor to the *Nautical Magazine and Naval Journal*; 1856–'61 published a series of articles on "Garblings, or Commercial Commodities Characterized," in Hunt's *Merchant's Magazine*; in the *American Church Monthly*, "The Goodness of God Manifest in Disease," 1857; contributed to *Harper's Magazine*, "Civilization and Health" (1858); *The North American Review*, "Rival Systems of Heating" (1884); to the Proceedings of Kings County Medical Society, an oration on "Sanitary Reform" (1860); an oration on "Medical Progress" (1870); and numerous reports and papers during an interval of more than twenty years, being the while one of the visiting physicians of the Brooklyn Hospital; to the Transactions of the Medical Society of the State of New York, 1862–'87, "Malignant Pustule;" several papers on marine hygiene, disinfection by steam, and quarantine; soil drainage and school hygiene; two prize essays, "How Complete is the Protection of Vaccination, and what are the Dangers of Communicating other Diseases with the Vaccinia" (1864), and "The Physiological Conditions and Sanitary Requirements of School-Houses and School Life" (1887); to the Transactions of the Epidemiological Society, London, on the "Cause, Malignancy, and Persistency of Yellow-Fever on Board Ship" (1865); to the Transactions of the American Medical Association, papers on vaccination, yellow-fever, state medicine, waste of life, disease carried by milk, soil drainage, hemlock poisoning, introduction of disease by commerce, tuberculosis in milch cows, sanitary bureau, unsanitary engineering and architecture, emigrant ships, stamina, beneficence of disease, etc. (1865–'91); to the Fifth Annual Report of the State Board of Charities, New York, the "Relation of the Sanitary Condition of Towns, and the Crowding of Population into Filthy, Ill-Ventilated and Badly-Drained Tenement Houses to Pauperism, Vice, and Crime" (1876); to the International Medical Congress, the "History, Practical Application and Efficiency of Steam as a Disinfectant" (1887); to the Transactions of the American Climatological Association, the "Influence of an Ocean Atmosphere on a Staid Population, with Special Reference to Pulmonary Consumption" (1889); "The Climate and Mineral Springs of North Carolina," Transactions of the American Climatological Association (1893); "Pestilential Conditions," Pan-American Medical Congress (1893).

As an active member of the American Public Health Association from its origin, Dr. Bell has largely contributed to its proceedings, as nearly every volume of its published transactions attests; discussing especially school hygiene, sanitary inspection, epidemic diseases, disinfection, quarantine, emigrant ships, practical sanitation, and preventive medicine in its various aspects. In 1873 Dr. Bell established *The Sanitarian*, a monthly magazine devoted to the interests of public health. To this magazine he has given the labors of the later years of his active and eventful life.

Dr. Bell is a member of the New York State Medical Society; New York State Medical Association; American Medical Association; American Public Health Association; American Climatological Association; Kings County Medical Society; Kings County Medical Association; New York Medico-Legal Society; honorary member Connecticut State Medical Society; corresponding member Epidemiological Society, London; foreign associate of the Société Français D'Hygiene, Paris, etc. His degree of A. M. is honorary. It was conferred by Trinity College, Connecticut, 1859.

Dr. Bell married, November 22, 1842, Julia Ann, daughter of Arcillus and Jerusha Hamlin, of Newtown, Conn. They have six children, three sons and three daughters. One of the sons, Harry Kent, is a physician.

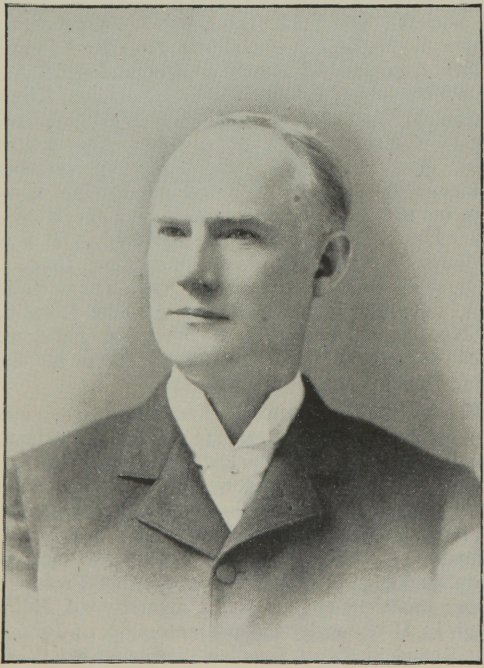
MACLEAN, Donald, Detroit, Mich., son of Charles and Jane Jessy (Campbell) Maclean, grandson of Donald Maclean, was born December 4, 1839, in Seymour township, Ontario. After a preparatory course in the grammar schools of Cobourg and Belleville, and at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, he went abroad for medical study, and became a favorite student of Professor Syme; matriculated in the University of Edinburgh in 1858, under the preceptorship of Professors Syme, Simpson, Goodsir, Turner, Christison, Miller, Playfair, and others, and received the degree of M. D. therefrom after a full four years' course, in 1862; also became a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh in 1862.

Returning to Canada in 1862, Dr. Maclean practised medicine at Kingston, Ontario, until 1870, with the exception of two years, 1863–'64, spent in the U. S. A. as acting assistant surgeon;

and was professor of clinical surgery and institutes of medicine in Queen's University from 1864–'69, when he resigned to accept the chair of surgery and clinical surgery in the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. Dr. Maclean and his colleagues in the university faced very bitter opposition and obloquy in their determination to maintain the honor of regular medicine as against homeopathy; but their course in the matter came, ultimately, to be fully espoused even by their bitterest opponents.

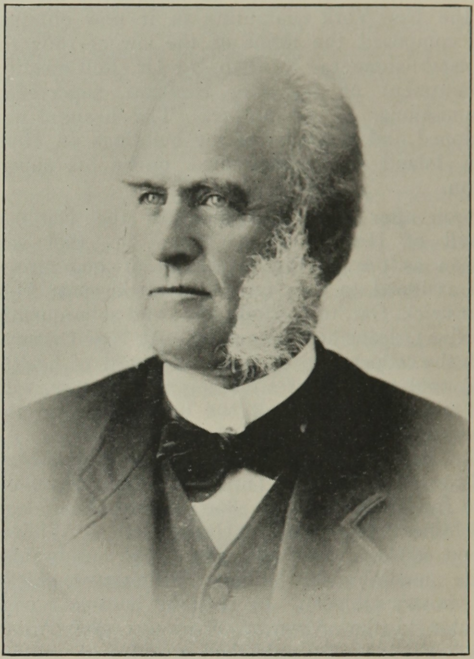
As medical teaching developed in the direction of clincical and demonstrative and practical work for students, Dr. Maclean urged the removal of at least the clinical department of the university to the neighboring city of Detroit, where adequate facilities of every essential description existed, and when other interests were permitted to defeat the progress advocated, Dr. Maclean resigned, in 1889, the chair for which he had so long labored and fought.

Dr. Maclean has practised medicine in Detroit since 1883; has been consulting surgeon to Harper Hospital since 1883; and surgeon-in-chief of the Michigan Central and Grand Trunk Railways since 1883. He is a member of the American Medical Association, president in 1894; of the Michigan State Medical Society, president in 1884; of the Detroit Medical and Library Association, president in 1887; honorary member of the Medical Society of the State of New York; honorary member of the Ohio State Medical Society. He has written many papers, chiefly upon surgical subjects, for current medical literature.


DONALD MACLEAN.

Married and has two children, a son and a daughter.

GOSS, Oliver, Lakeport, N. H., son of Jonathan and Olive (Adams) Goss, grandson of Joseph Goss, was born October 26, 1819, at Rye, N. H. His preparatory education was obtained in the Gilmanton and Kimball Union academies, N. H; commenced the study of medicine in 1843, under Dr. William H. H. Mason, in Moultonborough, N. H., and was for one year a student in the Tremont Medical School, Boston, Mass., taught by the late Professors Jacob and Henry J. Bigelow and Oliver Wendell Holmes; attended lectures at the Medical School of Harvard University in 1844, and was graduated M. D., from Dartmouth Medical College in November, 1845.


OLIVER GOSS.

Dr. Goss practised medicine at Tuftonborough, N. H., from 1845 to 1852, then settled in Lake Village, now Lakeport. He is a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society.

Married April 1, 1846, Miss Elizabeth H. Flanders of Gilmanton. Children: George W; Mary E.; George A., died in childhood; and Ossian Wilber Goss, M. D., practising medicine and surgery at Lakeport.

GOSS, Ossian Wilber, Lakeport, N. H., son of Oliver and Elizabeth H. (Flanders) Goss, grandson of Jonathan Goss, was born March 21, 1856, in Laconia, N. H. He attended common and select schools until 1873; was a student for one year in the New Hampton Institute; and was graduated from the New Hampshire Conference Seminary and Female College, Tilton, at the close of a two years' classical course, in 1876. Having completed his preparatory education, he entered Bates College, Lewiston, Me., in 1876. In 1880 he matriculated in the medical school of Harvard University, and was graduated M. D., in

June, 1882. In 1886 he entered the Post Graduate Medical School of New York for special courses in medicine and surgery, also taking up at divers times special studies at the Harvard Post Graduate. For the past two years he has done work in abdominal surgery, and made gynecology a special study.

OSSIAN WILBER GOSS.

Dr. Goss is a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, and has been in the practice of medicine and surgery since 1882.

Married in 1882, Miss Mary P. Weeks, of Sanbornton, N. H. Child: Henry Irving, born August 15, 1883; died in infancy.

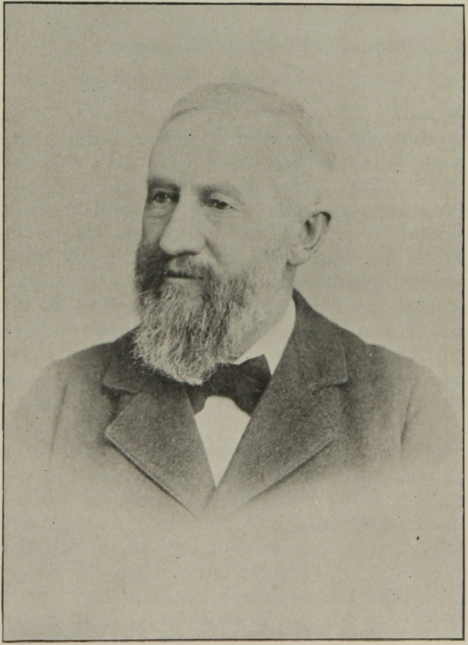
HASTINGS, Joseph Wilcox, Warren, Mass., son of Ozial Wilcox and Ruth Sarah (Stevens) Hastings, grandson of Joseph Hastings, was born February 19, 1834. His preparatory education was obtained at Lenox (Mass.) Academy; commenced the study of medicine in 1852, at Lenox, with Robert Worthington, M. D., of that place; attended one course of lectures at the Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Mass., and two courses at the Medical School of Harvard University, Boston, Mass., receiving the degree of M. D., from the last named, in June, 1856.

Previous to and immediately following graduation in medicine in 1856, Dr. Hastings was one of the medical staff at Quarantine Hospital, Rainsford Island, Boston Harbor, and from there was appointed physician to the state almshouse at Monson, Mass., where he served three years, then removed to Warren, Mass.

In 1862, was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Twenty-first Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry; in 1863, was promoted to surgeon of the Thirty-third Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry; and in 1864, was detailed as surgeon of the Third Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, being one of three operating surgeons for this division. Surgeon Hastings was with General Burnside in North Carolina; took part in the Pope campaign; was in the Battle of Second Bull Run, after which he was left in charge of the wounded and was taken prisoner at Chantilly; was at South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg; went west with General Hooker; was in the engagements at Wahatchie, Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga, Altoona, in the march "from Atlanta to the Sea;" and was in Washington, D. C., at the final grand review after the close of the war. His entire three years' service was in active service in the field, the last year as surgeon on the brigade staff of Gen. William Cogswell.

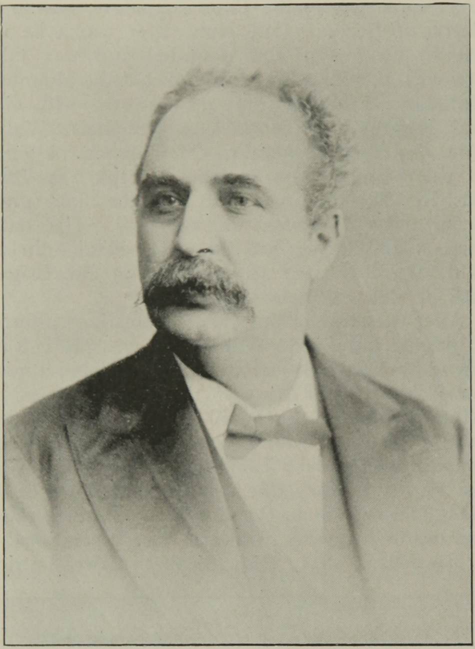
After the close of the war, Dr. Hastings returned to private practice in Warren, Mass. He is a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society; a member of the Grand Army of the Republic; of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; of the Masonic fraternity; of the school committee of Warren from 1865–'90; librarian Warren Public Library since 1885; a member of the Massachusetts State Board of Health since 1889; and has held various town and church positions.

Married, in 1859, Miss Elizabeth Erwin Patrick, of Warren, who died in 1860; married, second, in 1865, Miss Mary Louisa Patrick, a sister of his first wife. Children: Robert Worthington Hastings, A. B., Amherst College, 1888, M. D., 1893, and A. M., 1893, Harvard University; and Joseph Gilbert Hastings, A. B., Amherst College, 1891.



JOSEPH WILCOX HASTINGS.

EARLE, Charles Warrington, Chicago, Ill., son of Moses L. and Nancy (Hull) Earle, grandson of Calvin Earle, and a lineal descendant of Ralph Earle, of Exeter, Eng., was born April 2, 1845, at Westford, Vt.; died November 19, 1893, at Chicago, Ill., of cerebro-spinal meningitis. In 1854 his parents settled in Fremont, Ill., where the son attended the common and district schools. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Fifteenth Illinois Infantry, serving under General Fremont in Missouri, and while assisting in unloading a transport on the Missouri river, was disabled and discharged from the service. Returning home he attended the High school at Burlington, Wis., for two terms and then enlisted in Company C, Ninety-sixth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, being made first sergeant at the organization of the company. Before reaching his eighteenth birthday he was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant, and as such commanded his company at the Battle of Chickamauga, where thirty-five of his forty-five men were either killed or wounded. Special mention was made of his bravery in the report of the battle, and he was termed the "lion-hearted boy lieutenant." Two days later, when the army retreated into Chattanooga, his company, with four others, was left on Mission Ridge and captured, and of the fourteen men taken with Lieutenant Earle, nine died in prison. He escaped from Libby prison through the famous tunnel, and after a week of wandering through the Virginia woods, reached the Union lines near Williamsburg. Returning to his command he was promoted to first lieutenant, and commanded a company much of the time during the Atlanta campaign; was then detailed on the staff of General Whittaker, serving as aide-de-camp and acting inspector-general through the subsequent campaigns of the Fourth Corps, being brevetted captain and repeatedly mentioned for heroic conduct in battle. When but twenty years of age he returned home, the war being over, and matriculated in Beloit College, Wis., where he was graduated A. M., in 1868; commenced the study of medicine in Chicago, Ill., in 1868, with Dr. William H. Byford; took the three years' course of the Chicago Medical College, now the Northwestern University, Medical School, in two years, and was graduated M. D. therefrom in 1870; also spent the summer of 1886 in continuous study in the hospitals of Vienna, Berlin, Paris, Florence, and London.



CHARLES WARRINGTON EARLE.

Dr. Earle practised medicine in Chicago from 1870 until his death, and although claiming to be a general practitioner, his professorships in obstetrics and diseases of children resulted in a large consulting practice in both these specialties.

In 1870, at the organization of the Northwestern University Woman's Medical College, Chicago, Dr. Earle was appointed professor of physiology, and after twenty-one years of service in that institution, became its president, succeeding Prof. W. H. Byford, deceased. Previous to this appointment he had held the office of secretary and treasurer of the college, and for many years occupied the chair of diseases of children. In 1882 he became one of the founders of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago; was its treasurer, professor of obstetrics, and upon the death of Dr. Jackson, was elected to the presidency of the board of directors. At the time of his death, Dr. Earle was also professor of obstetrics in the Post-Graduate Medical School; professor of diseases of children in the Chicago Training School for Nurses; attending obstetrician to Wesley Hospital; consulting physician to Oakwood Springs Sanitarium; consulting physician to the Home for Destitute Crippled Children; and had been attending physician to the Washington Home for more than seventeen years, over ten thousand inebriates having come under his care in that institution.

Dr. Earle was a member of the American Medical Association; American Pediatric Society; British Medical Association; Illinois State Medical Society; Chicago Medical Society, president in 1893; Chicago Gynecological Society, president in 1886; Chicago Pathological Society; Chicago Medico-Legal Society; Chicago Practitioners' Club; of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; Grand Army of the Republic; Illinois Club; Lincoln Club; and the Irving Literary Club.

Dr. Earle was the author of many articles published in different medical journals, also in pamphlet form, including: "Antiseptic Obstetrics;" "Report of Special Committee on Antiseptic Obstetrics," Illinois State Medical Society; "Treatment—not preventive—of Puerperal Fever;" "Retained Débris one of the Causes of Puerperal Fever;" "Puerperal Eclampsia;" "Watery Discharges of Pregnant Women;" "Observations in Chiara's Clinic;" "Observations in Vienna; "Hospitals of Paris;" "Exophthalmic Goitre;" and articles in the American Text-Book of Obstetrics. "Tubercular Meningitis;" "Infant Feeding;" "Manifestations of La Grippe in Children;" "Rötheln;" "Paralysis of Diphtheria;" "Leucasmus, or Vitiligo;" "Scarlatina in Chicago: The Epidemic of 1876–'77;" "Congenital Stricture as a Cause of Incontinence: Its Cure by the Sound;" "Cephalæmatoma on the New-Born;" "Synopsis of Lectures on Diarrhoeal Diseases of Children;" and articles in Keating's Cyclopaedia of Diseases of Children, and Star's American Text-Book of Diseases of Children; "Etiology of Intemperance;" "Etiology and Treatment of Inebriety;" "Inebriety as a Vice;" "Cinchona Cure for Intemperance;" "Responsibilities and Duties of the Medical Profession Regarding Alcoholic and Opium Inebriety." He also wrote upon: "Pancreatic Anaemia;" "Opium Habit;" "Opium Smoking in Chicago;" "Three Cases of Intestinal Obstruction;" and delivered doctorate addresses upon "Urgent and Immediate Demands of the Medical Profession in Chicago;" "Study and Practice of Medicine by Women;" "Demand for a Woman's Medical College in the West;" "Influence of Sewerage and Water Pollution on the Prevalence and Severity of Diphtheria;" "Address before the Illinois State Medical Society;" "Does our Present Public School System Induce Disease in the Pupils?" also a chapter on "Prisons and Prisoners" in the Regimental History of the Ninety-sixth Illinois Volunteers;" and a paper on his "Capture, Imprisonment, and Escape from Libby," which he delivered before many clubs and societies.

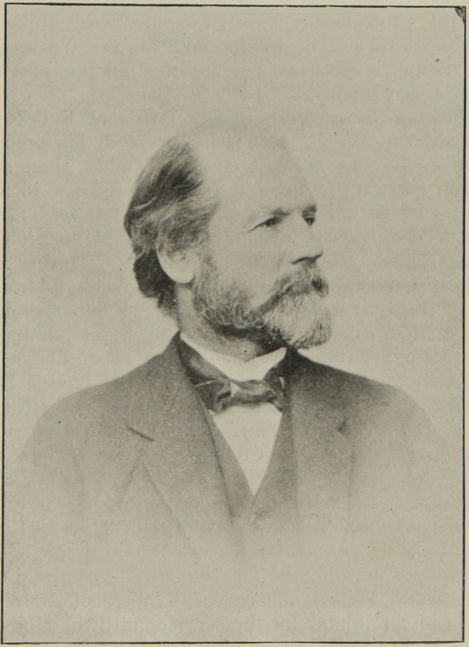
Dr. Earle married, in 1871, Miss Fanny L. Bundy, of Beloit, Wis., a sister of the late Maj. J. M. Bundy, who was for many years a distinguish member of the metropolitan press. Their children are: Miss Carrie, and William Byford Earle.

WHITE, Octavius Augustus, New York city, born February 8, 1826, at Charleston, S. C., is the son of Hon. John Blake White, an eminent lawyer, author, and artist of South Carolina, and Anna Rachel (O'Driscoll) White, his wife; grandson of Blake Leay White, a planter of South Carolina. He fitted for college at Chapel Hill, (N. C.) Academy, and at H. M. Bruns' Academy, Charleston, S. C.; was graduated A. B., from the College of Charleston in 1845, and received the degree of A. M., in 1847; commenced the study of medicine in 1845, under the preceptorship of Dr. Isaac Motte Campbell and Professor John Bellinger, at Charleston; took three courses of lectures at the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, Charleston, and was graduated M. D. in 1848; also did post-graduate work in the Hospitals of London, Dublin, and Paris in 1849 and 1851.

Dr. White practised medicine in Charleston, S. C., following graduation until 1861; was commissioned surgeon in the Confederate States army in 1861, serving as such in the field with Lee and Jackson, and as inspector of hospitals east of the Mississippi, C. S. A., until the close of the war, when he established himself in New York city. In 1876 he was delegated by the profession of that city to the relief of Savannah, Ga., in the yellow fever epidemic of that year; and in 1862 was commissioned as an expert by the war department of Richmond, Va., to the relief of Wilmington, N.C., in a like epidemic.

Dr. White is a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; member of the New York County Medical Association; of the Medical Society of the County of New York; of the American Medical Association; of the American Public Health Association; of the New York Historical Society; of the New York Biological Society; of the Masonic fraternity; and was a member of the board of governors of the House of Refuge, Randall's Island, N. Y., 1885 to 1890.

Dr. White's researches and investigations have been embodied in articles published in the *Charleston Medical Journal*, *Hays Medical Journal*, Philadelphia, *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, *North Carolina Medical Journal* and *Louisville Medical Journal*, as follows: "Dysmenorrhœa cured by Internal Incision of the Os Uteri," 1855; "New Mode of Radical Relief of Hernia," 1851; "New Mode of Treatment for Varicocele," 1872; "Report to the War Department of Richmond, Va., on the Epidemic of Yellow Fever in Wilmington, N. C., during the summer of 1862;" "The Normal Pulse in Veins, with Description of Instrument of Precision for Detecting It," 1877; "Report upon the Epidemic of Yellow Fever in Savannah, Ga., 1876;" "Three Cases of Transfusion with Successful Results," 1851; and numerous reviews. In 1850 Dr. White devised the first form of hysterotome; in 1853, a self-sustaining truss, for direct inguinal hernia; in 1854, a new form with funis repositor combined; in 1859, a new radical cure of varicocele.



OCTAVIUS AUGUSTUS WHITE.

Married, in 1849, Miss Claudia R. Bellinger, of Charleston, S. C., who died in 1852, leaving two children: John Blake White, M. D., who graduated in medicine from New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1874; and John Bellinger White, who graduated as a mining engineer. He married, second, in 1855, Miss Elizabeth Winthrop Chanler, of New York. Their children are: Elizabeth Winthrop, wife of Legard Stevens, of New York; Helen Chanler, wife of Alexander H. Stevens, of New York; and Anna C., wife of Franklin G. Lawrence, of New York.

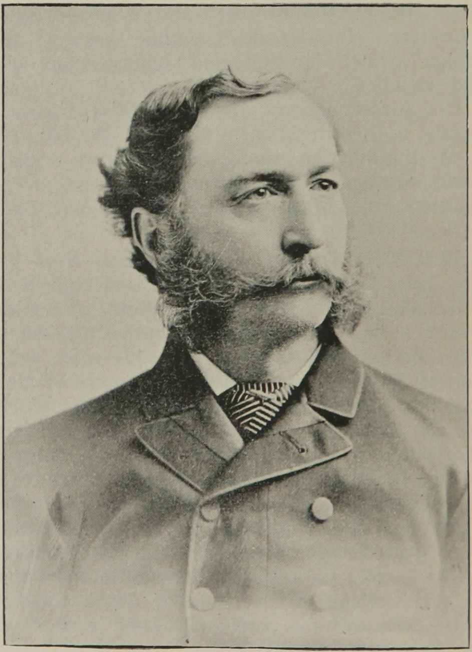
TAYLOR, Henry Genet, Camden, N. J., was born July 6, 1837, at "Charmantot," Rensselaer county, near Troy, N. Y., at the residence of his uncle, Gen. Henry James Genet, eldest son of "Citizen Genet," the first embassador of France to the United States, and who married the daughter of Governor George Clinton, of New York. His father was Othniel Hart Taylor, M. D., a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and for a quarter of a century one of the foremost medical men of the state. He served in 1852 as president of the New Jersey State Medical Society, and was one of the founders of the Camden City, the County Medical Societies, and the Camden City Dispensary. On his mother's side, Dr. Taylor comes from the well known Burrough family, whose ancestors came from England to Long Island, and from thence to West Jersey as early as 1693. Dr. Taylor obtained his preliminary education in the Camden city schools and in the Protestant Episcopal Academy of Philadelphia. In 1860 he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine, and the same year opened an office in Camden. The day following the memorable first Battle of Bull Run, he went to Washington, by request of his preceptor in surgery, Prof. Henry H. Smith, then surgeon-general of Pennsylvania, and assisted in taking care of the wounded. In September, 1861, he received a commission as assistant surgeon of the Eighth New Jersey Regiment. During the Peninsular campaign, in the following year, he was the only medical staff officer of his regiment on field duty. After the second Bull Run battle he remained ten days within the rebel lines and accompanied the wounded under his charge into Washington. He was made brigade surgeon of the artillery of the Third Army Corps soon after the engagement at Antietam, and served on the staff of Major-Generals Hooker, French, and Sickles. In March, 1864, after a long term of service he resigned and resumed practice at Camden. He was soon made assistant surgeon of the board of enrollment for the First Congressional District. He had charge of the medical examination of candidates for the service until the close of the war. From 1869 till 1882, Dr. Taylor was surgeon of the Sixth Regiment of the National Guard of the state. During the strike of 1887 he was brigade surgeon of the provisional brigade on the staff of Maj.-Gen. William J. Sewell.

From 1861–'88, Dr. Taylor was secretary of the Camden County Medical Society, except while absent in the war, when he was its president in 1865. On his resignation the society presented him a set of engrossed resolutions and an elegant service of silver.

Dr. Taylor was one of the founders, and has been one of the consulting physicians, of the Camden Dispensary since 1878. He has been its secretary for many years. In 1889, he was chosen president of the New Jersey State Medical Society, and during the same year Rutgers College conferred upon him the degree of A. M. He is also a member of the American Medical Association; the Pennsylvania Historical Society; the New Jersey Sanitary Society; and the New Jersey Academy of Medicine.

He is physician-in-chief of the Camden Home for Friendless Children, and from the establishment of the Cooper Hospital at Camden has been chairman and secretary of the board of physicians and surgeons, and a member of the board of managers. He is also president of the New Jersey Training School for Nurses. He delivers lectures on nursing and holds clinics at the hospital during his term of service. Many of his papers read before the societies, of which he is a member, have attracted considerable attention, and have been valuable contributions to medical literature.

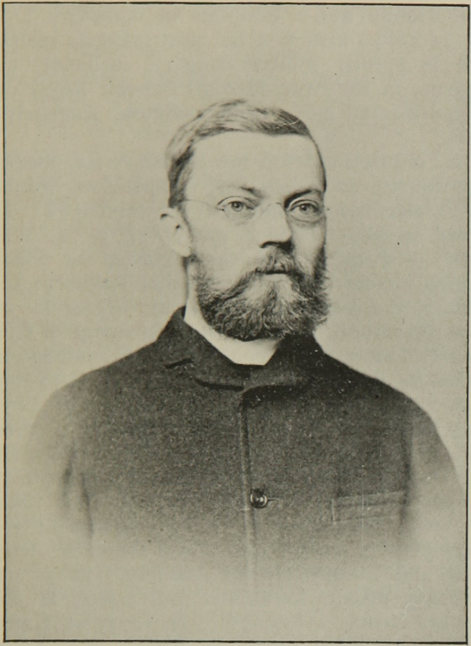
Dr. Taylor is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic; the Loyal Legion; the Military Order of Surgeons of New Jersey; the Sons of the Revolution; charter member of Trimble Lodge, No. 117, F. & A. M., etc.



HENRY GENET TAYLOR.

Dr. Taylor was married, October 23, 1879, to Helen, daughter of Alexander and Hannah C. Cooper, of Haddonfield, N. J., and grand-daughter of Captain James B. Cooper, U. S. N., a soldier of the Revolution, who afterwards entered the navy, and during the War of 1812 had charge of the gunboats of the United States navy along the

New Jersey coast, and a few years before his death was superintendent of the Naval Asylum at Gray's Ferry, Philadelphia. Dr. Taylor has two children living: Henry Genet Taylor, Jr.; and Richard Cooper Taylor.



CHARLES WINSLOW DULLES.

DULLES, Charles Winslow, Philadelphia, Pa., son of John Welsh and Harriet Lathrop (Winslow) Dulles, grandson of Joseph Heatly and Margaret (Welsh) Dulles, was born November 29, 1850, at Madras, India, coming to the United States in 1853. Studied in Saunders' Institute, West Philadelphia, the West Chester (Pa.) Academy, the Lawrenceville (N. J.) Academy, and the University of Pennsylvania (class of 1870); commenced the study of medicine in 1872 with preliminary studies in anatomy, and attended two courses of lectures in the University of Pennsylvania Department of Medicine, and was graduated March 12, 1875, receiving the alumni prize of one hundred dollars for his thesis.

Dr. Dulles served as resident physician in the Philadelphia Hospital and the Pennsylvania Hospital, studied in Vienna, Paris, and London (1876–'77) and has practised medicine in Philadelphia since his return. He is a fellow, and since 1890 has been secretary of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; is a fellow of the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery; a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; of the Philadelphia Pathological Society; of the American Medical Association; of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences; of the Pennsylvania Historical Society; of the Indian Rights Association; of the Civil Service Reform League; and was medical director of the Presbyterian Ministers' Fund,—an insurance company.

Dr. Dulles has been surgeon to out-patients in the Presbyterian Hospital, and the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania; and is lecturer on medical history in the University of Pennsylvania. His more important publications have been papers upon the nature and treatment of hydrophobia, and advocating the merits of supra-pubic lithotomy, from a time when it had but very few defenders until it became an accepted method; a study on the mechanism of indirect fractures of the skull, and an investigation of the inoculation of syphilis by tattooing.

Following are the more important of his publications: Book, "What to do First in Accidents or Poisoning," Philadelphia, 1880, fourth edition ["Accidents and Emergencies"] in 1893. Monographs: "Supra-pubic Lithotomy," *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, July, 1875 (abstract of graduating thesis Medical Department University of Pennsylvania); "Tattooing as a Means of Communicating Syphilis," *ibid.*, January, 1878; "What is Chancre?" Proceedings Philadelphia County Medical Society, February 25, 1879, *Philadelphia Medical Times*, May 24, 1879; "Examination of the Urine," *ibid.*, December 1, 1883; "Criticisms on the Specific Theory of Hydrophobia," Transactions of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, 3d series, Vol. VII, 1883, *New York Medical Journal*, December 29, 1883; "Treatment of Hydrophobia, Historically and Practically Considered," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, August 16, 1884; "Disorders Mistaken for Hydrophobia," Transactions of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, Vol. XV, reprint, Philadelphia, 1884, pp. 37, 8vo.; "Comments on Pasteur's Method of Treating Hydrophobia," *Medical Record*, February 13, 1886; "Mechanism of Indirect Fractures of the Skull," Transactions of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, 1886; "The Schuylkill as a Source of Water Supply," Reports of Philadelphia Water Department for 1887; "Hernia Inguino-properitonealis," *Medical News*, January 22, 1887; "Minor Surgery and Emergencies in Children," Keating's Encyclopædia of Diseases of Children, Philadelphia, 1890; "Diseases of the Bones," supplementary volume of Ashhurst's International Encyclopædia of Surgery (in press). Besides these, Dr. Dulles has written a number of original articles, editorials, and critical book reviews, the titles of many being published in the Provost's Report of the University of Pennsylvania, 1894. Some of these articles are the following: "Remarks on Hydrophobia," *Medical News*, August 11, 1883; "Examination of the Urine," *ibid.*, December 1, 1883; "Supra-pubic Lithotomy," *New York Medical Journal*, September, 1878; "Ein Fall von Syphilis durch eine zahnaärztliche Operation acquirirt," *Memorabilien*, Heilbronn, February 21, 1879; "Poisoning and How to Treat It," *Lippincott's Magazine*, December, 1879; "Eating," *ibid.*, April, 1880; "Physical Uses of Pain," *ibid.*, March, 1881; "Hydrophobia," *ibid.*, August, 1883; "Case of Hydrophobia," *Medical News*, May 27, 1882; "Irrigation of the Colon," *ibid.*, August 19, 1882; "Note on the Treatment of Onychia," *ibid.*, March 21, 1885; "New Bandage for Fixation of the Humerus and Shoulder-

Girdle," *ibid.*, August 29, 1885; "Hernia Inguino-properitonealis," *ibid.*, January 22, 1887; "Suggestions from Dispensary Experience for the Surgery of General Practise," Proceedings of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, Vol. VII, *Maryland Medical Journal*, January 31, 1885; "Hydrophobia," *Lancet*, August 22, 1885; "Case of So-called Hydrophobia," *ibid.*, May 1, 1886; "Pasteur's Method of Treating Hydrophobia," published by the London Society for the Protection of Animals from Vivisection, 1886; "Supra-pubic Lithotomy," *Lancet*, December 3, 1887; "Obscure Forms of Gout," *Medical News*, March 5, 1892; "Splint for Fractures and Luxations at the Elbow Joint," *ibid.*, February 25, 1893; "Hydrophobia in the United States, with Suggestions as to Treatment," Transactions of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, 1894.

Married, October 5, 1881, Mary, daughter of James and Mary (McCluskey) Bateman, of Philadelphia. Their children are: James Bateman, Charles Winslow, Jr., Caroline, and Joseph Heatly (IV) Dulles.

O'BRIEN, James Aloysius Joseph, New York city, son of Dr. Miles and Frances Marion (Casey) O'Brien, grandson of Thomas O'Brien, was born April 16, 1846, at Newcastle West, County Limerick, Ireland. He received a preliminary education under private tutors and at St. Colman's College, Fermoy, Ireland; matriculated at Queen's College, Cork, Ireland, in 1863, under the preceptorship of Alex Macalister, M. D., F. R. S., Cambridge University, Prof. J. H. Corbett, M. D., F. R. C. S. I., Professor Tanner, M. D., and others. He took honors in anatomy and physiology at this college in 1863–'64 and in practical chemistry in 1864–'65, and received the diploma of the college in 1865; attended lectures at the Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin, and at the Peter Street and Jervis Street hospitals, Dublin, 1865–'67; received the degree of M. D., and M. Ch., from Queen's University, Ireland, June 20, 1867; became a licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin, and a licentiate in midwifery, Dublin, in 1867; also received post-graduate instruction in special military surgery, medicine, and hygiene, at the Army Medical School, Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, Southampton, England, in 1868.

JAMES ALOYSIUS JOSEPH O'BRIEN.

Dr. O'Brien entered the British Army, medical department, in 1868, by competition, getting fourth place among ninety-seven candidates. He served in the Ashantee war of 1873–'74, West Coast of Africa, in medical charge of Shearman's Company, First West India Regiment, and received the Ashantee War medal. Later in the same expedition, he was placed in charge of Connor's Hill Hospital, Cape Coast Castle, and accompanied the Second Battalion Rifle Brigade to England, in medical charge of a company of Royal Engineers. Dr. O'Brien served through a severe epidemic of typhoid fever in Her Majesty's Twelfth Regiment, at Kinsale, Ireland, in 1875, and through a similar epidemic at Kurrachee, Sind, East India, in 1876. He served in medical charge of Her Majesty's One Hundredth Royal Canadian Regiment and Battery, Royal Artillery, and of the recruiting district for militia and police, at Kilkenney, Ireland, 1875–'76. In 1877, at Kurrachee, Sind, East India, he served in a severe epidemic of small-pox, having charge of the hospital for the treatment of cases sent in from the military station. At this place also had charge of B Battery, Ninth Brigade, Royal Artillery, Lock Hospital and European General Hospital. In 1879 served as house surgeon at Station Military Hospital at Plymouth, England. In recognition of his services during the typhoid epidemic at Kinsale, Ireland, Colonel Foster commanding at that station writes to him thus: "I have reason to remember the time you were attached to the First Battalion, Twelfth Regiment, under my command, and it is with pleasure I now express to you the great satisfaction it was to me to have the services of a medical officer so attentive and energetic at his work as you were. Your professional acquirements were more especially brought to my notice during a severe outbreak of typhoid fever in the regiment, and in a time of such intense anxiety it was most gratifying to witness your increasing devotion to your patients."

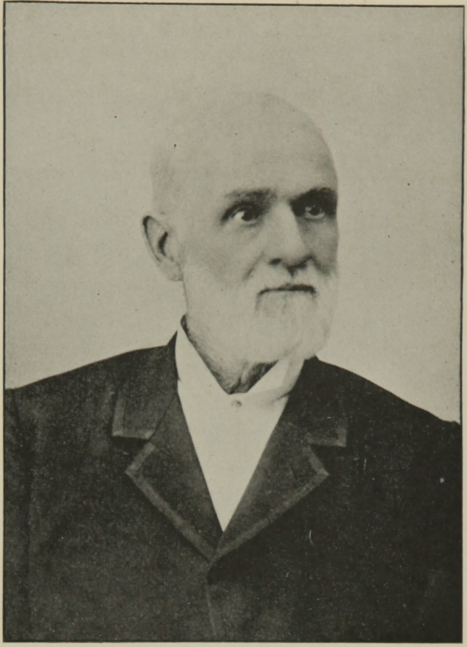
Dr. O'Brien has traveled extensively in East India, West Africa, Malta, Gibraltar, Egypt, Arabia, and was located at Aden, at the mouth of the Red Sea, for one year, 1878, in medical charge at Steamer Point and the "Isthmus." In 1876, while *en route* to Bombay, on board steamship *Soudan*, the latter foundered at sea, forty miles off the mouth of the Tagus; after some difficulty the ship was towed into Lisbon, where they awaited the arrival of the steamship *Australia*, from England. Previous to this, in 1873, while *en route* to Sierra Leone, he was wrecked off the Island Teneriffe. Dr. O'Brien was retired, surgeon major, in 1880. In 1887 he came to the United States and settled in the practice of medicine in New York city. He is a member of the New York County Medical Association; of the Celtic Medical Club; of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York.

Married, in 1873, Miss Mary Jane, daughter of James Hackett Mandeville, Ballydine House, Carrick on Suir, County Tipperary, Ireland. They have one child, Frances Mary O'Brien.

HURD, Anson, Findlay, O., born December 27, 1824, in Twinsburg, O., is the son of Robert and Mary (Brainerd) Hurd, descendants of Crippin Hurd, of East Haddam, Conn., and Phineas Brainerd, of Haddam, Conn. He worked on a farm until twenty years of age, having but three months' schooling yearly. He attended the Twinsburg Institute in 1844, teaching school a part of the time; entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, O., in 1846, and received a scientific and belles lettres degree in 1849; read medicine at Athens, O., in 1850, under Dr. William Blackstone, and later, having removed to Columbus, O., studied under Prof. S. M. Smith. He was graduated from Starling Medical College in 1852, and located at Oxford, Ind., the same year. Dr. Hurd was appointed first assistant surgeon of the Twentieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, July 23, 1861, but soon resigned, and was promoted and made surgeon of the Fourteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, by Governor Morton, commissioned April 21, 1862, and served twenty-three months in the field and local hospitals, when he was compelled to resign on account of failing health.

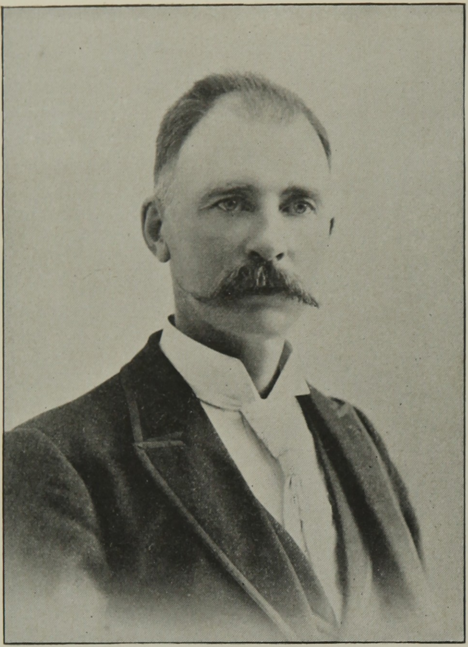
Dr. Hurd was a member of the Indiana legislature during the regular and extra sessions of 1861, representing White and Benton counties; was appointed member of the board of examining surgeons for pensions, Findlay, 1885, 1888, and has served nearly seven years as secretary of the board. *Ad eundem* medical degrees were conferred upon Dr. Hurd by Ohio Medical College in 1874, by Columbus Medical College in 1879, and by the Kentucky School of Medicine in 1882. He was elected in 1871 honorary member of Heidelberg Literary Society; is a member of the American Medical Association; Indiana State Medical Society, 1853; the Ohio State Medical Society, 1870; the Northwestern Ohio Medical Association, and was its president in 1876; Hancock County Medical Society; and was a delegate to the International Medical Congress in 1876, from the Tenth Congressional District of Ohio. He was elected president of the board of improvement, also of the board of trade, of Findlay, in 1887; was a member of the city council in 1889; and is a strong advocate of the cremation of garbage and nightsoil, rather than discharging it into pools and streams.

Dr. Hurd has contributed papers to various medical journals and societies, viz.: Read before the Northwestern Ohio Medical Association, articles on the "Use and Abuse of Alcohol in the Treatment of Disease," 1872; "Plaster of Paris Bandage in the Treatment of Bone Fractures," 1872 (a new treatment at that time); "Puerperal Eclampsia," with a report of cases, 1873 (the association ordered this paper to be published in the *Cincinnati Clinic* with twelve hundred extra copies for members); "Obstipation of the Bowels from Fecal Accumulation in the Cœcum," 1874, published in the *Cincinnati Clinic*; "Notes on Practical Surgery," 1875, *ibid.*; an address on retiring from the presidency of the association in 1876, on "Legislation as the Means of Preventing the Spread of Quackery;" "Tubercular Meningitis," 1879, published in the *Detroit Lancet*; "Notes on New Remedies," *ibid.*, 1889; "The Use of the Iodides, Especially the Iodide of Potassium, in the Treatment of Disease," *ibid.*, 1893. Dr. Hurd also published an article and reported a case in the *Medical Record* of New York, in 1875, on the complete division of the tendo achilles in an open wound, successfully treated by sutures to tendon, being the fourth case reported in the medical journals as successfully treated up to that time. Published a paper on "Milk Sickness," *Cincinnati Clinic*, 1875; "A Few Reasons Why a Physician Should Keep and Dispense His Own Medicines," read before the Hancock County Medical Society and published in the *Detroit Lancet*, 1892.


ANSON HURD.

Married, at Oxford, Ind., in 1853, Miss Amanda V. Cell, who died in Findlay, O., June 25, 1891. Of their three children, one daughter, Huldah A. Hardman, survives; two sons died in infancy. Married, second, Mrs. Hannah S. Wendell, May 22, 1894.

CRIPPEN, Carter J., Trout River, N. Y., son of Carter B. and Almena (Racey) Crippen, grandson of David B. Crippen, was born May 24, 1852, at Burke, N. Y. His preparatory education was obtained at the Union University, Albany, N. Y.; commenced the study of medicine in 1872, at Burke, under the preceptorship of Prof. A. M. Phelps, M. D.; attended three courses of lectures at the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, and two courses at the Albany Medical College, taking his degree from the former institution March 27, 1878.



CARTER J. CRIPPEN.

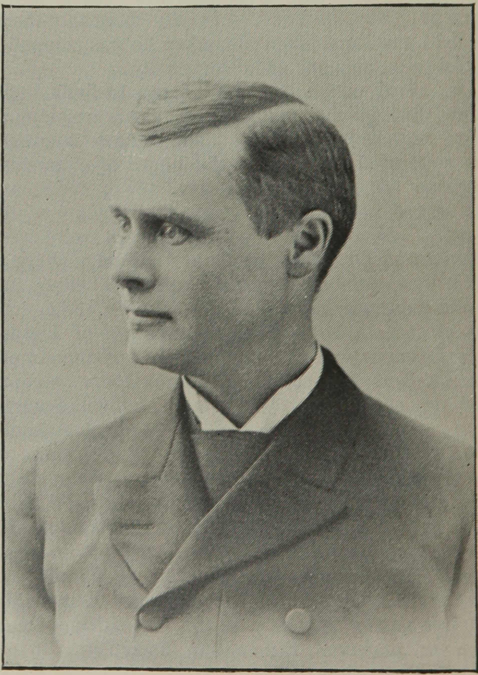
Dr. Crippen practised medicine at Burke, N. Y., for one year following graduation; was located at Fort Covington, N. Y., during the year 1888; and since that year has been a resident and practitioner at Trout River. He is a member of the Franklin County (N. Y.) Medical Society; Northern New York Medical Society; and Frontier Medical Society of Canada; the examining physician of the Independent Order of Foresters; and has been medical officer for the board of health for the town of Constable, N. Y., since 1892. Dr. Crippen devised an inhalation tube, for use in the treatment of catarrh, in 1890.

Married, 1882, Miss Martin, daughter of Jed L. Martin, of Trout River. Their children are: Percival H., Mary Louise, Ellen Claudens, and Grace Lillian Crippen.

GRANGER, Frank Clark, Randolph, Mass., born April 8, 1849, in Randolph, Vt., is the son of Noah and Caroline (Clark) Granger, grandson of Roger Granger, and great-grandson of Capt. John Granger, an officer in the Revolution, who raised a company of minute men at New Braintree, Mass., was chosen captain, and participated in the Battle of Bunker Hill and the Siege of Boston.

Frank Clark Granger received a public school education at Randolph, Vt., and was graduated from the Vermont State Normal school in 1867. Meanwhile, his father having met with financial reverses, he engaged in school teaching, commencing at the age of sixteen years, at Tunbridge, Vt., and at Cresskill, N. J. After graduating from the Normal school, he went to California and taught in that state about two years and a half, and subsequently at Belmont, Nev., until 1876, commencing the study of medicine while so engaged, in 1874, under the direction of Dr. S. Grant Moore. Later, he was under the preceptorship of L. C. Butler, M. D., Essex, Vt. In 1876, he matriculated in Dartmouth Medical College, taking one course of lectures; took one course at the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, Burlington, where the degree of M. D. was conferred in June, 1877; following this, one course was taken in the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, and during this year (1877) he did special work in the Manhattan Eye and Ear Infirmary, under Dr. William Oliver Moore, New York city. In 1888, Dr. Granger spent four months in post-graduate work in the General Hospital, Vienna, and three months more travelling in Europe. He has practised medicine at Randolph, Mass., since 1878.

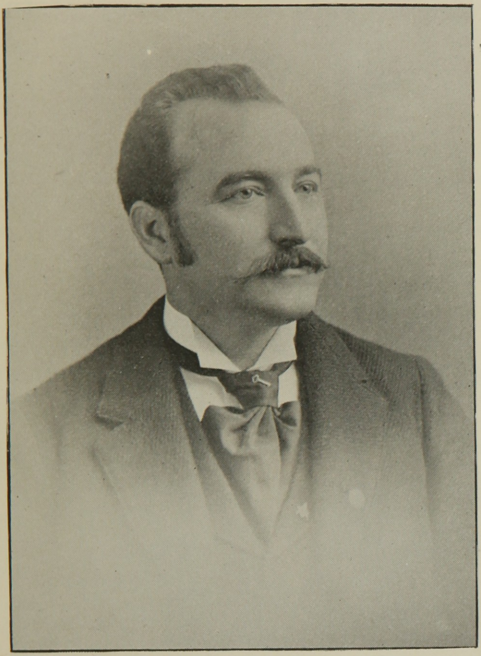
Dr. Granger is a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and has been one of its censors since about 1890. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of several beneficiary organizations.



FRANK CLARK GRANGER.

In 1875, he was elected superintendent of public instruction, Nye county, Nev. In medical literature he is the author of papers on "Jaborandi as a Galactogogue," 1880; and "Chloroform in Labor," 1891.

Married, August 13, 1873, Miss Alice M., daughter of Dr. Lucius C. and Hannah D. (Page) Butler, of Essex, Vt. Following are the names of their children, with date and place of birth: Frank Butler, August 22, 1875, Belmont, Nev.; Lucius Dwight, January 16, 1883, Randolph, Mass.; and Roger Gordon, April 20, 1893, Randolph, Mass.



WINTON MARKWOOD NIHISER.

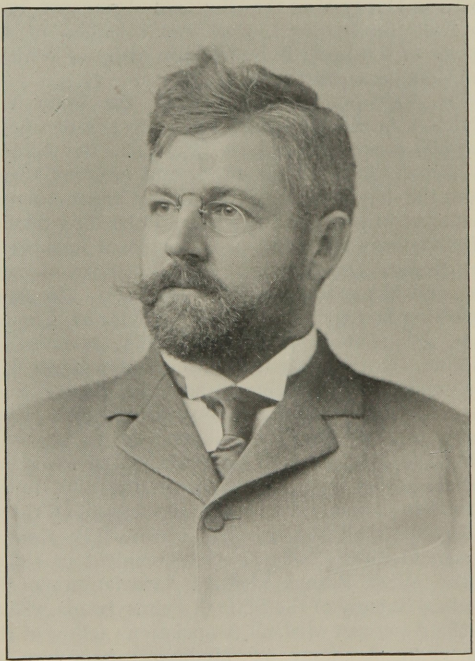
NIHISER, Winton Markwood, Keedysville, Md., born April 9, 1859, at Seymoursville, W. Va., is the son of Rev. John Wesley and Mary Magdalene (Liggett) Nihiser, grandson of John Nihiser, of Edenburgh, Va. He was educated in the public schools of Mineral county, W. Va., at Bridgewater Academy, Bridgewater, Va., and at the Shenandoah Institute, Dayton, Va.; commenced the study of medicine in 1878, under Drs. M. F. Wright, of Burlington, and T. H. West, of Keyser, W. Va.; attended two courses of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., and was graduated March 1, 1882; also attended one course of lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, 1884–'85, and was graduated there March 9, of the latter year.

Dr. Nihiser commenced the practice of medicine in 1881, in Hartmonsville, W. Va., under a certificate of the State Board of Health of West Virginia, continuing there until 1887, and since that year has been a resident and practitioner of Keedysville. He is a member of the Washington County (Md.) Medical Society; of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland; of the National Association of Railway Surgeons; of the International Medical Congress; American Medical Association; B. & O. R. R. Surgeons' Association; and of the Masonic fraternity. He is health officer of Keedysville, and surgeon for the Baltimore & Ohio railway.

Married, July 18, 1882, Miss Gustavia, daughter of Capt. George W. and Rachel A. D. Weems, of the Weems line of steamers, Baltimore, Md. Their three children are: Vera, Winton Weems, and Theodore Gustavus.

NEALE, Henry Marion, Upper Lehigh, Pa., son of Martin Hubbell and Martha Marion (Hitchcock) Neale, grandson of Alban Heber Neale, was born July 27, 1856, in New Haven, Conn. After graduating from Lewis Academy, Southington, Conn., he was under the private tutorship of Prof. F. A. Brackett, Bristol, Conn., for three years prior to commencing the study of medicine in 1876. His medical studies were directed by the late Dr. Henry E. Way, Bristol, Conn., Dr. Oliver P. Rex, Dr. Samuel W. Gross, and Dr. W. W. Van Valzah, Philadelphia, the latter now of New York; attended three full courses of lectures, with two summer courses, in Jefferson Medical College, and received his degree therefrom March 18, 1880.

For one year following graduation, Dr. Neale was appointed, by competitive examination, resident physician at the Blockley Hospital, Philadelphia; was then for eighteen months surgeon to the American Steamship Company; six months in post-graduate work in St. Thomas' Hospital, London, Eng., and since November 14, 1883, has been in the practice of medicine at Upper Lehigh, Pa.



HENRY MARION NEALE.

Dr. Neale is an associate fellow of the Liverpool (Eng.) Medical Institute; a member of Luzerne County (Pa.) Medical Society; of the Lehigh Valley Medical Association; of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; of the American Association of Railway Surgeons; of the Pen and Pencil Club, and the Clover Club, Philadelphia; and of the Westmoreland Club, Wilkes Barre, Pa.

Dr. Neale has been chief surgeon to the Delaware, Susquehanna & Schuylkill railway, since 1892; a member of the board of trustees of the State Hospital, Hazleton, Pa., since 1891; a member of the Freeland (Pa.) Board of Health since 1894; and medical examiner for all the leading old-line life insurance companies.

To medical literature he has contributed articles on "Post-Partum Appendicitis," *New York Medical Record*, July, 1893; "Philadelphia Hospital Reports of Surgical Clinics," *Philadelphia Medical Bulletin*, 1881; and has devised several methods for surgical dressings and operations.

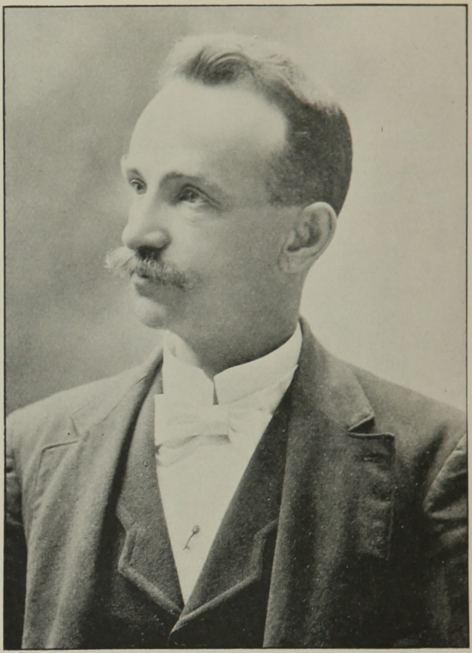
Married, March 5, 1884, Miss Ada L. Leisenring, of Upper Lehigh, Pa. Their children are: Mahlon Kemmerer, Joseph Hawley, and Gertrude Leisenring Neale.

BARDWELL, Eugene Orville, Emporium, Pa., born March 12, 1854, at Lottsville, Pa., is the son of Dr. Richard R. C. and Mary (Browne) Bardwell, grandson of Stoddard Bardwell, a direct descendant of Robert Bardwell who came from London, Eng., and located at Hatfield, Mass., in 1667.

Doctor Bardwell traces his ancestry through Sir William de Bardwell, Kt., who was standard-bearer to King Henry V at the Battle of Agincourt, back to Ralfe de Bardwell, who was infeoffed of the manor of Bardwell, in Suffolk, by order of William the Conqueror, in 1070.

Dr. Bardwell was educated at the Penn Yan (N. Y.) Academy, receiving the regent's certificate in 1866, was graduated Ph. B. from the Illinois Wesleyan University in 1893, and received therefrom the degree of A. M. in 1895; began to read medicine in 1875, at Penn Yan, under the guidance of his father; attended two courses of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, and was graduated Feb. 25, 1879. In April following he began to practise medicine at Emporium, Pa., but in November, 1883, removed to Moline, Ill., with the idea of securing a larger field for practice. His father, who was practising in Penn Yan, N. Y., became ill soon after this change was made, and Dr. Bardwell, as soon as possible, moved to Penn Yan, to be near and to assist his father. After his father's death in 1886, he returned to Emporium and has since remained there.

Dr. Bardwell is a member of the Elk County (Pa.) Medical Society, vice-president in 1883; of the West Branch Medical Association; of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, 1882; of the American Medical Association; fellow of the American Academy of Medicine; secretary of Cameron County (Pa.) Medical Society, 1880; secretary of the Pennsylvania state district board of censors, 1883; secretary of Moline (Ill.) Medical Society, 1884; delegate from the Rock Island County (Ill.) Medical Society to the Illinois State Medical Society in 1884; member of the Davenport Academy of Natural Sciences; of the American Psychical Society; of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, etc. He was consulting physician to St. Mary's Hospital, Rock Island, Ill., in 1885; surgeon to several railway corporations; health officer of Emporium since 1893; U. S. pension examiner and secretary of the board since 1890; coroner of Cameron county, Pa., 1882-'84; foreman of the Mountaineer hose company, 1887-'88; chief engineer of the Emporium fire department, 1889, and refused a re-election on account of professional duties; delegate to the Republican State (Pa.) convention in 1891; appointed Medical Inspector to the (Pa.) State Board of Health for the Cameron county district, March, 1895; and is medical examiner for various life insurance companies.


EUGENE ORVILLE BARDWELL.

His medical writings include: "Acute Articular Rheumatism," *Columbus Medical Journal*, July, 1883; "Community of Origin of Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever, and Scarlatina," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Vol. III; "Silicate of Soda Dressing in Fractures," *ibid.*; "Some Remarks on Scarlet Fever," Transactions of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, 1883, and others.

Married, May 8, 1888, Miss Elizabeth Evans, of Emporium, Pa. They have no children.

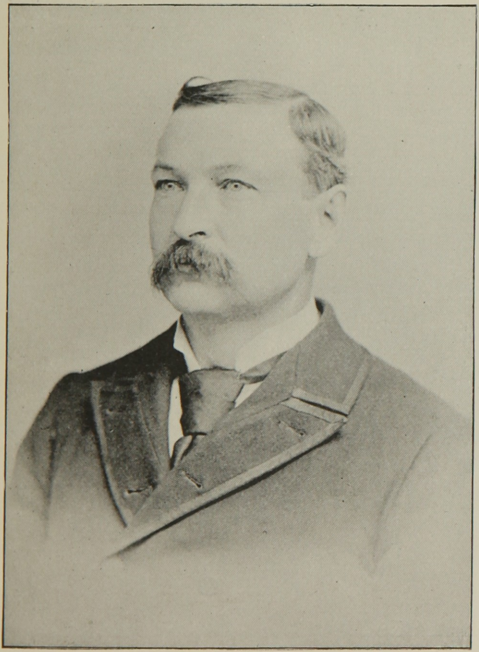
BRAINERD, Ira Newton, Alma, Mich., son of Eli and Almira (Straw) Brainerd, grandson of Alfred Brainerd, was born Feb. 3, 1852, at Grand Blanc, Mich. He was graduated from Fenton Seminary, class of 1875; from the State Normal School, Ypsilanti, class of 1876; matriculated in the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan in 1879, having previously read medicine for several years, under the preceptorship of R. D. Murray, M. D., Flint, Mich.; took one course of lectures at Columbus Medical College, now Starling, Columbus, Ohio, and received the degree of M. D. therefrom in 1881; also took an extra curriculum course in electro-therapeutics and one in histology and pathology in the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, 1880.

For seventeen years, 1869-'86, he was a schoolteacher, beginning with a country, and terminating his service as superintendent of the Lexington schools, Lexington, Mich., and was for five years, 1881-'86, professor of natural and physical sciences in Fenton Seminary, Mich.

Dr. Brainerd practised medicine at Fenton, Mich., from March, 1881, to June, 1886, then moved to Alma, Mich. He was school inspector, Grand Blanc, 1873-'74; health officer of the village and township of Fenton, 1881-'83; physician to the poor, Genesee county, 1883-'86; health officer of the village of Alma and the township of Arcada, 1891-'92.

Dr. Brainerd is a member of Gratiot County Medical Society, secretary 1889-'92; of the Saginaw Valley Medical Club; of the Michigan State Medical Society, member of the committee on finance 1893; of the American Medical Association; of the Royal Arcanum; and of the Order of Macabees.

Dr. Brainerd has investigated the therapeutics of eucalyptus, and the physiological action of black cohosh; and in 1888, devised a forearm and hand splint for Colles' fractures. His writings include papers on "Pus," *American Lancet*, March, 1890; "Some of the Legacies Left to the World by the Medical Profession," *ibid.*, January, 1891; "Colles' Fracture," *ibid.*, 1888; "Philosophy in Catharsis," *Medical Bulletin*, November, 1890; "Hysteria," *ibid.*, September, 1888; "The Identity of Diphtheria and Membranous Croup," *American Lancet*, 1888; "Tuberculosis of the Lung," *ibid.*, 1890; "Pilocarpus," *ibid*, 1889; "Croupous Pneumonia," *ibid.*, 1889; "Insanity," *ibid.*, 1889; "Hydro-Sarcocele," *Medical Bulletin*, Nov., 1890; "How I Have Cholera Morbus," *Medical Age*, July, 1891; "An Attempted Resection of the Stomach," *ibid.*, Dec., 1891; "Simplicity and Efficiency in the Antiseptic Management of Wounds," *International Journal of Surgery*, Sept., 1889; "The Mineral Waters of Gratiot County, Michigan," *American Meteorological Journal*, 1889; "The Mineral Waters of Mt. Clemens, Ypsilanti and Eaton Rapids, Michigan," *ibid.*, Oct., 1891; "Cimicifuga Racemosa," *Therapeutic Gazette*, January, 1893; "Some Clinical Experiences with Eucalyptol," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1891; "Acute Miliary Tuberculosis," *Proceedings of the Michigan State Medical Society*, 1892; and "Some Novel Surgical Cases," *ibid.*, 1893.



IRA NEWTON BRAINERD.

Dr. Brainerd devotes his attention chiefly to surgery.

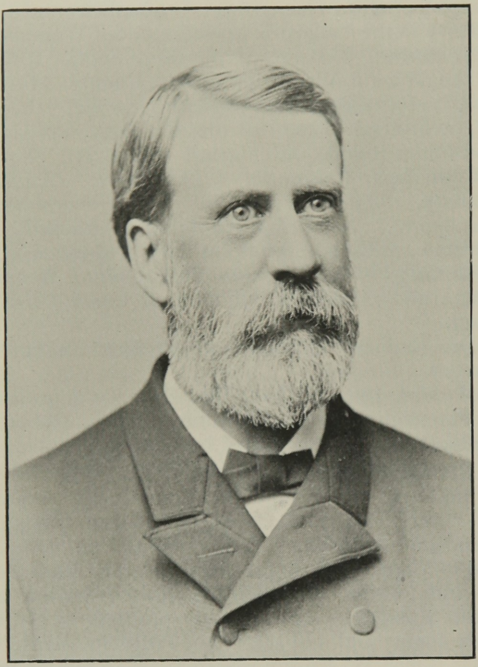
Married, Dec. 5, 1885, Miss Florence Renwick, of Petersburg, Mich. Children: Mabel; Hubert; Kendall and Bernice, twins, boy deceased.

ENSIGN, William Oren, Rutland, Ill., born at Madison, Ohio, June 26, 1841, is the son of Dr. Caleb W., and Orpah (Deming) Ensign; grandson of William Ensign, of Dalton, Mass., and of Gideon Deming, of Washington, Mass., of an early Connecticut family; great-grandson of Jacob Ensign, one of the early pioneers of Berkshire county and first settlers of Pittsfield, Mass.

Dr. Caleb W. Ensign practised his profession for many years in Berkshire county, and represented that county in the legislature of Massachusetts, and was also a representative in the Ohio legislature, to which state he removed in 1840.

William Oren Ensign received early instruction in the public schools of his native place, and later was a student at Grand River Institute, Austinburg, Ohio, the preparatory department of Oberlin College, and at Madison Seminary, Madison, Ohio, the latter institution at that time and for a considerable period being under the principalship of Julius C. Burrows, now U. S. Senator from Michigan. He was engaged in teaching from 1860 to 1861, then entered the artillery service of the Union army, being on duty continuously, in camp and field, for three years, such enrolment dating from August 20, 1861, to August 20, 1864.

Removing to Illinois in 1865, he again engaged in teaching, after which, in June, 1866, he entered the office of Dr. Henry A. Almy, of Rutland, Ill., a graduate of Albany Medical College, and formerly a resident of Hartwick, N. Y. During the lecture course of 1867-'68, he matriculated in the Charity Hospital Medical College, now University of Wooster, Cleveland, Ohio, pursuing the study of medicine between courses, until graduation, under the tuition of Dr. Collin S. Mackenzie, professor of physiology, histology, and pathological anatomy; Dr. Daniel B. Smith, later professor of ophthalmology and otology; and Dr. Gustave C. E. Weber, dean, and professor of clinical surgery, all members of the faculty of the college. After graduation, Feb. 25, 1869, Dr. Ensign returned to Rutland, Ill., where he has since been engaged in the general practice of medicine. He holds *ad eundem* degrees from the Medical Department of the University of Wooster, 1873, and from the Western Reserve University, Medical Department, 1882. He is a member of La Salle County Medical Society, president in 1886; of Woodford County Medical Society, president in 1880; a member and one of the founders of the North Central Illinois Medical Association, secretary, 1886–'95, and president in 1880; of the Illinois State Medical Society, president in 1888; of the National Association of Railway Surgeons; of the Army and Navy Medical Association; of the American Medical Association. In the Masonic orders, he is P. W. M., P. H. P., P. T. I., and P. E. C.; also a member of the Masonic Veteran Association of Illinois.

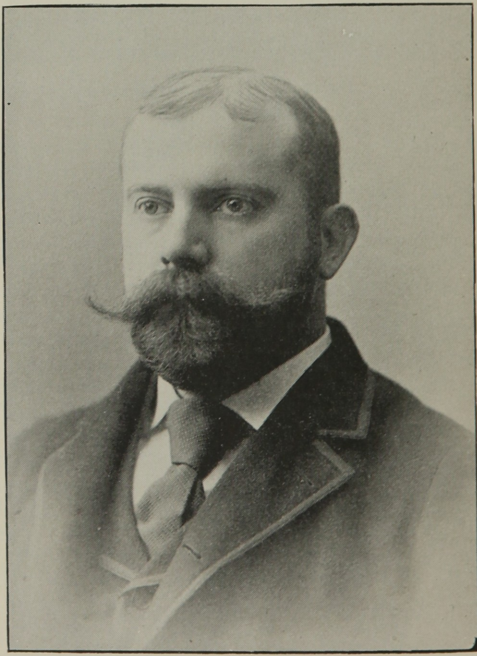


WILLIAM OREN ENSIGN.

Married, in 1869, Miss Frances J., second daughter of the late Dr. Henry A. Almy, of Rutland, Ill., and grand-daughter of Dr. Wanton Almy, formerly of Toddsville, N. Y. Their children are: Herbert S., William T., Orpha D., and Bertha A. Ensign.

HANNON, Samuel L., Washington, D. C., son of Charles E. and Elizabeth H. (Lunt) Hannon, daughter of the late Samuel H. Lunt of Alexandria, Va., was born September 22, 1858, at Pomonkey, Charles county, Md. He was educated in the English and Latin branches at the Henry school and at the Potomac Academy, Alexandria, Va. He left school to engage in the pharmaceutical business; went South during the yellow-fever epidemic in 1876 and 1877, and clerked in drug stores in Memphis and in Paris, Texas. Returning to Washington in 1879, he passed the board of commissioners of pharmacy for the District of Columbia, and was connected with Thompson's pharmacy, Washington, for five or six years. He commenced the study of medicine in 1883, under Drs. A. Y. P. Garnett, Jr., M. F. Cuthbert, and D. K. Shute, continuing at intervals until 1885, when the philanthropist, W. W. Corcoran, through Mr. William S. Thompson, of Washington, D. C., became interested in him and awarded him a scholarship in the Medical Department of the Columbian University, Washington, D. C., where he entered upon a regular course of the study of medicine, 1885–'88, and received the degree of M. D. therefrom in March, 1888. He was on the house staff of the Children's Hospital, Washington, 1885–'89; was on the house staff of the Garfield Hospital for a short time during the year 1888; was physician to the Emergency Hospital, 1891–'93; physician to the Central Dispensary, general and nervous diseases, 1891-'93; has been one of the charity physicians to the health department, Washington, D. C., since 1891; and was surgeon at Fort Stephens, North Dakota, Indian service, 1889–'90.

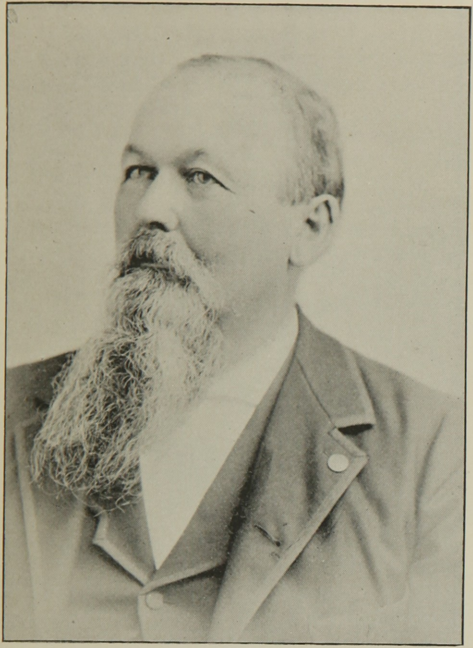
Dr. Hannon is a member of the Medical Association of the District of Columbia; of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia; and of the Society of Physicians and Surgeons to the Poor of the District of Columbia. He is the author of an article on "Stone in Bladder, and Lithemia," *Philadelphia Medical News*, November 8, 1890; and one on "Typhoid Fever," *Medical Record*, New York, December 5, 1891; one in *Virginia Medical Monthly*, on "Post-Typhoid Fever," July 10, 1895.



SAMUEL L. HANNON.

Married, September 5, 1881, to Hollie E. Hutton, of Alexandria, Va., daughter of the late George Hutton, of Liverpool, England. No issue.

ROBINSON, Myron Winslow, Colchester, Conn., son of William and Sophia (Robbins) Robinson, grandson of Clifford Robinson, was born May 4, 1839, at Lebanon, Conn. He received an academic education at the Ellington High school; commenced the study of medicine in 1858, at Hebron, Conn., under Adam G. Craig, M. D.; attended two courses of lectures at the Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Mass.; and was graduated in 1861.



MYRON WINSLOW ROBINSON.

Dr. Robinson practised his profession nine months at Hebron, Conn., in 1861; was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Sixth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, April 11, 1863, and promoted to surgeon of the same regiment December 16, 1864. He was surgeon in charge of the Hillhouse Hospital, Wilmington, N. C., during an epidemic of typhus fever in 1865, and served a few months in the regular army in 1862–'63.

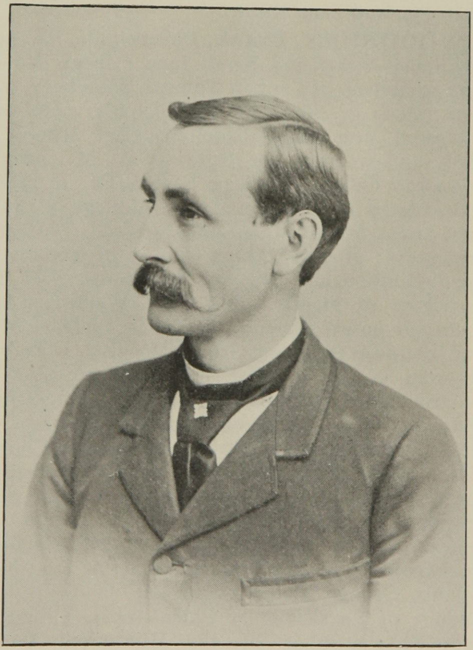
Dr. Robinson is a member of the New London County (Conn.) Medical Society, and was its President in 1895; of the Connecticut Medical Society; of the Masonic fraternity; of the Ancient Order of United Workmen; of the American Mechanics; of the Ancient Order of Foresters of America; of the Knights of Pythias; of the Connecticut State Grange; and of the Grand Army of the Republic, medical director of the Department of Connecticut, 1884–'85 and 1890 and 1895. Dr. Robinson has been health officer of the town and borough of Colchester, where he settled in the practice of medicine after the close of the war, since 1880; and has been post surgeon and medical examiner for the county coroner since 1885. He took a post-graduate course of lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College at the close of the war.

Married, in 1867, Miss Emma J., daughter of Ralph Stewart, of Portland, Conn. Their two children are: Ralph Stewart, graduated at the Sheffield Scientific school, class of 1894; and Annie M. Robinson, a graduate of the Connecticut State Normal School, class of 1891.

RUTH, Charles Edward, Keokuk, Iowa, son of Alexander and Sarah Jane (Funk) Ruth, grandson of Hugh Ruth, was born August 17, 1861, at Iowa City, Ia. He obtained a literary education in the Iowa City high school; commenced the study of medicine in 1880, with Manly B. Moon, M. D., of the same place; took three courses of lectures in the Medical Department, State University of Iowa, and was graduated March 7, 1883.

Dr. Ruth practised medicine at Atalissa, Ia., from March 10, 1883, to January 1, 1887; then at Muscatine, Ia., until October, 1892; and at Keokuk since that time. He has held the professorship of descriptive and surgical anatomy in Keokuk Medical College since 1890; and of clinical surgery at St. Joseph's Hospital, Keokuk, since 1893.

Dr. Ruth performed, in 1891, the first gastroduodenostomy in Iowa, using Connell bone plates; in April, 1891, made the second reported following and removal of ball by trephining after it had passed through two lobes of the brain; and in 1893 made the first excision of cæcum with end-to-end junction of ilium and colon by means of the Murphy button. He has made special investigations in gunshot wounds of the brain; in 1894 devised a treatment of the appendix stump; and in medical instruments has originated placental detacher,



CHARLES EDWARD RUTH.

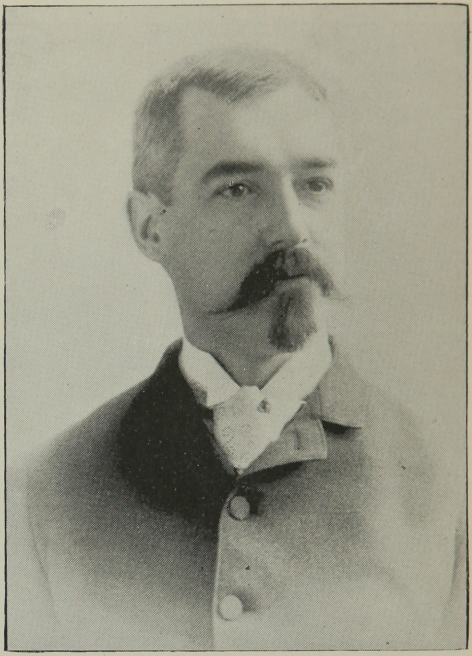
nasal forceps and plough, brain bullet forceps, neurotomy snips, obstetric forceps catch, etc. The results of these investigations, etc., have been published as follows: "New Attachment for Obstetrical Forceps," *Iowa State Medical Reporter*, Vol. III., No. 5; "Gunshot Wounds of the Brain," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Vol. XIX., No. 8; "Operative Treatment of Intra-Cranial Lesions without Fracture; and Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis," *Kansas City Medical Index*, 1893; "Demonstration of Intestinal Anastomosis with Murphy Button," *The Omaha Clinic*, September, 1893; "Determination of Stomach End of Divided Gut," *New York Medical Record*, Vol. XLIV., No. 3; "Rectal Stricture, New Operation For," *Iowa Medical Journal*, Vol. I., No. 3; "Appendix Stump," *Mathews' Medical Quarterly*, Vol. II., No.7; "Female Weakness," *Journal of American Medical Association*, September 8, 1894; "Seven Cases of Cerebral Surgery," *Journal of American Medical Association*, March 30, 1895.

Dr. Ruth is a member of the American Medical Association; Iowa State Medical Society; Tri-State Medical Society of Iowa, Illinois, and Missouri; Des Moines Valley Medical Society; Military Tract Medical Society; of Eagle Lodge, No. 12, A. F. and A. M.; and of the Sons of Veterans, Keokuk.

Married, October 3, 1883, Miss Della, daughter of John and Louisa Tautlinger, of Lone Tree, Iowa. They have three children: Verl Alton, Una Gertrude, and Zana Ruth.

WOODBURY, Frank, Philadelphia, Pa., son of Thomas Sewell and Sarah Jane (Grey) Woodbury, grandson of Captain Thomas Woodbury, was born Dec. 9, 1848, in Philadelphia. He was graduated from the Philadelphia High school in 1863, and received the degree of A. M. *honoris causa* from Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., in 1888; matriculated in Jefferson Medical College in 1870, Drs. James Aitken Meigs and Jacob M. DaCosta, preceptors; attended three courses of lectures at this institution and received the degree of M. D. therefrom in March, 1873. Dr. Woodbury has spent his entire professional life in Philadelphia; was interne at the Pennsylvania Hospital, 1873-'75, librarian of the hospital, 1874-'75; professor of materia medica, therapeutics and clinical medicine, 1885-'90, and has been honorary professor of clinical medicine since 1891, in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia. He is a member of the American Medical Association, second vice-president in 1889, chairman of the section on materia medica, 1891-'94; member of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, (librarian 1880-'82); member of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association; of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; secretary of the section on therapeutics of the ninth International Medical Congress, 1887. He is the official stenographer of the preceedings of the County Medical Society, College of Physicians, Academy of Surgery, Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia.

Dr. Woodbury edited the Philadelphia *Medical Times*, 1882-'88, and, in conjunction with Dr. Richard J. Dunglison, the *College and Clinical Record*, 1880-'84. He is correspondent on the editoral staff of the *Journal of the American Medical Association* and of the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.* He published an article on "Immediate Compression of the Iliac Artery in amputation of the Hip Joint and operations requiring temporary control of the circulation, as a substitute for abdominal tourniquet," *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, January, 1874, and has since been a frequent contributor to the current journals. Among his recent papers are "Pathological conditions of the Larynx, occurring as symptoms of Gastro-Intestinal disorders," *Matthew's Medical Quarterly*, January, 1894, and a note on Tonsillitis, *Medical News*, March 30, 1895. After twenty-one years of general practice, Dr. Woodbury has become especially interested in laryngology.



FRANK WOODBURY.

Married, July 26, 1874, Miss L.R. Brydges; their children are: Frank Thomas, Anne Clare, and Stephen Greene Woodbury.

PILGRIM, Charles Winfield, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., son of Roe C. and Frances (Wilkes) Pilgrim, grandson of Morris B. Pilgrim, was born March 27, 1855, at Turner's, N. Y. His preliminary education was obtained at the Monroe Institute, Monroe, N. Y., and under private tutors. He commenced the study of medicine in 1877, in New York city, under the preceptorship of Drs. Herman Canfield and Beverly Livingston; attended three courses of lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and received the degree of M. D. from the same in 1881; also studied one year and a half, from May, 1885, to June, 1886, and during the summer of 1889, in Vienna, Munich, and Berlin.

Dr. Pilgrim gives his entire attention to the treatment of mental and nervous diseases, and has never been in the private practice of medicine. He entered professional life as house physician to Bellevue Hospital, serving from the autumn of 1880 to the spring of 1882; was assistant physician to the State Asylum for Insane Criminals, Auburn, N. Y., for nearly a year, 1882; was assistant physician to the State Lunatic Asylum, Utica, N. Y., 1883–'90; was volunteer physician in the Frauenklinik (hospital for women), Munich, during the summer of 1885; superintendent of the Willard State Hospital, Willard, N. Y., 1890–'93; and has been medical superintendent of the Hudson River State Hospital, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., since May 1, 1893.

Dr. Pilgrim is a member of the American Medico-Psychological Association; of the Society of the Alumni of Bellevue Hospital; of the Medical Society of the County of Dutchess; and ex-member of the Utica Medical Library Association; of the Oneida County Medical Society; and of the Seneca County Medical Society.

Dr. Pilgrim was associate editor of the *American Journal of Insanity*, from 1882–'90, and is the author of "Acute Lobar Pneumonia with Cardiac Failure," *Independent Practitioner*, May, 1882; "The Advantages and Dangers of Intra-Uterine Injections," *ibid.*, July, 1882; "A Case of Epileptic Insanity with the Echo Sign Well-Marked," *American Journal of Insanity*, April, 1884; "A Case of Spontaneous Rupture of the Heart," *ibid.*, January, 1885; "Pyro-Mania (so called), with Report of Case," *ibid.*, April, 1885; "A Visit to Gheel," *ibid.*, January, 1886; "Mental Disturbances Following Puerperal Eclampsia," *ibid.*, April, 1887; "A Study of Suicide," *Popular Science Monthly*, July, 1889; "Schools for the Insane," *ibid.*, September, 1891; "Genius and Suicide," *ibid.*, January, 1893.

CHARLES WINFIELD PILGRIM.

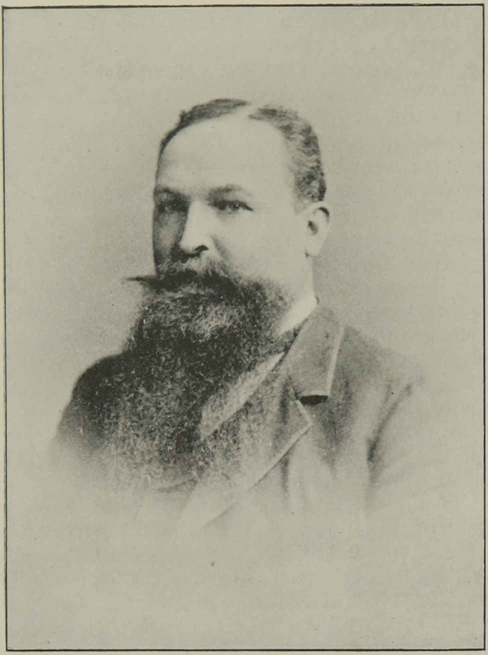
Dr. Pilgrim married, June 12, 1889, Miss Florence Middleton, daughter of Robert Middleton, of Utica, N. Y. They have one child, Florence Middleton Pilgrim.

FOSTER, Eugene, Augusta, Ga., son of John and Jane E. M. (Zinn) Foster, was born April 7, 1850, at Augusta. With a preparatory education at General Caper's Academy, Augusta, he commenced the study of medicine in 1869, under the direction of his brother, Dr. W. H. Foster, of Augusta; attended two courses of lectures at the Medical College of Georgia, Augusta, and was graduated March 1, 1872; also took a post-graduate course at the University Medical College, New York city, during the summer of 1872.

Dr. Foster has practised medicine continuously in Augusta since 1872. In 1873, he was physician in charge of the small-pox hospital in Augusta, and also of the Richmond county small-pox hospital. He is and has been since 1880, president of the board of health of Augusta; professor of the practice of medicine and sanitary science, Medical Department, University of Georgia; visiting physician to the City Hospital; a member of the Richmond County Medical Society, president in 1890; of the Medical Association of the State of Georgia, president in 1885, and president of its board of censors 1894; of the American Medical Association; of the American Public Health Association; of the New York Medico-Legal Society; of the American Academy of Political and Social Science; of the board of trustees of the Medical Department, University of Georgia, and president of its Alumni Association 1894–'95; member of the board of stewards, and of the board of trustees of St. James M. E. church; chairman of the board of trustees of Augusta District Parsonage; of the board of district stewards of the Methodist Episcopal church, Augusta district; of the educational committee of the North Georgia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church; of the board of trustees of Georgia State Lunatic Asylum since 1889; of the board of trustees of Masonic property in Augusta; and is worshipful master of Social Lodge, F. and A. M., Augusta.

Among Dr. Foster's professional papers are: "Carbolic Acid as a Local Anaesthetic in Surgical Operations;" "Treatment of Constitutional Syphilis;" "History of Yellow-Fever Epidemics in Augusta, Ga.;" "The Most Effectual Means of Preventing and Controlling Small-Pox;" "Sanitary Condition and Needs of Augusta, Ga.;" "Effects of Excavations of Earth in Spring and Summer Seasons upon Public Health;" "Sanitation—Its Importance and Economy;" "The Relative Merits of Humanized and Bovine Vaccine Virus;" "Municipal Organization of the American Public Health Service;" "Diagnosis and Treatment of Small-Pox;" "Syphilis as a Sociological Problem;" "The Extent, Causes, and Prevention of Premature Death;" "Dengue-Fever;" "Pathology and Treatment of Diphtheria;" "Haemorrhagic Malarial-Fever;" "Medicinal and Nutrient Enemata;"

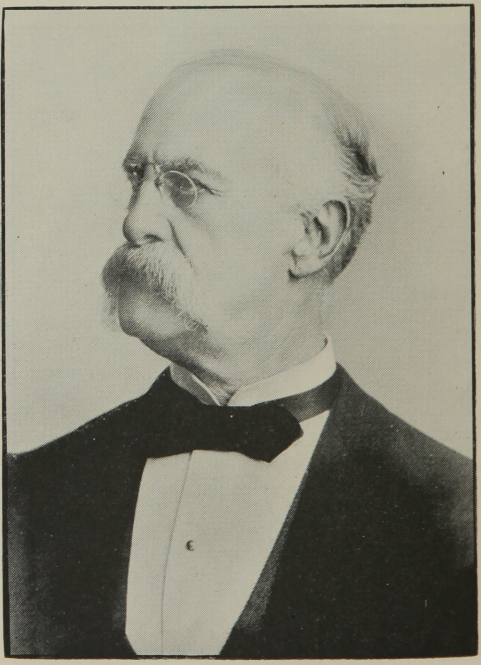
"Syphilitic Diseases of the Brain;" "The Sewerage and Drainage of Augusta;" "The Water-Supply of Augusta;" "Stricture of the Male Urethra;" "Treatment of Phimosis in Children by Dilatation;" "Medicine a Comprehensive Science." He is also the writer of the exhaustive report on "Compulsory Vaccination," to be found in Vol. IX, Transactions of American Public Health Association.


EUGENE FOSTER.

MASTIN, Claudius Henry, Mobile, Ala., son of Francis Turner and Ann Elizabeth Caroline (Levert) Mastin, grandson of Francis Turner Mastin, was born June 4, 1826, at Huntsville, Ala. He prepared for college at Green Academy, the oldest chartered school in Alabama, and received a collegiate education at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville; read medicine for eighteen months, commencing in 1846, with Dr. John Y. Bassett, in Huntsville, Ala., then went to Philadelphia and entered the office of Dr. George B. Wood, as his private pupil, remaining with him until after graduation; attended two courses of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine, which institution conferred upon him the degree of M. D., April 12, 1849, the degree of A. M., in 1875, and the degree of LL. D., in 1875. After graduating in 1849, Dr. Mastin continued his medical studies in the universities and hospitals of Paris, London, and Edinburgh.

Returning to the United States, Dr. Mastin located in the practice of medicine at Mobile, Ala., in 1854. In 1861, he was commissioned surgeon in the Confederate States Army, serving as medical director of the First Grand Division of the Western Department, under Lieut.-Gen. Leonidas Polk; and was General Polk's corps surgeon at Battle of Shiloh; medical inspector under Gen. Braxton Bragg and Gen. G. T. Beaureguard; also supervisor of Confederate hospitals. He was surgeon of the City Hospital, Mobile, 1855; to the Providence Infirmary, 1877–'79; and was assistant surgeon in charge of the U. S. Marine Hospital, at Mobile, 1854–'57. His attention is devoted chiefly to surgery, his work covering all the capital operations, and he has modified a number of surgical instruments to suit his special cases, mainly urethral instruments.

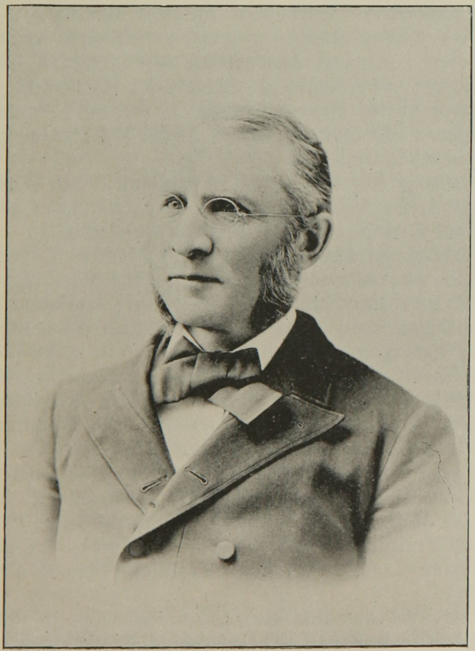
Dr. Mastin was the founder of the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons in 1886, was a member of its executive committee from 1886–'93, and first vice-president of the congress, 1890–'91; was an original fellow of the American Surgical Association, second vice-president, 1883–'84, first vice-president 1889–'90, president 1890–'91, and a member of the council 1891–'96; was one of the organizers of the American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons in 1886, and president 1895–'96; is a member of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association; also of the Boston Gynecological Association; was one of the trustees of the Pan-American Medical Congress, 1891; is an honorary member of the Historical Society of Texas; vice-president of the Alumni Association of the University of Pennsylvania since 1892; a member of the central committee of the University of Pennsylvania since May, 1882; and medical examiner for that institution of five southern states since 1881.


CLAUDIUS HENRY MASTIN.

Dr. Mastin has written extensively upon various surgical subjects, for the Transactions of the American Surgical Association, *Gaillard's Medical Journal*, and other medical periodicals.

Married, September 20, 1848, Miss Mary Eliza, eldest daughter of William McDowell, of Huntsville, Ala. Their children are: Caroline Levert; William McDowell, M. D., University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine, 1874; Mary Herbert; and Claudius Henry, M. D., University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine, 1884.

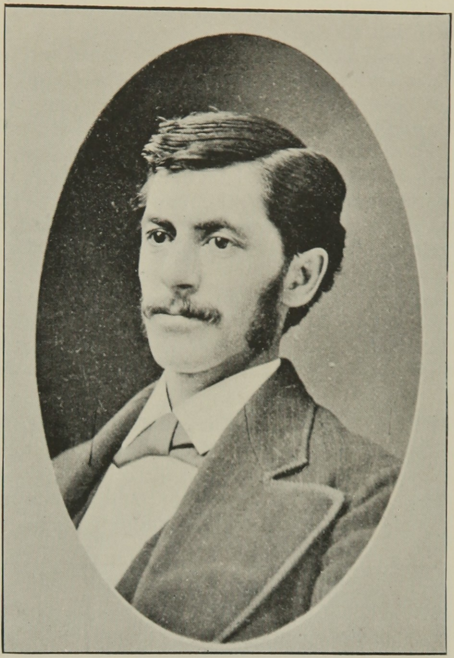
SHELDON, Charles Stuart, Madison, Wis., son of Stephen Smith and Lemira (Harris) Sheldon, grandson of Hon. David Sheldon, of Rupert, Vt., was born Jan. 14, 1842, at New York Mills, N. Y. He was graduated from Brockport Collegiate Institute in 1858, from Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., in 1859, from Yale University, A. B., in 1863, and received the degree of A. M. in 1866. He commenced the study of medicine in 1865, under Dr. Thomas F. Rochester, of Buffalo, N. Y.; attended three courses of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, and was graduated in 1867; also attended one course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, and was graduated in 1868. Dr. Sheldon practised medicine in Winona, Minn., from the spring of 1868 until 1871, in Greenville, Mich., from 1871 to 1884, and in Madison, Wis., since the latter year. He is a member of the American Medical Association; American Academy of Medicine, and member of its council; Wisconsin State Medical Society and its secretary, 1890-'94; Central Wisconsin Medical Society, and its secretary, 1886-'94. Member of the Board of Curators, Detroit College of Medicine, 1881-'84, and member of the U. S. pension board, 1889-'90.



CHARLES STUART SHELDON.

Married, Dec. 30, 1868, Miss Emma L. Hodge of Buffalo, N. Y. Their children are: William H. (deceased,) Sidney Roby, Walter Hodge, Stuart H., and Helen M.

REA, Oliver Alonzo, Marmont, Ind., son of John W. and Lucinda M. (Wait) Rea, grandson of David Rea, was born October 13, 1843, in York township, Union county, O. He received a common school education in the public schools of his native county, and after teaching several years attended the National Normal University, Lebanon, O., from which he was graduated B. S., in 1875; he taught in the public schools of Ohio and Indiana for ten years, but commenced the study of medicine in 1872, while yet teaching, at West Mansfield, O., with Joshua R. Skidmore, M. D.; attended one course of lectures, each, at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, 1876, and the Hospital College of Medicine, Medical Department, Central University of Kentucky, Louisville, from the latter of which institutions he was graduated, valedictorian of the class, June, 1883, receiving first honor, a gold medal, for general standing in all branches. In 1888, Dr. Rea took the regular course of the Chicago Policlinic, and in 1892, a special course at the same institution. He commenced the private practice of medicine in August, 1876, at Knox, Ind., continuing there until March, 1880, when he removed to Marmont, a summer resort situated on Lake Maxinkuckee.



OLIVER ALONZO REA.

Dr. Rea is a member of Marshall County (Ind.) Medical Society, president in 1887–'88; of the Indiana State Medical Society; of the American Medical Association; of the Grand Army of the Republic, surgeon of Miles H. Tibbets Post; of the Knights of Pythias; social member and tent physician of the Knights of the Macabees; was U. S. pension examining surgeon, 1890–'93; and is medical examiner for several life insurance companies. He served three years, 1862–'65, as a private and non-commissioned officer, in Company H, Eighty-second Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the Union service.

To medical literature, Dr. Rea has contributed articles on "Is Acute Rheumatism a Germ Disease;" "Cancer of the Liver, Illustrative Case," *Cincinnati Medical News*, January, 1882; "Removal of Ovoid Fragment of Skull, One and One-half Inches in Diameter: Recovery," *Indiana Medical Journal*, February, 1895; "Puerperal Eclampsia: Conclusions as to Cause and Treatment," *Louisville Medical Monthly*, February, 1895.

Married, December 28, 1876, Miss Sylvia A. Green, at Marysville, O. Their children are: Robert H., born February 9, 1878; Lucretia, born February 15, 1882; and William S., born May 27, 1884.

WÜRDEMANN, Harry Vanderbilt, Milwaukee, Wis., born June 13, 1865, in Washington, D. C., is the son of John Vanderbilt (C. E.) and Matilda (Barnard) Würdemann, and grandson of William Würdemann, of Washington, D. C., who was famous in his day as an inventor and manufacturer of mathematical instruments.

HARRY VANDERBILT WÜRDEMANN.

Dr. Würdemann was educated in the public schools of Washington, D. C., St. Louis, Mo., and Leavenworth, Kansas; in the High school of Leavenworth; and in Columbian University, Washington, D. C.; commenced the study of medicine in 1882, in Washington, under the preceptorship of Drs. Z. T. Sowers and D. K. Shute, in general medicine, and Drs. F. B. Loring and Swan M. Burnett, in ophthalmology and otology; attended four courses of lectures at the National Medical College, Medical Department of the Columbian University, Washington, D. C., and was graduated therefrom March 15, 1888. From 1884–'86 he was employed in the U. S. Geographical Survey, being rapidly advanced from subordinate positions to that of topographer. He is skilled in the depiction of medical subjects, a number of modern text-books being illustrated by his pen, among them the medical illustrations in the Century Dictionary, several atlases of the larynx, and some ophthalmic works. During his student days he paid all his expenses, board and tuition, by his brush and pen.

After graduating in 1888, Dr. Würdemann practised medicine for a few months in Washington. He then went abroad for further study, and attended the lectures and clinics, both general and special, in the Poliklinik and General Hospital, Vienna, Austria, and in the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital, London, Eng., until January, 1889; also took a post-graduate course in the School of Ophthalmology, Washington, D. C., in 1888. He has been a resident and practitioner in Milwaukee since 1890.

Dr. Würdemann is a member of the American Medical Association, being secretary of the section on ophthalmology for 1894–'95; Wisconsin State Medical Society; Milwaukee Medical Society; Northwestern Wisconsin Medical Society; Fox River Valley Medical Society; Brainerd Medical Society; Alumni Association of Columbian University; Philosophical Society of Washington; and of all the Masonic bodies to the thirty-second degree; Milwaukee Chapter Alpha Mu Pi Omega; Milwaukee Club, etc.

During his four years of student life in Washington, Dr. Würdemann was the assistant of Professor Loring, and later of Professor Burnett; was prosector of anatomy, National Medical College, 1888–'89; attending surgeon to the Washington Eye and Ear Infirmary, 1887–'89; assistant to ophthalmic and aural clinic of Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, Washington, 1888–'89; has been director of the Wisconsin General Hospital since 1891, and secretary of the association since 1891; oculist and aurist to the Children's Hospital since 1893; to the Milwaukee County Hospital for the Chronic Insane since 1890; oculist and aurist to the Elms Hospital; instructor in diseases of the eye, ear, and throat to the Elms Hospital Training School since 1892; and to the Milwaukee County Hospital Training School since 1893.

Dr. Würdemann invented a skiascope in 1889, and has conducted original researches in skiascopy and other methods of determining ocular refraction. He has also devised a hand-lamp for bedside examinations, and other instruments of minor importance. His medical writings embrace many articles, principally upon special subjects and published chiefly in special journals. Much of his original work has been upon refraction, and he was one of the pioneers in developing and using the "objective methods" for ascertaining the ocular refraction. He was among the first surgeons in this country (in 1890) to remove the necrosed ossicles in middle-ear disease, and has been an earnest advocate of aural surgery. Among his more important articles are,—"Color Perception," 1889; articles on "Skiascopy," 1890–'95; "Syphilitic Lesions of the Eye," 1891; "Removal of Carious Ossicles," 1891–'93; "Corneal Astigmatism," 1892; "Hemianopsia," 1893; "Trachoma," 1892–'94; "Infiltration Method of Anesthesia," 1894–'95, introduced in this country by him; has translated a number of foreign brochures; and is a colaborateur in Norris and Oliver's System of Diseases of the Eye.

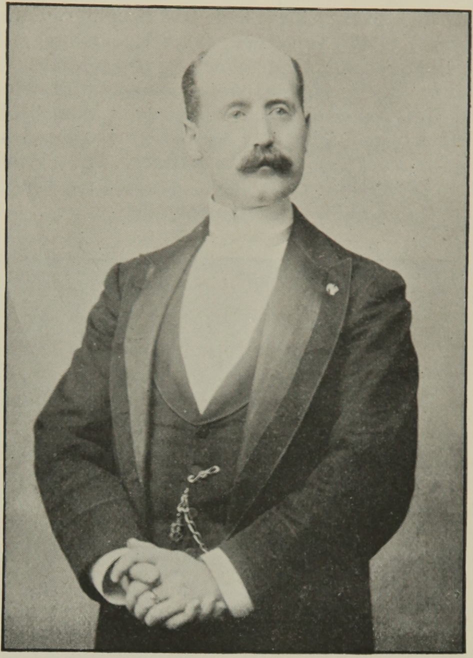
Dr. Würdemann served two years, 1880–'81, in the Kansas State National Guard, and four years, 1884–'88, in the National Rifles of Washington, D. C.

Married, in 1888, Miss Rachel Field, daughter of Gen. John C. Starkweather, of Milwaukee, Wis. Their children are: Converse Vanderbilt, and Helen Vanderbilt Würdemann.

MONTGOMERY, Liston Homer, Chicago, Ill., born August 21, 1848, at McCutchenville, Ohio, is the son of Dr. John (M. D., Cleveland Medical College, Medical Department of Western Reserve College, Cleveland, Ohio, February 9, 1851,) and Harriet Newell (Willard) Montgomery; grandson of William Clayton (a soldier in the War of 1812 and in the Mexican war,) and Elizabeth (Gregg) Montgomery; grandson of John Griswold and Melissa (Peabody) Willard; and a descendant of Gen. Richard Montgomery, who fell at Quebec on the last day of the year 1775.

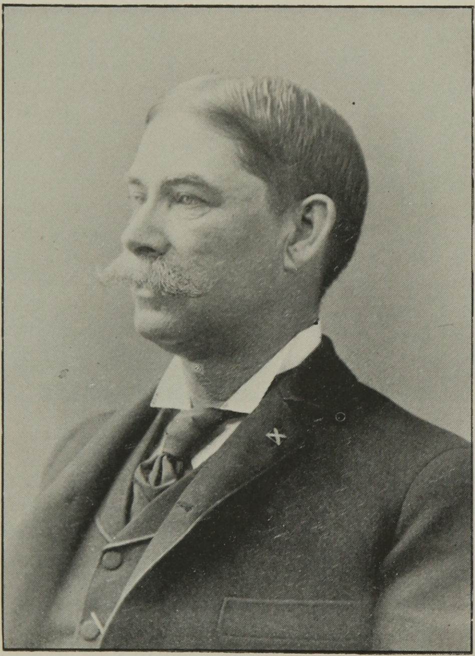
Liston H. Montgomery attended the public schools until ten years of age, at McCutchenville and Adrian, Ohio; was a student in the Mount Gilead (Ohio) High school for three years; and took a two years' literary course at Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio. In December, 1863, he engaged in teaching in the public schools; enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, May 2, 1864, at the age of fifteen years, having twice before made two unsuccessful attempts to become a soldier; was mustered out of the Army of the Potomac, August 27, 1864, being distinguished as the smallest and youngest soldier in the brigade, and was the recipient of a *honorarium* from the captain of the company. In the autumn of the same year he again engaged in teaching; in September, 1869, he matriculated in the Chicago Medical College, now Northwestern University, Medical School, and was graduated March 14, 1871, having taken two winter courses of lectures, and the intervening summer course.

Dr. Montgomery has practised medicine in Chicago since November 20, 1871, serving one year as interne, and later as senior resident physician to Mercy Hospital. He is a member of the Chicago Medical Society; of the Illinois State Medical Society; permanent member of the American Medical Association, 1877, assistant secretary in 1887 and in '92; secretary also (1893) of the Section on Surgery and Anatomy; member of the Illinois Army and Navy Medical Association; of the American Public Health Association; of the Ashland Club; Ohio Society of Chicago; of the Grand Army of the Republic; of Chicago Lodge No. 4, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; of Ashlar Lodge No. 308, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Oriental Consistory thirty-second degree, Chicago. He was one of the founders, 1874, of the Chicago Medico-Historical Society; a charter member of the Chicago Medico-Legal Society; was a delegate to the British Medical Association, 1888 and 1890; a member of the Ninth and Tenth International Medical Congresses; was a member of the committee on the department of medicine, of the World's Columbian Exposition; in June, 1885, was appointed medical inspector in the Chicago health department, and retained the position until May 10, 1893; and has been official reporter at intervals since the foundation of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*. He read before the Chicago Medical Society, in October, 1890, a paper entitled "Scientific Reminiscences of the Tenth International Medical Congress."


LISTON HOMER MONTGOMERY.

Dr. Montgomery is a general practising physician, surgeon, and sanitarian, and is medical examiner of several accident and life insurance companies, as well as local surgeon of the Continental Masonic Accident Association. He is also surgeon of the Metropolitan West Division Elevated Railroad in his city; was elected chairman of the section on State medicine at the annual meeting of the American Medical Association held at San Francisco, Cal., June, 1894, after discharging the duties as chairman and secretary of the section at that time. May 7, 1895, he delivered an elaborate address at the forty-sixth annual meeting at Baltimore, Md., on the science of public hygiene. For three years he has been a member of the special committee of the Association to petition Congress to create a department and secretary of public health. He is a delegate to attend the International Congress to be held at Moscow, Russia, in 1896.

Married, first, January 25, 1883, Mrs. Libbie Lyke Cregier, a lady well known in literary and musical circles; they had one daughter, Esther Harriet, born November 16, 1883, living. He married, second, September 10, 1893, Mrs. Olive Branch (Jack) Motherspaugh, daughter of Hon. and Mrs. Jedediah Jack, and widow of Marshall D. Motherspaugh, who died September 5, 1890, leaving one daughter, Florence Bernice. To Dr. and Mrs. Montgomery was born, January 23, 1895, a son, Liston Homer Montgomery, Jr.



JAMES A. MALONEY.

MALONEY, James A., Washington, D. C., son of Daniel and Margaret V. (Grady) Maloney, was born February 22, 1846, at Baltimore, Md., and was educated at St. Joseph's Academy in the same city. At the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861, he espoused the cause of the South, and entered the Maryland Line of Elsey's Brigade, serving therein until August, 1862, when he was discharged on account of physical disability. After this he served in the ordnance department, until incapacitated by an explosion in the ordnance laboratory. Later he was sent as a scout within the Union lines, to do duty in Washington, D. C., 1863, and was so engaged when the war ended. Dr. Maloney was twice wounded: first, while opposing the march of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment through Baltimore, April 19, 1861, when he was wounded in the leg; second, at the Battle of Seven Pines, June 3, 1862, in the arm.

Dr. Maloney took a special course in chemistry at Georgetown University in 1884, and in 1886 matriculated in the medical department of the same institution. He took five courses of lectures—at the University of Georgetown, Medical Department; at the University of Maryland School of Medicine; and at the Medical Department of the Columbian University, Washington, D. C., taking his degree from the last named, March 19, 1891.

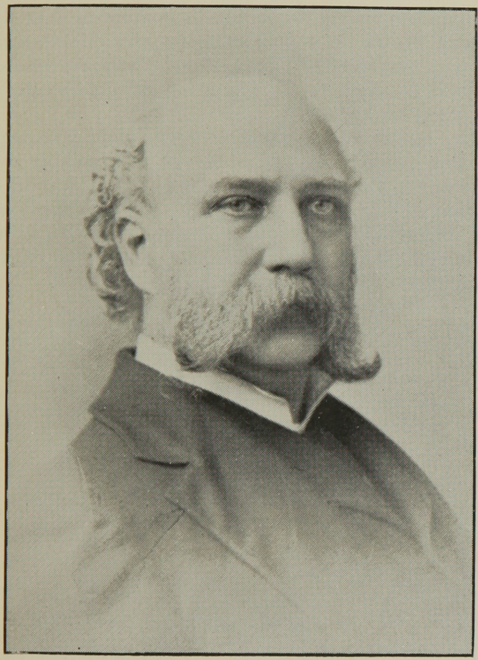
Dr. Maloney has practised medicine in Washington since graduation. He is a member of the Medical Association of the District of Columbia; Medical Society of the District of Columbia; and of the Society of the War of 1812 in Maryland. His maternal grandfather, Anthony Grady, was one of the defenders of Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md., in 1814, as a member of the Second Company, Capt. William Chalmers, Fifty-first Regiment, Maryland Line, Col. Henry Amey, commanding.

Dr. Maloney is also a member of the Confederate Veterans' Association, surgeon, 1894, and president since December, 1894; and a member of the United Confederate Veterans. He is a general practitioner, but gives special attention to the treatment of chronic deafness and to the conservative treatment of female disorders. In 1885, he invented the otophone, and in 1887, discovered the therapeutic agency of sound, known as otacoustic treatment. He has spent much time as an experimenter in physiological acoustics, and is the author of papers on "The Sphenoid Bone: Some of Its Possible Functions;" "A Study in Physiological Acoustics;" "Otacoustic Treatment in Chronic Deafness;" "An Aural Reflex;" "The Ear of Man and the Organ of Corti;" "Otacoustic Treatment: Its History and Results upon the Deaf and Dumb Mutes," read before the First Pan-American Medical Congress; and "Chronic Deafness and Deaf Mutism."

Dr. Maloney married, January 27, 1868, Miss Elizabeth Ogden Murray of Maryland. Of their six children, four are living: Blanche, Helen, Isabelle, and Marie. Their third daughter, Elizabeth, died July 12, 1891, aged eighteen years; and their only son, James A., died March 4, 1895, aged twenty-one years, from the effects of exposure while sketching. He was an artist of promise in the fields of water-color and pen and ink.

HOLDEN, Edgar, Newark, N. J., born Nov. 3, 1838, at Hingham, Mass., is the son of Asa Hall and Anna Louise (Seymour) Holden, and grandson of John Holden, an officer of the Continental army during the Revolution, promoted for gallantry at the Battle of Bunker Hill, and an original member of "The Cincinnati."

Dr. Holden was educated at the Hingham Academy, at James Hunter's boarding school, Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y., at John F. Pingrey's preparatory school, Roseville, N. J., and was graduated from Princeton College, A. B. in 1859, A. M. in 1862, and Ph. D. in 1872. He began to read medicine in 1859, in Princeton, his preceptors being Drs. Conant and Henry B. Sands, of New York: attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, receiving the degree of M. D. therefrom in 1861. He was interne at Flatbush Hospital, L. I., following graduation, and in the autumn of 1861 entered the regular service, United States navy, serving through the war. He was medical director of the James River Squadron, 1864; was on the frigate *Minnesota* in the battle of the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac;* on the monitor *Passaic* at the attack on Fort McAllister, in the Ogeechee river; and at the iron-clad attack on Charleston; on the *Sassacus* at the battle with the ram *Albemarle;* at the siege of Petersburg, etc. After leaving the navy, Dr. Holden accepted a commission as surgeon in the Volunteer service, U. S. A., just at the close of the war, and served one year in the army hospitals. Since that time he has resided at Newark. He is a member of the American Medical Association; of the American Laryngological Association; of the Medical Society of the State of New Jersey; of the Essex County (N. J.) Medical Society; of the Newark Medical and Surgical Society; of the New Jersey Academy of Medicine, president in 1895–'96; of the American Association of Medical Directors of Life Insurance; president of the Medical Department of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company for many years; hereditary member of the order of "The Cincinnati;" member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; of the Grand Army of the Republic; of the New Jersey Historical Society; and of the New Jersey Microscopical Society.


EDGAR HOLDEN.

Dr. Holden is a specialist in the department of laryngology, and in this connection has devised an instrument for laryngeal divulsion, to take the place of tracheotomy and intubation (see the *New York Medical Journal*); a resonator for the detection of pulmonary diseases; a respirator anemometer; an hypodermic syringe, on the principle of a bee's sting; a new form of sphygmograph, etc.

To literature Dr. Holden has contributed an essay on the "Sphygmograph," which took the Stevens Triennial Prize of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the City of New York, and was published in book form in 1872; "Use of the Sphygmograph;" "Potential factors in the Spread of Tuberculosis;" "Ostracism for Consumption;" "Contribution to the Study of Chorea Laryngis;" "Unison Resonance in Auscultation;" "Pharyngeal Neuroses Due to Uterine Disease;" "Relation of Cancer and Tubercle;" "Is Consumption Contagious?" "Health and Mortality of Newark for Twenty Years," (a book with maps); "Selection of Lives for Insurance," Hand-book of the American Medical Sciences, Wm. Wood & Co., N. Y.; "House Heating, Sanitary and Insanitary," (president's address before the Essex County Medical Society); many articles in the *New York Medical Record*, *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, editorial for the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, etc.; also "Cruise of the Monitor *Passaic*," *Harper's Magazine*, 1864; "Cruise of the *Sassacus*," *ibid.*; "Chapter on the Coolie Trade," *ibid.*; "Battle with the Ram *Albemarle*," ("Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," *Century*, etc.)

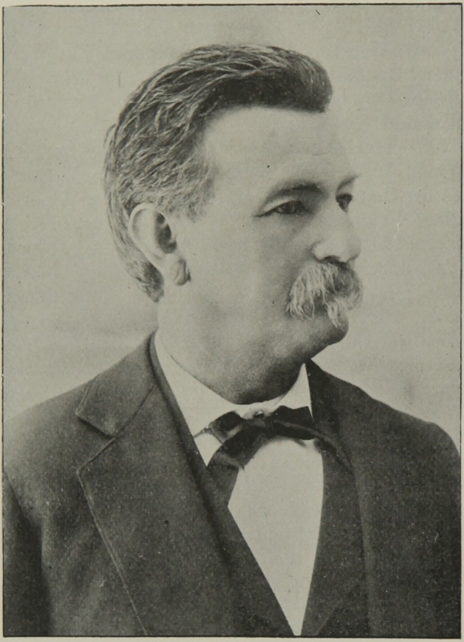
Married, in 1862, Miss Katharine Hedden, of Orange, N. J., who died in 1870, leaving two children: Mabel S., who died in 1894, and Isabella B. Holden. He married in 1872, Miss Helen Stewart Burgess, of Orange, N. J., daughter of John and Elizabeth Burgess. Their children are: Edgar, Jr., Elizabeth Wilson, Anna Louise, and John Holden.

WRIGHT, William Moore, Huntingdon, Tenn., son of Dr. Ebenezer and Olivia A. (Moore) Wright, grandson of Moses Wright, of Worcester, Mass., was born November 6, 1838, at Liberty, Tenn. After obtaining an academic education in the schools of Huntingdon, he began to read medicine in 1859, in Huntingdon under the direction of his father, who died in January, 1860. He then went to St. Louis, Mo., and continued his studies with Drs. John T. Hodgen and A. S. Frazier. He attended the hospitals of St. Louis in 1861, also a course of lectures at St. Louis Medical College (McDowells), and in the early part of 1862, entered the Confederate service; was commissioned assistant surgeon and assigned to duty in the hospitals of Nashville, Tenn., Atlanta, and Augusta, Ga., with Dr. Paul F. Eve, until the close of the war. Returning to the study of medicine, he attended another course of lectures at the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, receiving his degree from this college, with the class of 1869–'70. Since that time he has practised medicine in Huntingdon.

Dr. Wright is a member of the Carroll County (Tenn.) Medical Society; of the American Medical Association; was elected a member of the Tennessee Constitutional Convention of 1870; was superintendent of prisons for Tennessee, 1871–'75; was a trustee of the Tennessee Hospital for the Insane, near Nashville, Tenn., from 1875–'89; a trustee of the West Tennessee Hospital for the Insane, near Bolivar, Tenn., since

1889; has been a member of the United States medical examining board for pensions since 1890.

Dr. Wright has been one of the trustees of the Southern Normal University, Huntingdon, Tenn., since 1891; was a delegate from Tennessee to the National Prison Congress, Baltimore, in the winter of 1872, and in St. Louis in 1873; and was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, St. Louis, 1876.



WILLIAM MOORE WRIGHT.

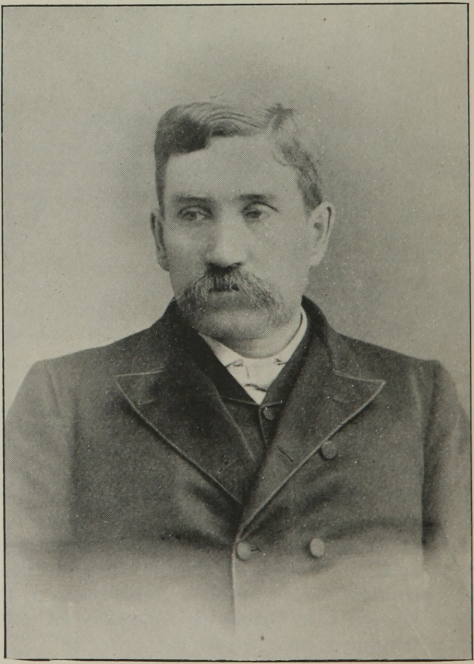
Married, October 6, 1870, Miss Charlie Erin Hanna, at Paris, Tenn. Their children are: James McNeill, Charles Hanna, Will Eben, Thomas McNeill, and Olive Wright.

BELLAMY, Benson Clarke, Covelo, Cal., son of John Hill and Christiana (Hart) Bellamy, was born Jan. 8, 1844, at Morefield, Ind. He was educated in the public schools, by home study, and one year at Asbury University, Greencastle, Ind.; served three years as a private in Company G, Eighteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, entering the service July 19, 1862; was wounded and taken prisoner April 18, 1864, shot through the left shoulder, and remained a prisoner of war until May, 27, 1865, or more than a month after the close of the war; commenced the study of medicine Nov. 8, 1868, near Knoxville, Ia., with N. R. Cornell, M. D.; attended lectures during the session of 1870–'71, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Ia., and was graduated there, after nine years of intervening practice, March 2, 1880.

Dr. Bellamy practised medicine at Columbia, Iowa, from April, 1871, to October, 1873; at St. Paul, Neb., until Oct., 1875; at the Tule River Indian Agency near Porterville, Cal., until October, 1876; at the Round Valley Indian Agency until December, 1877; in private practice at Covelo, Cal., until April, 1880 (including five months spent attending medical lectures at Keokuk, Iowa); again at the Round Valley Agency until October, 1882; at Livermore, Cal., until October 1, 1889. Then in U. S. Indian Service at Round Valley Agency until Oct. 1, 1893; and since the latter date has practised and had a residence in Covelo.

Dr. Bellamy is a member of the Medical Society of the State of California; of the American Medical Association; of the Masonic Veteran Association of the Pacific Coast; is past master F. & A. M.; past high priest, Royal Arch Chapter, member of "Order of High Priesthood;" and past commander Grand Army of the Republic. He was examining surgeon for pensions, at St. Paul, Neb., 1874–'75, and is medical examiner for the leading life insurance companies. His surgical operations include trephining for traumatic compression of the speech centre, in 1889; excision of shaft of tibia for necrosis, in 1878; craniotomy; artificial vesico-vaginal fistula; rapid dilatation of cervix uteri; perineorrhaphy, etc.

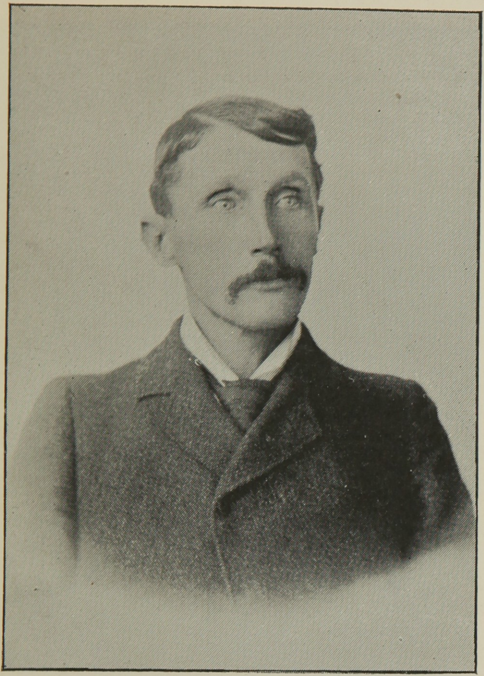
Dr. Bellamy is a general practitioner, although he has made a special study of microscopy and rhinology. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church from 1851 to 1890, and held all the minor offices in that society. In 1890 he joined the Presbyterian church, and is a ruling elder and trustee therein.



BENSON CLARKE BELLAMY.

Married, Aug. 16, 1865, Miss Deborah Jane Vandyke, of Knoxville, Iowa. Their children are: Cora Annette, wife of Quincy A. Groshong; Minnie Frank, wife of Archie O. Winning; Carrie Willie, wife of J. Gay Palmer; and Winnie Mabyn Bellamy. They also have eight living grandchildren.

TRADER, Elwood Jules, Council Grove, Oklahoma Territory, born March 17, 1852, in Somerset county, Md., is the son of Levin White and Matilda (Horsey) Trader, and a nephew of Dr. Sewell Horsey of Accomack, Va. He is nephew of Rev. T. R. B. Trader, an Episcopal minister of New Orleans, who served as chaplain on the staff of General Bragg during the late war, and grandnephew of Henry Winter Davis of Maryland. He was educated at the Salisbury, Md., Academy, and at the Academy of Howard county, Md.; commenced the study of medicine in 1871, at Salisbury, Md., under the preceptorship of Dr. George Todd & Brother; attended four courses of lectures at the University of Maryland School of Medicine, from which he was graduated in 1876; also took a post-graduate course at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1877–'78, preparing for the examination of assistant surgeon, U. S. army, but failed of a commission, on account of defective vision.

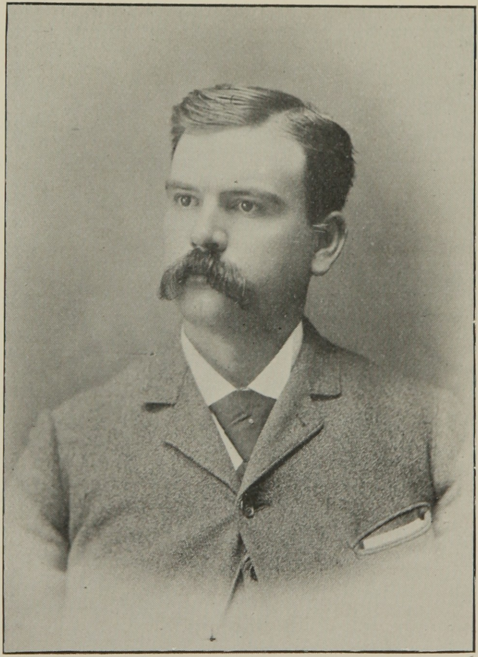

ELWOOD JULES TRADER.

Dr. Trader commenced the practice of medicine at Kimball, Texas, in the spring of 1875, remaining there six years; was then at Cisco, Texas, one year; at Big Springs two years; at Galveston one year; at Helena one year; at Carbon four years; and in 1890 removed to Council Grove, Oklahoma Territory. He is a member of the Waco (Texas) Medical Society; of the Oklahoma County Medical Society; of the Oklahoma Territory Medical Association, treasurer since 1893; and of the Knights of Pythias. He was active surgeon of the Rio Grande Division of the Texas Pacific Railroad, at Cisco and Big Springs, 1882–'84. He was correspondent for several leading dailies—both in Europe and the United States, from 1881 to 1884, and was physician to the Earl of Ayleford, the Rt. Hon. Dan Clemens and his brother, Lord Clemens, during their stay in Western Texas, in 1882–'83, accompanying them on their hunting expeditions, with a stipulated salary; but was discharged before the Earl's death, on the complaint that Dr. Trader was a secret correspondent to English papers in which the Earl's frontier life was humorously caricatured.

Married, in November, 1881, Miss Jeannette, daughter of Col. H. F. Gillette, of Houston, Texas. They have one child, Lucie Matilda Trader.

KEISTER, Bittle Cornelius, South Boston, Va., son of William and Nancy (Epling) Keister, grandson of John Keister, was born January 29, 1857, at Newport, Va. He prepared for college at the White Gate Academy, and was graduated from Roanoke College, in 1878, and the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him in 1894; commenced the study of medicine in 1878, at Newport, Va., under Drs. J. P. Payne and C. C. Wingo; attended three courses of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., and was graduated M. D. in 1882; also took a post-graduate course at the New York Polyclinic in 1884, and at the Chicago Policlinic in 1893.

Dr. Keister has passed his entire professional life at South Boston, Va. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and a fellow of the State Medical Society of Virginia. He devotes his chief attention to surgery and gynecology, and in 1892 founded the Magnolia Retreat, of which he is surgeon in charge. In 1894 he published a work on "Alcohol as a Food *versus* a Poison;" is the author of papers on "Spasmodic Asthma," 1885;

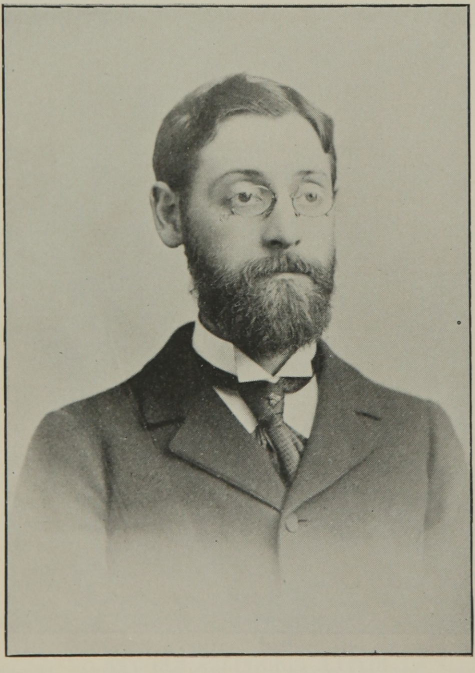

BITTLE CORNELIUS KEISTER.

"Puerperal Dropsy," 1886; "Cocaine Anæsthesia during Labor," 1887, *Virginia Medical Monthly;* "What not to do and what to do in the Treatment of Malarial Fever," 1889, *Medical Register;* "Double-headed Monstrosity," 1892; "A Rare Case," 1892, *Medical Review;* "Some things that should not be forgotten by the General Practitioner," (two papers on same subject), 1894, *Journal of the American Medical Association;* and many others.

Married, in 1885, Miss Laura Shaver, of Fincastle, Va. Their two children are: Willie Shirey, and Helen Marguerite Keister.

VAN DENBERGH, Horace Clair, New York city, son of Abram P. and Henrietta W. (Prior) Van Denbergh, grandson of Garrett Van Denbergh, was born August 24, 1859, at Lancaster, N. Y. Having obtained a preparatory education in the Mont Vernon High school and at the Friends' College, Long Island, he matriculated in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, in 1883, under the preceptorship of Dr. George Alt Muller and Dr. Austin Flint; took three courses of lectures at this institution, and was graduated M. D. March 15, 1886.

Dr. Van Denbergh has practised medicine in New York city since graduation; was tutor in chemistry, physics and hygiene, Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, 1890–'93; assistant chemist to the board of health, New York city, since 1893; and state medical examiner of the Loyal Additional Benefit Association. He is a specialist in medical chemistry; is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine; Medical Society of the County of New York; New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association; Society of Chemical Industry, England; New York Society of Medical Jurisprudence and State Medicine; of the Royal Arcanum; and of the Masonic fraternity.



HORACE CLAIR VAN DENBERGH.

Married, in 1889, Miss Bina A. Potter, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y.

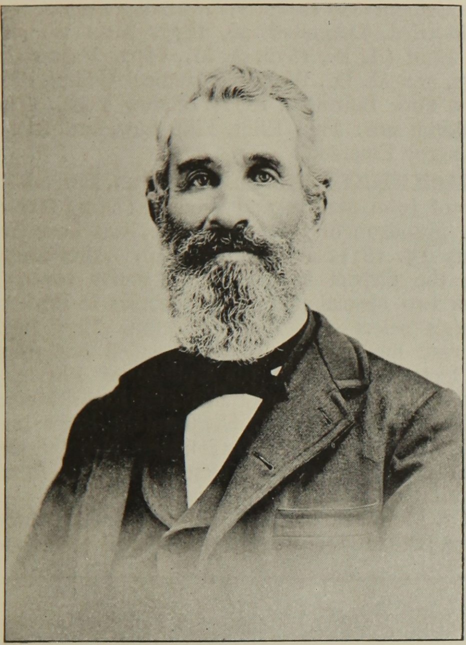
VAN DENBERGH, Bina (Potter), New York city, daughter of Roland Eaton and Mary Alice (Schaeffer) Potter, granddaughter of Washington Potter, was born January 27, 1861, at Ithaca, N. Y. Her preliminary education was obtained at the Ithaca High school, and at Cornell University; commenced the study of medicine in 1880, at Buffalo, N. Y., under the preceptorship of Burt G. Wilder, M. D., of Ithaca; attended three courses of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, and was graduated therefrom February 28, 1883.

BINA (POTTER) VAN DENBERGH.

Dr. Potter-Van Denbergh practised medicine at Ithaca, N. Y., 1883–'86; at Buffalo until 1889; and since that year has been a practitioner in New York city. She is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine; of the Medical Society of the County of Erie; of the Buffalo Medical Society; of the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association; of the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union, Buffalo; was gynecologist to the Fitch Accident Hospital, Buffalo, 1886–'89; and has been operating gynecologist to the Jackson Sanatorium, Danville, N. Y., since 1893.

Married, in 1889, Horace Clair Van Denbergh, M. D., New York city.

FINK, Isaac William, Hillsboro, Ill., son of John and Sophia (Lingle) Fink, was born August 24, 1824, at Jonesboro, Ill. He attended the district schools while a minor, and was a student in Hillsboro Academy, 1849-'51; commenced the study of medicine in 1851, at Hillsboro, with Dr. Abraham Sumner Haskell; took one course of lectures, in Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis Medical College, Missouri, receiving the degree of M. D., from the last named institution, in March, 1854; also took a course at the Post-Graduate Medical School and Charity Hospital of Chicago, in 1890.



ISAAC WILLIAM FINK.

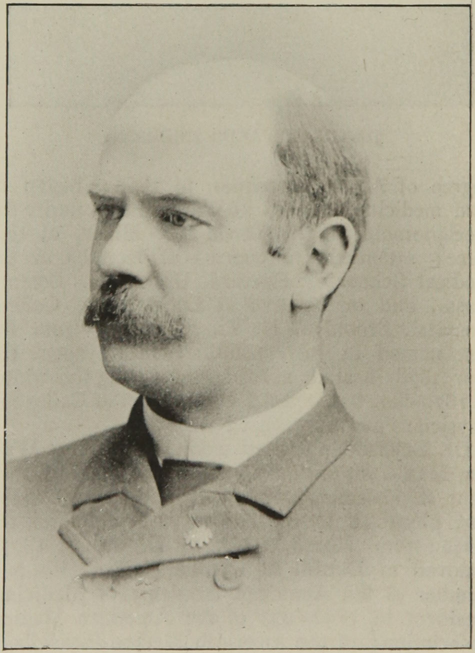
Dr. Fink has practised medicine continuously at Hillsboro since 1854, except one year, 1856-'57, spent at Shelbyville. He is a member of the Illinois State Medical Society; of the Central Illinois Medical Society; of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association; of the American Medical Association; of the International Medical Congress; is and has been a trustee of the Central Congregational church, Hillsboro, since 1882. He was trustee of Hillsboro Academy, 1873 to 1881, and is medical examiner for several of the old line life-insurance companies.

Married April 24, 1855, Miss Emma M. Burnap, who died January 8, 1857, leaving one daughter, Mary M. D. Fink. He married, second, October 2, 1858, Miss Sarah Cabb Sawyer, of Hillsboro, Ill., formerly of Boston, Mass. Their children are: Juliet Kendall, John William, and Hugh Kendall Fink, all of legal age.

HOYT, Henry Franklin, St. Paul, Minn., son of Lorenzo and Sarah Philadelphia (Terrell) Hoyt, grandson of Benjamin Franklin Hoyt, was born January 30, 1854, in St. Paul. His preparatory schooling embraced five years' study in the district schools, two years in the Minnesota State University, and one year in Faddis Business College, St. Paul. He commenced the study of medicine in 1874, in St. Paul, under the direction of John Henry Murphy, M. D.; attended one course of lectures each, at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, 1876-'77, and at the Columbus Medical College, now Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, 1881-'82, receiving his degree therefrom in March of the latter year.

Dr. Hoyt practised medicine in Deadwood, Dak., from May to October, 1877; was then located in Panhandle, Texas, until early in 1879; at Las Vegas and Bernalillo, New Mexico, until 1882, and in St. Paul, Minn., since May of the latter year.

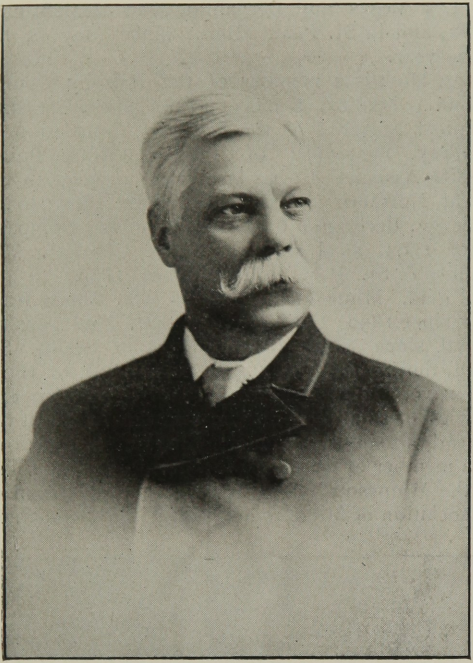
Dr. Hoyt is a member of the Ramsey County (Minn.) Medical Society; of the Minnesota State Medical Society; of the National Association of Railway Surgeons; of the American Public Health Association; has been chief surgeon to the Great Northern Railway Line since 1894; to the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railway Company since 1894, local surgeon to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway since 1886; to the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Sault Ste. Marie Railway since 1890; treasurer of the St. Paul pension board since 1894; commissioner of health, St. Paul, during 1883-1884, and from 1888 to 1895, inclusive, and has successfully overcome ten epidemics of small-pox during that time, without the spread of a single case outside the original infection; is a member of the Masonic fraternity; of the Elks; of the Minnesota Boat Club; of the Junior Pioneer Association of Minnesota; and of the Democratic Association of Minnesota. Dr. Hoyt gives his chief attention to emergency and railway surgery.



HENRY FRANKLIN HOYT.

Married May 23, 1888, Mrs. Ella Harvey Gray, at Des Moines, Iowa. They have one son, John Terrell Hoyt, and there is one stepson, Owen H. Gray.

EMERSON, Justin Edwards, of Detroit, Mich., son of Rev. John S. and Ursula Sophia (Newell) Emerson, grandson of John Emerson, of Chester, N. H., was born August 11, 1841, at Waialua, Hawaiian Islands. He was a student at the Oahn College, Honolulu, was graduated A. B. from Williams College, Mass., in 1865, and received the degree of A. M. therefrom, in 1868; began to read medicine in 1865, at Ware, Mass., under the preceptorship of Dr. David W. Miner, of that place; attended two courses of lectures at the Medical School of Harvard University, Boston, Mass., and one course at Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., graduating from the first named in July, 1868. He also spent the year 1878 in study abroad, and during the winter of 1879–'80, took special courses in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.



JUSTIN EDWARDS EMERSON.

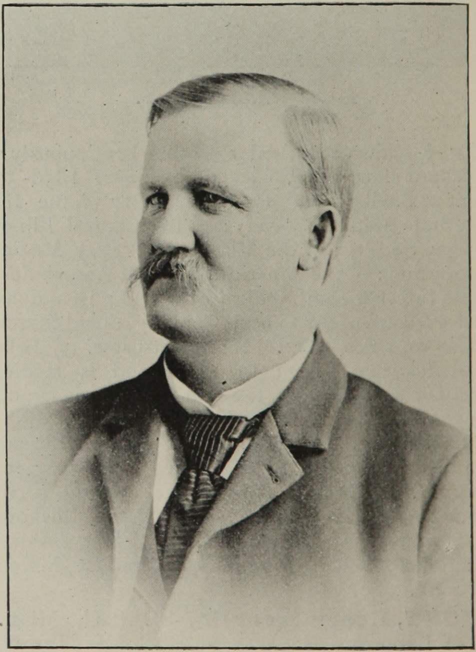
Dr. Emerson practised medicine at West Warren, Mass., for one year from March 1, 1869, then went to Kalamazoo, Mich., where he was assistant physician to the Michigan Asylum for the Insane from March, 1870, to December, 1877; removed to Detroit in October, 1880. He is a member of the American Academy of Medicine, president in 1892–'93; of the American Medical Association; of the American Medico-Psychological Association; of the Detroit Medical and Library Association; of the Detroit Academy of Medicine; of the Michigan State Medical Society; of the Detroit Association of Charities, vice-president in 1894; and of the American Archeological Association. He has been attending physician to St. Joseph's Retreat, Dearborn, Mich., since 1888; has been neurologist to the Children's Free Hospital since 1892; neurologist to Harper Hospital, Detroit, since 1885; and clinical professor of nervous diseases in the Detroit College of Medicine since 1894.

Dr. Emerson is an alienist, and has contributed to the literature of this department, articles on the "Imperative Impulses in Mental Diseases," Transactions of the Michigan State Medical Society, 1887; and "The Supreme Court of Michigan on the Evidences of Insanity," *American Lancet*, 1892.

Married, December 26, 1877, Miss Wilimena H. Eliot (A. B., 1872, A. M., 1877, Vassar College, and M. D., Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary, 1877), of New York. Their children are: Paul Eliot, Filip Law, and Ralf de Pomeroy Emerson.

McKENZIE, Herbert Marcus, Elwood, Ia., son of John Marcus and Emeline (Dow) McKenzie, grandson of John McKenzie, was born February 15, 1851, at Yorktown, Ill. After attending the district schools of his native town, he took two special preparatory courses in Professor Bang's select school in Princeton, Ill.; began to read medicine in 1871; attended one course of lectures, each, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Ia., and Rush Medical College, graduating M. D., from the latter institution, February 17, 1874; taking also the eleventh course of clinical lectures in the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.

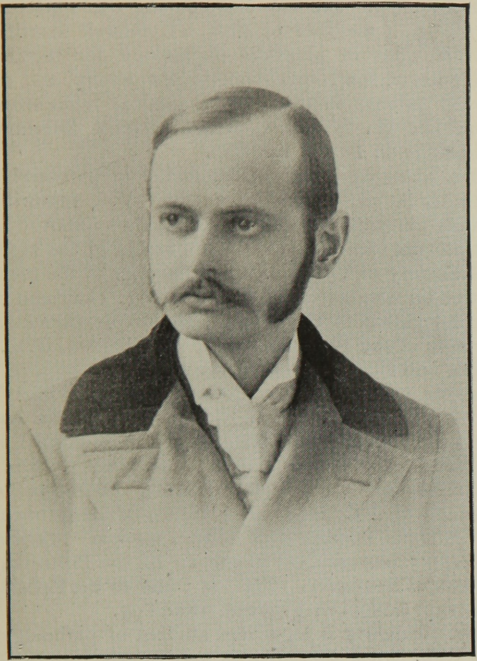
Dr. McKenzie has practised medicine at Elwood since June, 1874. He is a member of the Clinton County (Ia.) Medical Society; the American Medical Association; and of the Masonic fraternity.



HERBERT MARCUS MCKENZIE.

Married, September 21, 1875, Miss Emma Pierce, of Tampico, Ill. Children: Esther, Elbert, John, Charles Herbert, and Pierce McKenzie, all living.

JUDKINS, Eugene Horace, Baltimore, Md., son of Enoch Edwin and Lucy (Andrews) Judkins, grandson of Stephen Judkins, of Epping, N. H., was born April 25, 1862, at Paris, Me. He was educated in the public schools of his native town; became a member of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, receiving a diploma for the four years' course, with the first class, in 1882; and later took special courses of study. His father being engaged in mercantile pursuits, as well as in the carriage-making trade, he received a varied business training, and clerked in a country store from an early age; and then conducted a printing office and managed a drug store for two years, and at the age of twenty-one, opened a job office and general subscription book business in Portland, Me., controlling the states of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont on several leading works, encyclopaedias, etc.



EUGENE HORACE JUDKINS.

He took a course at a Portland business college, continuing his drug and medical studies, and in 1889 attended the lectures and practical work of the American Institute of Phrenology, in New York city, receiving its diploma in October, 1889. In August, 1890, he matriculated in the Baltimore Medical College, at the Maryland General Hospital, and, besides, began to attend the evening lectures at the Baltimore University Law School, then just opening; was graduated M. D. from the first named institution in March, 1892, and one week later received the degree of LL. B., from the law school. Too close application to study having impaired his health, Dr. Judkins spent several summers at Maine seaside resorts, also practised medicine in that state, and besides made three trips across the Atlantic, as surgeon on a Spanish line of steamers. In 1894-'95, Dr. Judkins engaged in post-graduate medical and legal work in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, prior to taking up the practice of medical jurisprudence in Baltimore, Md., where he is a member of the Baltimore bar, entitled to practise in all the courts of Maryland, and some other states; also is registered in several states to practise medicine and surgery.

Dr. Judkins is a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland; Maine Medical Association; Medico-Legal Society of New York; American Medical Association; the Academy of Anthropology; Natural Science Association of America; and of minor societies. His graduating thesis at the law school was upon the "Legal Responsibility of Insane Persons," and in 1893, he prepared a paper on "Some Legal Responsibilities and Duties of Medical Practitioners," for the Lincoln County (Me.) Medical Association.

ANTHONY, Walter Eugene, Providence, R. I., born in that city December 12, 1847, is the son of Lorenzo Dow and Mary S. (Holden) Anthony, and grandson of Israel Anthony. After a preparatory education in the Providence High school, at the Highland Military school, Worcester, Mass., and at Brown University, Providence, R. I., he commenced the study of medicine, in 1864, under the direction of Dr. George Capron, of Providence; attended one course of lectures, each, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, the Medical School of Harvard University, and the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, receiving his degree from the last named institu-

WALTER EUGENE ANTHONY.

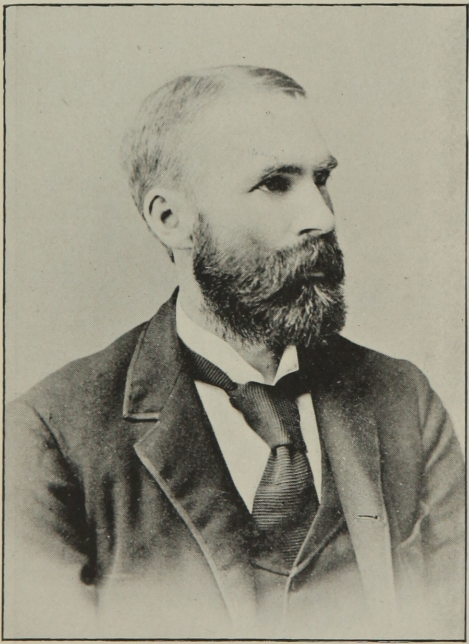
tion in March, 1867; also took a post-graduate course at the same university in 1869.

Dr. Anthony has practised medicine in Providence since 1867. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and was its delegate to the British Medical Association in 1882; of the Rhode Island Medical Society, secretary from 1875–'80; of the Providence Medical Association, president from 1879–'80; of the Providence Franklin Society; charter member of the Rhode Island Pharmaceutical Association; and of the Rising Sun Lodge, No. 30, A. F. & A. M. He was surgeon of the First Rhode Island Light Infantry, 1869–'74, and assistant surgeon-general of Rhode Island, 1874–'79.

Dr. Anthony gives his chief attention to gynecology, and has contributed articles to the *Boston Medical Journal*, *Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter*, Transactions of the Rhode Island Medical Society, and *New England Medical Monthly*.

Married, September 2, 1884, Miss Marie Louise Knowles, of Providence.

SLAUGHTER, Robert Madison, Theological Seminary, Fairfax county, Va., born Feb. 15, 1857, in Madison county, Va., is the son of Dr. Thomas Towles and Julia R. (Bradford) Slaughter; grandson of Captain Philip Slaughter, an officer of the Revolution and who lived to the age of ninety-one years; and great-grandson, maternal, of John Stricker, of Baltimore, Md., who was an officer in the Revolution and in the War of 1812.



ROBERT MADISON SLAUGHTER.

Robert Madison Slaughter was a student, 1869–'76, at Locust Dale Academy, Madison county, Va.; began to read medicine in 1875, with his father, T. T. Slaughter, M. D., who practised medicine for sixty-four years in Orange and Madison counties, Va.; attended one course of lectures, 1877–'78, at the University of Virginia, Medical Department, and a second course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., receiving the degree of M. D. from the last named institution in March, 1879. He was also, during the winter of 1878–'79, a member of Prof. H. Newell Martin's private class in practical physiology for medical students, at the Johns Hopkins University, and received private instruction in clinical microscopy from Dr. W. M. Gray, Army Medical Museum, Washington, D. C., in 1890.

Dr. Slaughter practised medicine in partnership with his father, in Madison county, Va., following graduation until September, 1884, then removed to his present location. He is a member of the Medical Society of Virginia, was a member of the committee on nominations from 1867–'93, chairman of the delegation to the convention for the decennial revision of the Pharmacopœia, Washington, D. C., 1890, and vice-president of the society in 1893–'94; member of the Fairfax County Medical Society; member of the American Electro-Therapeutic Association; member of State Board of Medical Examiners, appointment dating from Nov. 1, 1894; Examiner on Chemistry; Visiting Physician to Alexandria, Va., Infirmary; Editor of Department in Electro-Therapeutics in *Virginia Medical Monthly*; was resident physician to the Protestant Episcopal Seminary, 1885–'95; and to the Episcopal High School of Virginia, 1888–'95.

Dr. Slaughter is an ardent student of pathology, and while not a specialist, is particularly interested in electro-therapeutics, which he employs in general and gynecological practice. He is also a constant user of the microscope as a diagnostic agent, and is an ardent advocate of its employment as such. By this means he was able to prove the existence of cases of indigenous filariasis in native Virginians, as shown in his report of "Filaria Sanguinis Hominis: Report of Two Cases," *Transactions of the Medical Society of Virginia*, 1891, being the first cases discovered north of South Carolina. In 1887, Dr. Slaughter was awarded the prize offered by the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, for an essay on "Ptomaines and Leucomaines." His later writings include a "Report on Advances in Chemistry, Materia Medica and Therapeutics," *Transactions of the Medical Society of Virginia*, 1886; author of the paper on "Chronic Cystitis in the Male," to which was awarded the prize offered that year (1890) by Dr. Hunter McGuire for best paper on the subject. Competition was open to members of the Medical Societies of Virginia, West Virginia, and North Carolina; a paper on "Chronic Nephritis," *ibid.*, 1893, and various other papers published chiefly in the *Virginia Medical Monthly* during the past ten years.

Married, Sept. 3, 1884, Miss Fanny C., daughter of Alexander and Virginia (Lemoine) Innis, of Fairfax county, Va., formerly of Rapides Parish, La. Their children are: Virginia Lemoine, Julia Bradford, Anna Stricker, and Robert Innis Slaughter.

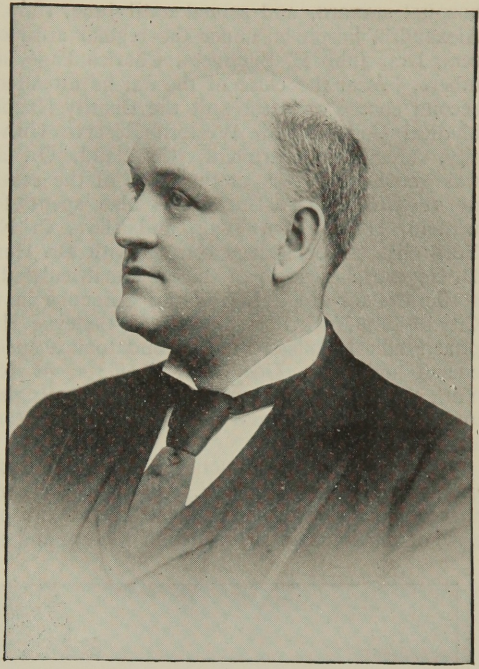
CHANCELLOR, Eustathius Anderson, St. Louis, Mo., son of Dr. James Edgar and Dorothea Josephine (Anderson) Chancellor, grandson of George Chancellor, was born at Chancellorsville, Va., August 29, 1854. In 1859, his education was begun under the direction of a governess. In 1861 his father removed to Charlottesville, Va., and was there appointed one of the surgeons in the General Hospital, and at the close of the war, was elected demonstrator of anatomy in the University of Virginia, Medical Department. The son's education was continued under a governess until 1866, when he entered the Charlottesville High school for a two years' course. In October, 1870, his classical studies were suspended on account of failing health, and for one year he served as assistant cashier and book-keeper to a railroad official in Columbus, Ga. In October, 1871, he matriculated in the University of Virginia, collegiate course, entering the junior class of civil engineering, and at the end of eighteen months received certificates of proficiency in the several departments.

After a vacation he entered Locust Dale Academy, Va., continuing a classical course there until 1874, being president of the literary society in 1873, and its final orator in 1874. In the autumn of 1874, matriculated in the University of Virginia, Medical Department, having spent the summer vacation with Prof. Leopold J. Boeck, in a class of conversational French and German, and was graduated with honor, July 29, 1876.

Beginning in September, 1876, Dr. Chancellor attended the clinics of the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine, and while so engaged received the appointment of prosector to the chair of anatomy in the University of Maryland School of Medicine, became a clinical assistant in the hospital, and again matriculated as a student in medicine; here he remained for six months, having received, at the close of the session, a second diploma, and a certificate of proficiency from the University Hospital. His father being in ill health, he was summoned to take charge of his practice at the University of Virginia, and continued there until March, 1877, when he returned to Baltimore to resume the duties of prosector to Prof. Francis T. Miles, and for study in the hospital.

In the spring of 1878, Dr. Chancellor was appointed assistant resident physician in the University Hospital, and held the position for twelve months, the greater part of the time acting as chief resident physician, in the absence of Dr. T. A. Ashby, and resigned in March, 1879. Dr. Chancellor was in partnership with his father from March, 1879, to July, 1880, when he removed to St. Louis, Mo. In the spring of 1885, he was elected professor of cutaneous and venereal diseases, in the Beaumont Hospital Medical College, St. Louis, serving until 1890.

Dr. Chancellor is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, corresponding secretary in 1881; of the American Medical Association; of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association; of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, secretary since 1891; of the Medico-Legal Society of New York; of the Academy of Medicine, St. Louis, Mo.; of the St. Louis Legion of Honor, supreme medical director in 1885; of the National Guard of Missouri, medical director in 1891; of the Royal Arcanum, medical director for the state of Missouri since 1890; of the Phi Gamma Delta, and the Alpha and Omega Greek letter societies; of the St. Louis Camera Club; of the Masonic fraternity, lodge, chapter, commandery, and consistory; and is an active member of a dozen or more beneficiary societies.



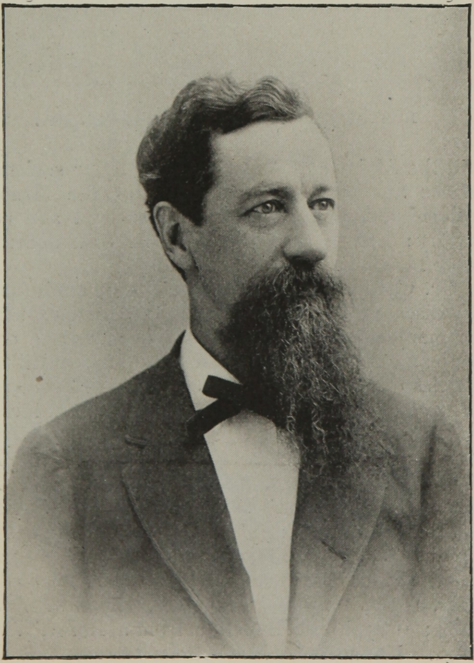
EUSTATHIUS ANDERSON CHANCELLOR.

Dr. Chancellor makes a specialty of genito-urinary diseases, and is medical referee and examiner for many old-line life and accident insurance companies. To medical literature he has contributed articles on "The Treatment of Delirium Tremens," *St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal*, March, 1881; "A Successful Operation for Deformity of Wrist as Result of a Burn," *Virginia Medical Monthly*, September, 1881; "Gonorrhoeal Articular Rheumatism," St. Louis Medical Society, February 10, 1883; "Treatment of Diabetes Insipidus," *St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal*, July, 1883; "Sexual Depravity: A Remedy," *ibid.*, 1884; "Syphilis in Men," *Medical Brief*, 1884; "Syphilitic Infection from a Razor," *ibid.*, 1890. Unmarried.

HAZEN, Edward Hamlin, Des Moines, Ia., son of Edward and Minerva C. (Hamlin) Hazen, grandson of Benjamin Hazen, was born April 12, 1834, at Elyria, O. After securing a common school education, he undertook the study of medicine, in 1859; attended lectures at the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, session of 1860–'61; in

May, 1861, enlisted in the Second Michigan Infantry, and went with Prof. A. B. Palmer in the medical department, assisting him in caring for the wounded in the battles at Bull Run, July 18 and 21, 1861; was detailed in January, 1862, for service in the General Hospital, Alexandria, Va.; joined the regular army in June, 1862, as hospital steward, and served until June, 1865, in Alexandria hospitals, under the regular army officers, Drs. John E. Summers, Charles Page, and others. After the close of the war he attended a second course of lectures at the Charity Hospital Medical College, now Western Reserve University, Medical Department, Cleveland, O., and was graduated M. D. at the close of the session of 1865–'66. Dr. Hazen has also spent four winters, 1868, 1869, 1874, and 1881, in New York city, taking special courses with Dr. Henry D. Noyes, in diseases of the eye; matriculated at at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York in 1869, and at Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1869, and took a special course under Dr. George M. Lefferts, of New York city; spent the summer of 1872 in England and Paris, in the eye and ear hospitals and attending clinics.

Dr. Hazen began to practise medicine soon after graduation, at Buffalo, N. Y., but after one year in that city, removed to Davenport, Ia., for the purpose of making special practice of the eye and ear, and in 1892, on account of his connection with the medical college, he changed his residence to Des Moines. He has been professor of ophthalmology, otology, laryngology, and rhinology, in the Iowa College of Physicians and Surgeons, Medical Department of Drake University, Des Moines, since 1882; and was lecturer on diseases of the eye and ear, Medical Department, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, 1870–'74. He was probably the first oculist in the state of Iowa to fit a compound glass, which he did in 1869. He discovered a new principle for douching the nose, and for that purpose devised an instrument, the douche and inhaler, described in the Transactions of the Iowa State Medical Society, 1882. He has held the position of special examiner for the Bureau of Pensions for ten years.



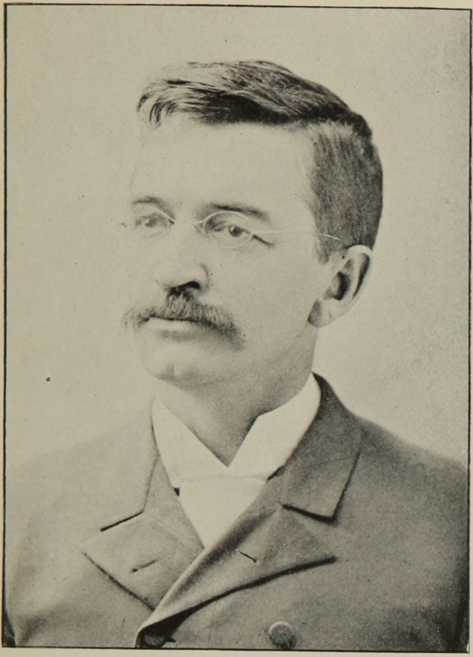
EDWARD HAMLIN HAZEN.

Dr. Hazen is a member of the American Medical Association; of the Iowa State Medical Society; of the Ophthalmic Congress of 1876; of the Otological Congress of 1876; of the Polk County (Ia.) Medical Society; and of the Iowa Central District Medical Society; also of the Grand Army of the Republic, commander of Post No. 1, Davenport, Ia., 1891, surgeon of Post No. 12, Des Moines, and medical director of the Department of Iowa, 1894; member of the Iowa society, Sons of the American Revolution; and of the Masonic orders, blue lodge, chapter, and Scottish rite.

Married, in 1874, Miss Sarah Feeman, of Lancaster, O. Their children are: Auzella M., Edward B., Laura T., Roy Al, Arthur W., and Benjamin H. Hazen.

SHARP, Joseph, Kansas City, Mo., born June 26, 1851, at Chauncy, O., is the son of Dr. James and Mary (Cutler) Sharp; grandson of Joseph Sharp, member of the general assembly of Ohio, from Fairfield county, 1843; great-grandson of Joseph Sharp, who settled in western Pennsylvania, served with Daniel Morgan in the Revolution, settled in Belmont county, O., in 1798, and was a member of the first twelve general assemblies of Ohio; and a great-grandson of Judge Ephraim Cutler, author of a "History of the First Settlement of Amestown in Athens County, Ohio," published in Hildreth's Pioneer Settlers; son of Rev. Manasseh Cutler, M. D., of Ipswich, Mass. (of the fifth generation from James Cutler, Watertown, Mass., 1634). Dr. Cutler studied medicine and practised it during the Revolution, when not serving as chaplain in the Continental Army; he made the first recorded ascent of Mt. Washington in 1780, and another in 1800, the first time carrying with him a barometer and thermometer, and nothwithstanding the spilling of a part of the mercury, his estimate of the height of the mountain was not far from that now given. He testified as an expert in regard to medicinal and poisonous properties of lobelia, in the trial of Dr. Thompson, botanist and eclectic, for manslaughter.

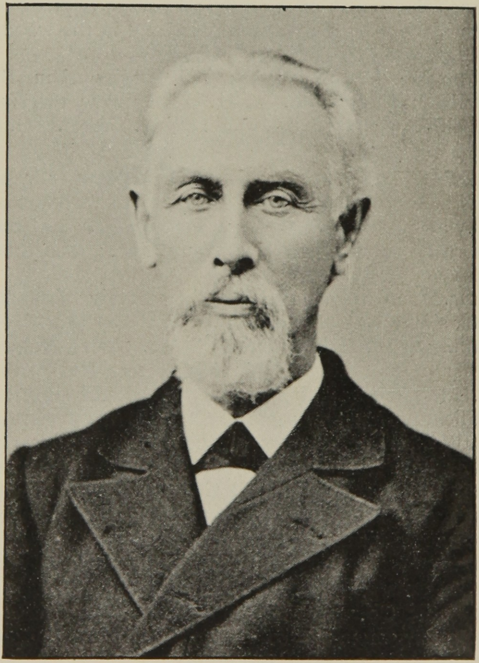
Dr. Joseph Sharp was educated in the public schools of Ohio; was for three years a student in the Logan, O., High school; and for two years a student at the William Jewell College, Liberty, Mo., from which he will receive the degree A. B. in 1896, having been prevented by sickness from so doing at last commencement. He began to read medicine in January, 1871, in Kansas City, under the direction of his father, Dr. James Sharp (M. D., Cleveland Medical College, 1849,) and Dr. E. W. Schauffler; attended two courses of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, now Kansas City Medical College, and was graduated March 14, 1873; also studied bacteriology under Surg.-Gen. George M. Sternberg, Hoagland Laboratory, April and May, 1893; pathology at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, and the New York Hospital with Dr. Farquhar Ferguson, 1893; and at Long Island College Hospital and Brooklyn Hospital with Dr. J. M. Van Cott, 1893.


JOSEPH SHARP.

Dr. Sharp was house physician to the Kansas City Hospital, March, 1873, to January, 1874; then practised at Sugar Grove, O., until September, 1880; and at Kansas City since October, 1880. He is a member of Jackson County (Mo.) Medical Society, president in 1888, librarian from 1889–'93; of the Kansas City Medical Society, secretary 1882–'87; of the Kansas City District Medical Society, treasurer since 1889; of the Missouri State Medical Association, secretary 1890; of the Missouri Valley Medical Association; of the American Medical Association; of the American Public Health Association since 1888; of Fairfield County Medical Society, presidens in 1876; and of the Kansas City Academy of Science, president in 1895. He was small-pox physician for Kansas City and Clay county, Mo., from May to August, 1881, being temporarily employed in that capacity on account of the city physician's disability from a broken leg.

Dr. Sharp was demonstrator of anatomy in Kansas City Medical College, sessions of 1881–'82, 1882–'83; professor of materia medica, therapeutics, and clinical medicine, 1887–'94; professor of principles and practice of medicine and clinical medicine since 1894; secretary of the faculty of that college, 1890–'94; president of the college in 1893; member of the staff of Scarrett Training School Hospital since 1892; and lecturer on materia medica in the Scarrett Training School for Nurses since 1892. His medical writings include: "Cholera: Relations the Past Investigations Bear to the Modern Hypothesis," *Kansas City Medical Index*, January, 1885; "Specific Inflammation of the Upper Urinary Tracts," *ibid.*, July, 1886; "Report of Fifty-Four Cases of Small-Pox," *ibid.*, 1889; "Puerperal Fever; Pyaemic Fever," *Kansas City Medical Record*, 1890; "Glanders in Man," Report of the American Public Health Association, 1891; "Vasomotor Neuroses from Cinchona Preparations," Missouri State Medical Association, 1892; "Malarial Cachexia and Its Treatment," *American Therapeutist*, 1892; "Climatology in the Treatment of Consumption," *St. Joseph Medical Herald*, 1889; the faculty address on "Th. Influence of Professional Traditions and Ethice on Medical Men," *Kansas Medical Journal*, 1893s Dr. Sharp is a general practioner.

Married, June 5, 1877, Miss Olive V. Beatty, of Ohio; again in 1895, Mrs. Eugenia Boland. One daughter, Nathalie M., born November 28, 1878.


THOMAS HAINES CURRIE.

CURRIE, Thomas Haines, Lebanon, N. H., born Sept. 5, 1821, in Concord, N. H., was one of the family of ten children of William H. and Sally C. (Haines) Currie. Between the ages of two and fourteen years he was cared for by his uncle, Thomas C. Haines, Esq., attending the common schools and receiving private instruction in certain branches; commenced the study of medicine in 1840, at Amoskeag, N. H., his medical preceptors being Drs. William H. Metcalf, Enos Hoyt, Dixi Crosby, and E. R. Peaslee; attended two courses of lectures at Dartmouth College, and was graduated Oct. 22, 1844, and eight hundred and fifty dollars in debt, every cent being for board and tuition. Immediately after graduation, Dr. Currie entered upon the practice of medicine at West Boscawen, N. H., and was soon free from debt. In 1864 he removed from West Boscawen to Enfield, N. H., and in 1869 settled in Lebanon, N. H., where he still resides, 1895, and in practice.

Ill health prevented Dr. Currie's acceptance for service in the Union army, but he attended every man's family, gratis, who did enlist from his locality, from the first call for troops in April, 1861.

Dr. Currie is a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society; of the American Medical Association, and was a delegate from the Centre District (N. H.) Medical Society to the Detroit meeting in 1856; of the White River Medical Association, vice-president in 1891; was for forty-five years a member of the Centre District Medical Society; has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1864, Franklin Lodge No. 6, Lebanon; a justice of the peace for many years; a member of the board of health of Lebanon, 1892–'95; and medical examiner for three life insurance companies. In surgical work he has performed such operations as amputations of the upper and lower limbs, bloodless castration, artificial anus, removal of tumors, cancers, etc., and has reported cases from time to time in the various medical journals.

For the past eighteen years, Dr. Currie has passed the month of August and part of September with his wife in the Adirondacks, and in the woods of Maine and Canada.

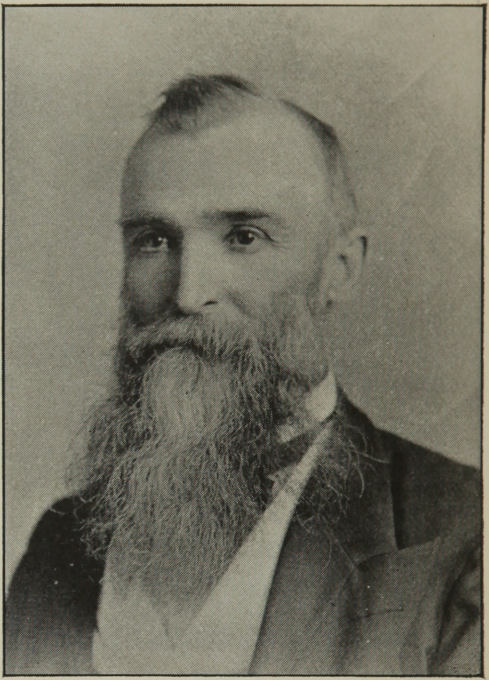
Married, December 25, 1844, Miss Ann S. Chadwick, Boscawen, N. H. They have two living children: Sarah L., and Dixi A. Currie. One child deceased.

TROWBRIDGE, Silas Thompson, son of Levi and Abigail (Smith) Trowbridge, grandson of Billy and Rhoda (Beardsley) Trowbridge, was born February 19, 1826, at Harrisburg, Ind.; died June 23, 1893, at Napa City, Cal.

Dr. Trowbridge commenced the study of medicine, simply as a pastime, in the winter of 1845–'46, reading at the farm residence of Mr. Joseph Noble, father of Dr. Stephen W. Noble, near Heyworth, Ill. His father, being opposed to his entering the medical profession, urged him to turn his attention to the study of law, but on the 24th of February, 1848, he determinedly re-commenced the study of medicine, with Dr. David Cheney, of Heyworth, and was graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, February 11, 1851. The year and more which he spent in reading, in the family of Mr. Noble, was also occupied in illustrating Turner's Inorganic Chemistry complete, save the manufacture of strychnia and sulphuric acid, which required specific and expensive machinery.

Early in his reading, Dr. Trowbridge laid down a rule, and denominated it a "cast iron rule," that he would never pass a word of which he could not give the definition and root, and he faithfully observed it, at the expense of much laborious research.

May 5, 1850, he was made an Entered Apprentice Mason, in Macon Lodge, No. 8, at Decatur, Ill., and before the 24th of June of that year he was raised to the degree of Master Mason. In 1855 a chapter of Royal Arch Masons was established in Decatur, and he was one of the first three persons "exalted" to the Royal Arch degree in Macon Chapter, No. 21. In June following he was elected high priest of the Chapter, and at the convocation of the Grand Chapter of the state, at Jacksonville, in September of the same year, he was elected grand scribe, and the following year, at Springfield, was chosen grand king. This office entitled him to membership, by delegation, in the General Grand Chapter of the United States, held that year at Hartford, Conn., but he could not well leave his practice, and sent a deputy.



SILAS THOMPSON TROWBRIDGE.

On the call of President Lincoln for 75,000 men, April 17, 1861, Dr. Trowbridge proffered his services, and was made surgeon-in-chief of the Third Division of the 17th Army Corps, under command of Col. John A. Logan, and served throughout the Civil War, being commissioned as first surgeon of the 8th Illinois Infantry, and holding the oldest surgeon's commission in the volunteer service. He remained in the army until August 25, 1864, and was at the "cleaning up" of twenty-three battles, and was one hundred and nineteen days under fire, winning the highest praise from the officers of the command. He served through the great battles of Ft. Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Corinth.

Dr. Trowbridge was one of the founders of the Macon County (Ill.) Medical Society, 1853; became a member of the Illinois State Medical Society, and was its president in 1868; in 1867 was appointed chairman of its committee to memorialize the legislature to pass laws prohibiting incompetent persons from practising medicine and to grant dissecting privileges to medical men; in 1866 was its first vice-president, in 1859 was its second vice-president, and in 1860 was appointed chairman of its committee on practical medicine. He was the originator of the "Medical Practice Act," of the State of Illinois.

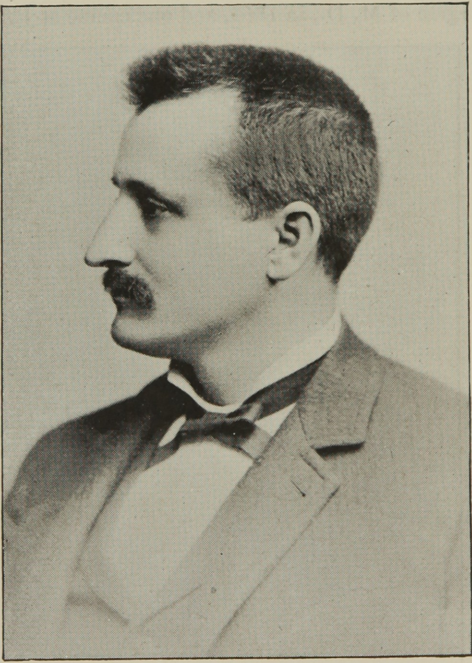
April 19, 1869, he was appointed by President Grant, upon the recommendation and application of Gen. Oglesby and Gen. Moore, United States Consul at Vera Cruz, in the Republic of Mexico. His predecessor, Mr. E. H. Saulnier, had died of yellow-fever twelve days before his arrival at the consulate. Gen. Rosecrans was then Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the city of Mexico, although the Hon. Thomas H. Nelson had arrived as his successor, but did not take possession of his office until the first of July. Dr. Trowbridge's commission from Washington was sent to the Legation at Mexico, and on July 2, 1869, President Benito Jaurez, and his Secretary of State, (afterward President,) Señor Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada, sent to Mr. Nelson the official exequatur, which arrived in Vera Cruz July 11, when he entered upon his official duties as consul. This was soon after the withdrawal of Maximilian's forces, which had attempted to establish an empire in Mexico, just at the close of our War of the Rebellion, and a treaty between the United States and Mexico was just then coming into force. Mexico had cut off all diplomatic and consular relations with France, England, and Spain, and the United States Government had been asked to take charge of the archives, and to transact the consular services of these countries, through the U. S. Consulate at Vera Cruz. In this manner Dr. Trowbridge acted in the capacity of French, English, and Spanish consul for many years, to the perfect satisfaction of these countries. Several of his consular reports to the State Department were published in the City of Mexico, by orders from Washington. He was beloved and respected by all who knew him, and upon his retirement from the consulate at Vera Cruz, after thirteen years of arduous labors, upon the appointment of Hon. E. H. Rodgers as consul, who died thirteen days after his arrival in Vera Cruz, of yellow-fever, the citizens of Vera Cruz, without distinction, petitioned the U. S. Government to re-appoint him.

Dr. Trowbridge's researches, studies, and observations upon yellow-fever were very extensive, some of them being published in Mexico, while others were sent to Washington in his diplomatic correspondence.

In 1886, September 2, he sailed, with his family, from Vera Cruz and arrived at Los Angeles, Cal., via New Orleans, October 12, 1886, but after three months' residence there, removed to San Francisco, where he remained one year. He then entered into partnership with Dr. J. W. Hostetler, at Napa, in February, 1887, and removed his family to that place, and continued there until his death.

Dr. Trowbridge married, February 11, 1851, the night of his graduation from Rush Medical College, Chicago, Mrs. Emeline Rockwell-Henderson, widow of Francis Henderson of Edinburgh, Scotland, daughter of John Hasket Rockwell, of Chicago, and sister of the late Dr. C. V. Rockwell, and A. S. Rockwell of Taylorville, Illinois. To them were born nine children: Lewis Edwin, born November 27, 1851, died October 2, 1852; Ada Bell, born August 10, 1853, wife of Frederick M. Petersen, of Hamburg, Germany, ex-Swedish and Norwegian Consul General to Mexico; Charles, born September 16, 1855, married Miss Katie Stevens, of Plymouth, England, and has six children; Mattie May, born May 15, 1858, wife of Mr. Frank S. Van Valkenburgh; Mary Ellen, born September 1, 1860, wife of George F. Ritter, Vera Cruz, to whom was born one son, George Silas Ritter; Lillian Hattie, born July 17, 1863; Freddie, born July 20, 1868, died July 20, 1868; a son born June 1, 1869, died at birth; Maude Beatrice, born November 28, 1870.

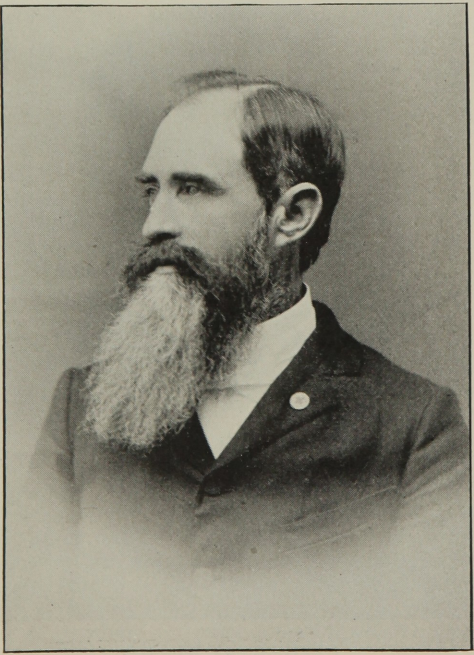
WILSEY, Orville Jay, Amityville, L. I., N. Y., son of Orville and Mary Ann (St. John) Wilsey, grandson of John Wilsey, was born October 17, 1854, in Otego, N. Y. After a preparatory education at Otego Academy, Delaware Literary Institute, and Albany State Normal School he began to read medicine in 1875 and the next year entered the office of Joseph Sweet, M. D., of Unadilla, N. Y. He attended two courses of lectures at the University Medical College, New York city, and one course at Albany Medical College, from the former of which he graduated in 1878. He located at West Oneonta for the summer of 1878 and in the winter of 1878–'79 took a post-graduate course in New York. In the spring of 1879 he opened an office in Bainbridge, Chenango County, N. Y., where he remained until the summer of 1881 when he accepted a position as assistant physician in the Binghamton State Hospital, making no further change until January, 1892, when he went to Amityville, N. Y., as physician-in-charge of the Long Island Home, a private hospital for the insane.


ORVILLE JAY WILSEY.

Dr. Wilsey has given special study to the treatment of insanity and passed the examination for superintendent of state hospital in March, 1891. He is a member of Broome County Medical Society, Binghamton Academy of Medicine, Medico-Legal Society of New York, and is a Mason.

Married, in 1878, Miss Anna Amelia Field of Mt. Vision, N. Y. They have two children: Orville Jay Wilsey, Jr., and Dorothy Field Wilsey.

MURRAY, Robert Drake, (Surgeon U. S. M. H. S.) Tortugas, Key West, Fla., son of Joseph Arbor and Nancy (Drake) Murray, grandson of John Ferguson Murray, was born April 21, 1845, at Ohlton, Trumbull county, Ohio. He was educated in the Bluffton, Ohio, common schools, and was licensed to teach school at fifteen and again at eighteen years of age; enlisted as a private in the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, U. S. A., April 19, 1861, to November 29, 1862, discharged on account of a serious wound; re-enlisted as private in the Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, September 9, 1863, to July 10, 1865, and was promoted to sergeant and brevet lieutenant; was wounded four times, the last reported to have been fatal, and was a prisoner of war four months and a half, and is yet under parole. He commenced the study of medicine in 1865, at the Tripler U. S. army hospital, Columbus, Ohio, and later was under the preceptorship of J. Augustus Seitz, Bluffton, Ohio, and John E. Darby, M. D., of Cleveland; attended three courses of lectures at the Cleveland Medical College, degree of M. D., in 1868, and one course at Jefferson Medical College, from which he was graduated M. D., in 1871, having been resident physician to Philadelphia Hospital eighteen months, 1870–'71.



ROBERT DRAKE MURRAY.

Dr. Murray was appointed acting assistant surgeon, U. S. Navy, 1871–'72, and has done active duty in the United States Marine Hospital Service since April, 1872. He has served in the Marine Hospital Service at Key West, Fla., New Orleans, La., Norfolk, Va., Vicksburg, Miss., Memphis, Tenn., and Gulf Quarantine, Miss. He has seen yellow-fever during nineteen of the past twenty-four summers, in eleven places besides on board of ships; served in the epidemic of that disease at Key West, Fla., 1875; at Fernandina, 1877; at New Orleans, 1878, and was secretary of the E. Thompson yellow-fever commission of that year; commanded the first armed cordon sanitaire in the United States, one hundred miles in length, at Brownsville, Texas, 1882; served through the epidemic at Manatee, Fla., 1888; and had control of the cordon and relief measures at Brunswick and Jesup, Ga., 1883.

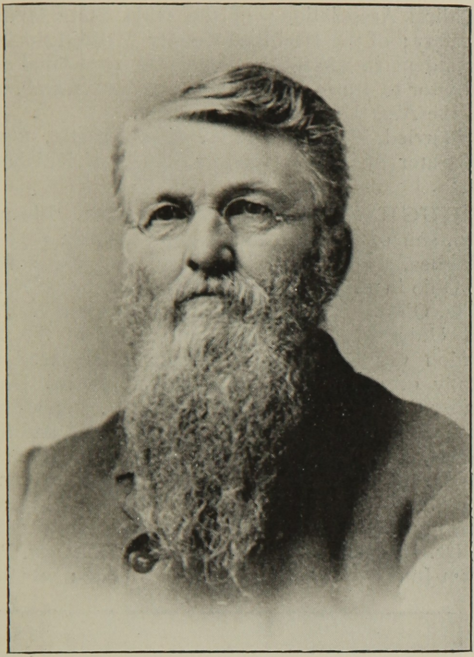
Dr. Murray was postmaster of Bluffton, Ohio, 1865–'66; demonstrator of anatomy, Cleveland Medical College, 1868–'70, and in the Philadelphia School of Anatomy, 1869–'71; health officer of Harrison and Hancock counties, Miss., 1883–'88; pension examiner at Cleveland, Ohio, 1868–'70; and has been inspector of Florida quarantines, and commandant of U. S. Quarantine, Tortugas, Fla., since 1893.

Dr. Murray is a member of the American Medical Association, 1870; of the American Public Health Association, 1872; of the Florida Medical Association, 1875, president in 1878; of the Medical Society of the State of Tennessee, 1882; of the Medico-Legal Society of New York, 1889; of the Philadelphia Hospital Medical Society, president in 1870; of the Key West Medical Society, 1872; of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States; was a member of the Centennial Medical Commission, 1876; surgeon-general of the Boys in Blue in Florida, 1876–'80; is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, 1866, Grand Master of Florida, 1876; Free and Accepted Masons, 1866; a Knight Templar, 1874; member of the Grand Army of the Republic; of the Union Veterans' Union; of the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and of the Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry associations; of the American Pomological Society; of the American Horticultural Society; of the Indiana Horticultural Society; of the American Institute of Christian Philosophy; of the National Association of United States ex-Prisoners of War; and of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

During his public services, Dr. Murray has written a "History of Yellow Fever in Key West in 1875," Report of the U. S. Marine Hospital Service, 1875; "Notes on Ship's Medicine Chests," *ibid.*, 1875; "Report on the Fernandina Epidemic of Yellow Fever," *ibid.*, 1877: and "Treatment of Yellow Fever," Transactions of the American Medical Association, 1883. His feeble health has perhaps prevented him from making valuable contributions to medical literature but has not deterred him from doing great and painstaking work in benefit of his country and fellow-men.

Married, in 1875, Miss Lillie, daughter of Rev. C. A. Fulwood, at Key West, Fla.; she died at Ship Island Quarantine, in 1887, leaving five children: three daughters, Gillie, Rebah, Karlie; and two sons, Robert Fulwood and Joseph Arbor Murray.

MILLIKEN, David Beale, Landisburgh, Pa., son of Thomas J. and Rachael (Beale) Milliken, grandson of James B. Milliken, was born January 1, 1833, at Pleasant View, Pa. He attended the district schools until fourteen years of age, then entered Tuscarora Academy; commenced the study of medicine in 1850, at McCoysville, Pa., under the direction of Dr. Samuel B. Crawford; attended two courses of lectures, with one private course under Dr. Aylett, in the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, and was graduated therefrom in 1854.



DAVID BEALE MILLIKEN.

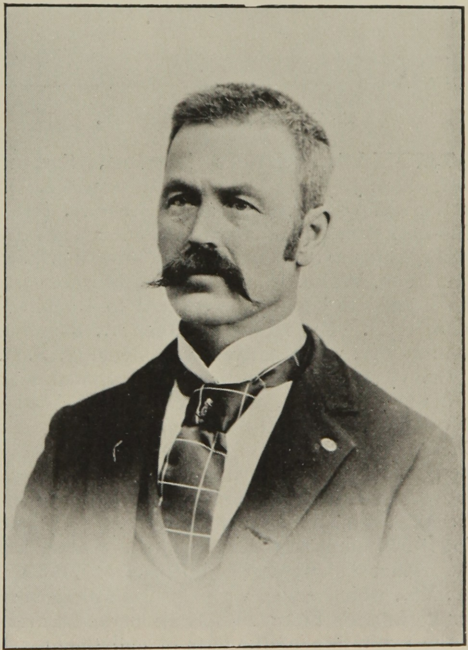
Dr. Milliken has practised medicine in Landisburgh since graduation. November 18, 1862, Surgeon-General King, of Pennsylvania, commissioned him to care for the disabled soldiers of the state in the Army of the Potomac, both in general and regimental hospitals, and he served in this capacity until February, 1863.

Dr. Milliken is a member of the Perry County (Pa.) Medical Society, treasurer 1888–'95, and president in 1880; of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; was a member of the house of representatives of Pennsylvania, 1870–'71; a director in the People's Bank, Newport, Pa., 1888–'93; a delegate to the meeting of the American Agricultural Association, New Orleans, La., February, 1885; has been a director in the First National Bank, Duncannon, Pa., since 1893; and a director in the Perry County Railway since 1891.

Married, in 1853, Miss Elizabeth McCoy, of McCoysville, Pa., who died in 1855, leaving one child: Emma E., wife of Robert C. Boden. Dr. Milliken married, in 1891, Mrs. R. C. Eaton, of Landisburgh, Pa.

VAUGHAN, Orley Mason, Covert, Mich., born September 21, 1853, at Glens Falls, N. Y., is the son of Robert W. and Eliza Jane (Hatch) Vaughan, natives respectively of Fort Ann, N. Y., and Garrettsville, Ohio; grandson of Caleb Vaughan, a native of Rhode Island. He attended the district school and for one year was a student in Kalamazoo College. In the spring of 1876 he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Josiah Andrews, at Paw Paw, Mich.; in the autumn of that year he entered the Northwestern University, Medical School, then known as the Chicago Medical College, but in a few months was obliged to abandon study, on account of a severe illness. In the autumn of 1878, having regained his health, he again entered the same medical college, and after taking the full three years' course, was graduated M. D., in the class of 1881.

Dr. Vaughan began to practise medicine in Bangor, Mich., from which place he removed to Covert, Mich., in July, 1883, his residence since that date. He is a member of the Kalamazoo Academy of Medicine; of the Michigan State Medical Society; and of the American Medical Association. Fraternally, Dr. Vaughan is an Odd Fellow, being a member of the subordinate lodge, encampment, and the Grand Lodge of the State of Michigan; a member of the lodge of Master Masons, Bangor, Mich.; of the Council and of the Royal Arch Masons, South Haven, Mich.; and of the Peninsular Commandery, Kalamazoo, Mich. He was assistant postmaster at Paw Paw, 1874–'75; postmaster at Covert, from August, 1885, to September, 1889; and again since August, 1893.

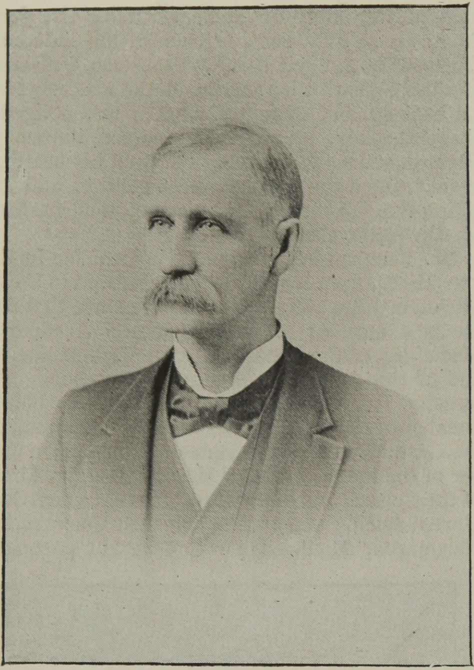


ORLEY MASON VAUGHAN.

In 1887 Dr. Vaughan purchased a printing plant and commenced the publication of the *Covert Medical News*, which was continued successfully until

1890, when, owing to important business matters which demanded his attention, he sold his printing office and medical journal.

Married, in the spring of 1883, Miss Mary, daughter of Samuel and Julia (Oliver) Pitts. They have three children: Orley Mason, Willard Robert, and Lepha Bell Vaughan.



FRANCIS MARION THOMAS.

THOMAS, Francis Marion, Samantha, Ohio, born July 9, 1838, near Winchester, Ohio, is the son of James B. and Esther A. (Moore) Thomas, grandson of Abraham Thomas, and great-great-grandson of Rees Thomas, who was born at Pembroke, Wales, June 4, 1690, and who, early in the eighteenth century, emigrated to Rockingham county, Va. His mother, Esther A., daughter of John Moore, was a native of York county, S. C.

Dr. Thomas was educated in the common schools of his native county, at the Ohio Valley Academy, Decatur, Ohio, and at the North Liberty Academy, Cherry Fork, Ohio. In 1859 he began to teach in the public schools and continued in this profession until the summer of 1862, when, in response to President Lincoln's call for troops, he enlisted in Co. B., Sixtieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. After a short service in the Shenandoah Valley, Va., which ended with General Miles's surrender at Harper's Ferry, he was discharged by reason of the expiration of the term of enlistment. July 4, 1863, he enlisted in the Second Regiment, Ohio Heavy Artillery, in which organization he served as private, regimental commissary sergeant, second lieutenant, quartermaster, and commissary of the post of Strawberry Plains, Tenn.

Shortly after the close of the war, he was mustered out of the service, and returned home and at once resumed the profession of teaching. He also began the study of medicine, 1865, and soon directed his entire attention to that subject; attended lectures at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and was graduated in the class of 1869.

Dr. Thomas commenced the practice of medicine directly after graduation at Samantha, his residence since that time. He is a member of the American Medical Association; of the Ohio State Medical Society; of the Highland County Medical Society, president in 1881–'82; and is an occasional contributor to the *Cincinnati Lancet and Clinic*, and to the *New York Medical Journal*.

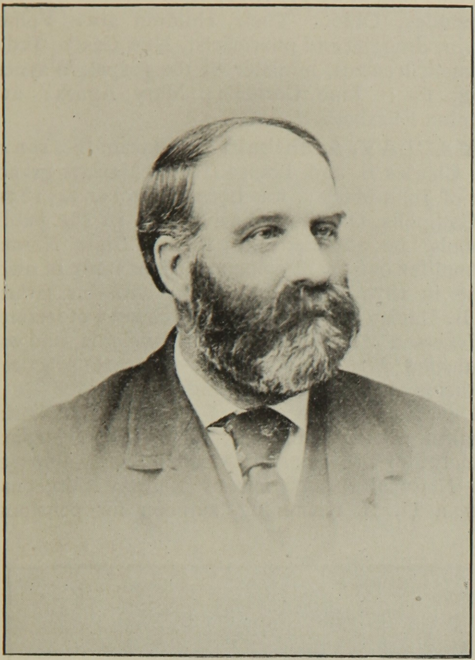
Married, March 15, 1871, Miss Annette, fourth daughter of Gilbert Holmes, Esq,, of Hillsboro, Ohio.

HUGHES, Charles Wellington, Eleanor, Pa., son of John S. and Lavenia Estella (Quick) Hughes, grandson of Esrom Hughes, who settled in Ohio in 1817, was born June 24, 1860, at Nashville, Ohio. He was educated at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, and at the Mt. Union College, Alliance, Ohio; commenced the study of medicine in 1884, at Nashville, Ohio, under the direction of E. J. March, M. D.; attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., receiving the degree of M. D. therefrom in 1887; also attended lectures at the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, and was graduated M. D. from that institution in 1889.

Dr. Hughes practised medicine at DeLancy, Pa., from June 25, 1887, to October 18, 1888; was then for six months at Walston, Pa.; resident physician at the Adrian Hospital, Pa., five months; and since 1889 has been a practitioner at Eleanor, Pa. He was resident physician to the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, Philadelphia, for eight months during the winter of 1888–'89.

CHARLES WELLINGTON HUGHES.

Dr. Hughes is a member of the Jefferson County (Pa.) Medical Society; of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; of the American Medical Association; a member of the Masonic fraternity; of the Royal Arcanum; and of the Alpha, Tau, Omega (college) fraternity. Unmarried.



GERRY WHITNEY REYNOLDS.

REYNOLDS, Gerry Whitney, Madrid, N. Y., son of Martin Van Buren and Lavicie (Hall) Reynolds, grandson of Jacob Reynolds, was born June 12, 1844, at Isle La Motte, Vt. He was educated in the common schools of his native town; at the select school taught by Nathaniel Gale, a graduate of the State Normal School, Albany, N. Y.; and at the village schools, both public and private, of Plattsburg, N. Y.; commenced the study of medicine in 1860, at Plattsburg, under the preceptorship of Drs. Eugene A. Hutchins and Hardy H. Hogan; took two courses of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, Burlington, receiving the degree of M. D. therefrom June 20, 1866; also attended courses in the New York Post-Graduate School and Hospital in 1889, at the New York Polyclinic in 1889, at the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York in 1889, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York in 1889, and at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1889.

Dr. Reynolds practised medicine at Morley, N. Y., from 1866 to 1873, then removed to Madrid in the same state. He is a member of the St. Lawrence County Medical Society; of the Medical Society of Northern New York; of the Masonic fraternity; was district steward of the Methodist Episcopal church; and twice received the Democratic nomination for supervisor.

Married, first, in 1868, Miss Charlotte A. Hoyt, of North Lawrence, N. Y. He married, second, in 1881, Miss Amanda M. Martin, of Madrid, N. Y. Children: Clarence I., Jessie M., Georgia D., Martin Van Buren, Charlotte M., and Carrie Reynolds.

ROOT, Arthur Guernsey, Albany, N. Y., born August 12, 1867, at Greenfield, Mass., is the son of Spencer Bardwell and Rebecca Louise (Harned) Root, and grandson of Spencer Root, born in 1782, at Montague, Mass. Dr. Root was educated in the Grammar and High schools of Greenfield, and at Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, N. Y. He read medicine with Dr. Montgomery Jones, of Fort Edward, in 1886; took a three years' full course in medicine at Albany Medical College and was graduated in 1890. The following two years were spent in study in Vienna, Austria, under Professors Schuitzler, Berdicsazy, Billroth, and others, and as private assistant to Sir Morell Mackenzie, London, Eng.

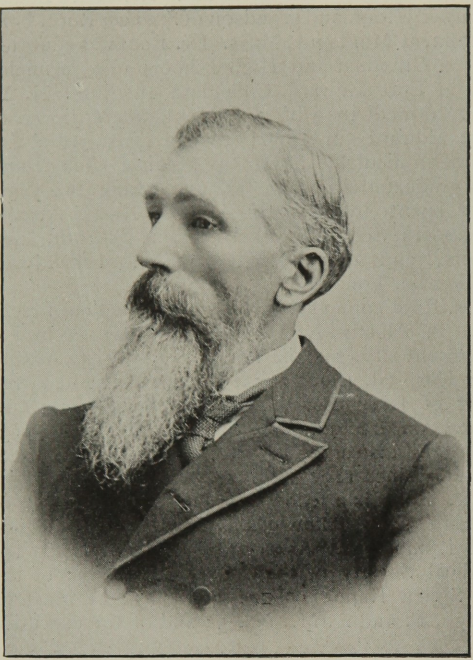
Dr. Root commenced the private practice of medicine in Albany, N. Y., in 1892. He was and is at present laryngologist to the Dispensary, Albany City Hospital, 1892–'93; 1894–'95 assistant to the chair of laryngology, 1893–'94, 1895, etc., quiz master on fractures and dislocations, 1892–'93, 1894, and instructor in histology and pathological anatomy since 1892, all in Albany Medical College.

Dr. Root is a fellow of the Medical Society of London, 1890; fellow of the British Laryngological and Rhinological Association; member of the Medical Society of the County of Albany; of the Phi Sigma Kappa college fraternity; of Master's Lodge, F. and A. M., No. 5; and of the executive committee of the Alumni Association of Albany Medical College. He received the first prize for his inaugural thesis, Albany Medical College, 1890, entitled "Intubation of the Larynx," published in the *Medical Bulletin*; is the author of "Deviations of the Nasal Septum;" "Syphilis of the Larynx;"

ARTHUR GUERNSEY ROOT.

"Malignant Growths in the Larynx;" "Diphtheria and its Recognition," and others. He spoke before the section on diseases of children, at the International Medical Congress, Berlin, 1890, on "Intubation of the Larynx in Membranous Croup."

Unmarried.



JOHN EHRSTINE FACKLER.

FACKLER, John Ehrstine, Versailles, Ohio, son of George and Elizabeth (Ehrstine) Fackler, grandson of George Fackler, was born September 30, 1836, in Miami county, Ohio. His grandfathers, maternal and paternal, emigrated from Pennsylvania in 1814 and 1818, respectively, and settled in the Miami valley, near Dayton, Ohio. Dr. Fackler was educated in the common schools of the county, at the Normal school of Troy, Ohio, and also received instruction from private tutors. He taught school early in life, and in 1859 began the study of medicine, at Piqua, Ohio, under the direction of G. Volney Dorsey, M. D.; attended two courses of lectures at the Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati, and received his degree therefrom July 6, 1863.

Dr. Fackler practised medicine at Eldorado, Ohio, for four months beginning March 9, 1861; was then at Webster, Ohio, until 1870, and at Versailles since the latter date. He passed the army medical examining board at Louisville, Ky., in September, 1864, but did not enter the military service. He is a member of the Darke County (Ohio) Medical Society; of the Ohio State Medical Society; of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; was a member of the town council of Versailles, 1873–'76; and a member and secretary of the board of education of that town, 1873–'90. He has always taken an active part in the educational interests of the people, and was superintendent of the Sunday school, 1872–'87.

Married, first, February 21, 1866, Miss B. Lizzie Rogers, of Greenmount, Pa., who died June 20, 1870, leaving three children: S. Edith, wife of Rev. J. R. Lamb, died June 9, 1892; Georgiana H., wife of M. J. Meyers, Somerset, Ohio; and Eva Grace, died in infancy. Dr. Fackler married, second, December 21, 1871, Miss Pernina Berry, of Versailles, Ohio. Their children are: Volney Nevin, druggist and pharmacist, New Castle, Ind.; Clement Irenæus, minister of the gospel, Waynesburg, Pa.; Jane Cornelia; Mary Agnes; and Pernina Elizabeth.

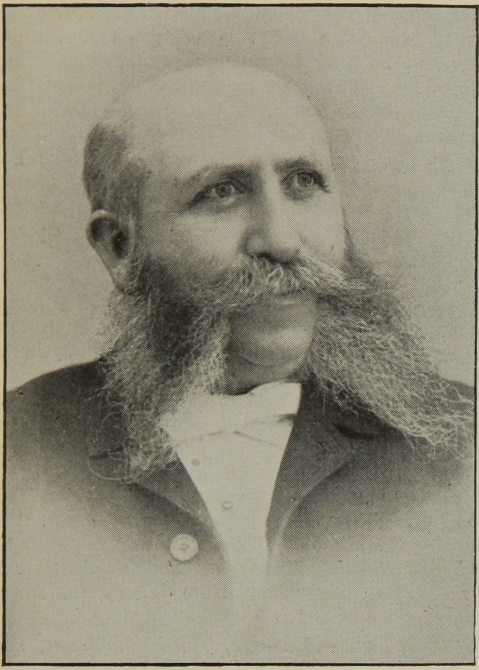
MACLAY, Archibald I. Delavan, Ill., son of Dr. Charles B. and Louisa (Irwin) Maclay, grandson of John Maclay, was born December 14, 1851, at Gallipolis, Ohio. After a course in the public schools, he attended the Illinois State Normal School for one year; commenced the study of medicine in 1870, at Delavan, Ill., with his father, C. B. Maclay, M. D.; took two courses of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and was graduated March 11, 1874. He has practised medicine at Delavan since graduation.

Dr. Maclay is a member of the Brainard District Medical Society; of the Illinois State Medical Society; of the American Medical Association; of the National Association of Railway Surgeons; was a U. S. examining surgeon for pensions, 1892–'94, and president of the board; is a member of the Masonic fraternity, chapter and commandery; and has been health officer of Delavan since 1892.

ARCHIBALD I. MACLAY.

Married, May 21, 1874, Miss Josephine Horton, of Delavan, Ill. They have one child, Josephine Maclay.

SHELTON, Gould Abijah, Shelton, Conn., born August 19, 1841, at Huntington, Conn., is the son of Judson Curtiss and Hannah (Lewis) Shelton; grandson of Samuel F. Shelton; and grandnephew of William Shelton, M. D., who was graduated from Yale College in 1788, and who practised medicine in Huntington, Conn., from 1789 to 1819, when he died, leaving his work to his son, Dr. James H. Shelton, who died in 1868, after nearly fifty years of medical work, leaving his practice to his nephew, Dr. Gould A. Shelton.



GOULD ABIJAH SHELTON.

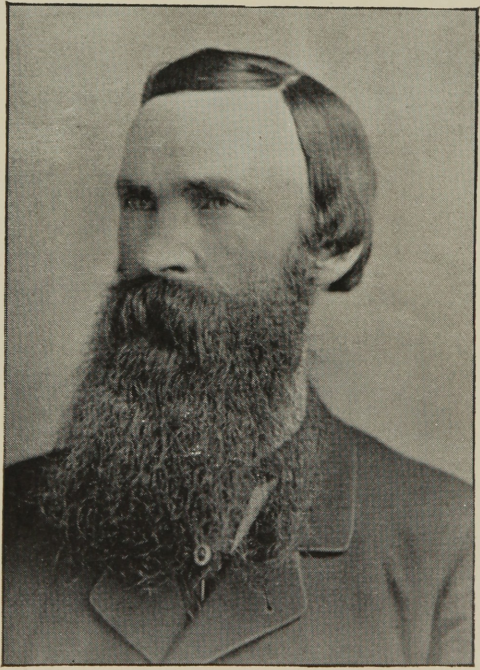
Dr. Shelton was prepared for college at Staples Academy, Easton, Conn., and entered Yale University in the class of 1866, pursuing academic studies with his class for two years; commenced the study of medicine in 1866, under the perceptorship of Dr. George W. Hall, of New York city; attended three courses of lectures at the Yale Medical School, New Haven, and was graduated, M. D., January 14, 1869. Since that date he has been in the active practice of medicine in Shelton and vicinity. In 1891, the honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by Yale University.

Dr. Shelton is a member of the American Medical Association; of the Connecticut Medical Society; of the Fairfield County Medical Society, president in 1889; was president of the Yale Medical Alumni Association in 1894; is an active member of the Masonic fraternity; and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Dr. Shelton has been a member of the consulting board of Bridgeport Hospital, since 1892; was warden of the borough of Shelton three terms, 1890–'92; member of the board of burgesses, Shelton, three terms, 1885–'88; was a member of the board of education, Huntington, 1870–'88; has been president of the Shelton Water Company since 1893; a director in the Shelton Savings Bank since 1893; secretary and director of the Silver Plate Cutlery Company since 1894; president of the board of park commissioners, Shelton, since 1893; a trustee of the Plumb Memorial Library (now engaged in its erection); coroner-medical examiner of the town of Huntington since 1889; and health officer for the borough of Shelton since 1886. Elected in November, 1894, to the house of representatives of the Connecticut General Assembly, he took his seat as member from Huntington at the January session, 1895, serving as chairman of the Committee on Public Health during the session.

Married, June 16, 1874, Miss Emily Plumb Capel, of Shelton, Conn. They have no children.

HALE, Josiah, Owensboro, Ky., son of Caleb and Sally (Huff) Hale, grandson of Armstrong Hale, was born January 25,1829, in Ohio county, Ky. After an elementary education in the common schools of Ohio county, he began to read medicine in 1850, under the preceptorship of Drs. Samuel Haynes, N. L. Lightfoot, and H. Wells, of Ohio county, Ky; attended two courses of lectures at the University of Louisville, Medical Department, and was graduated March 7, 1856; also took a post-graduate course at the University Medical College, New York, in 1860; at Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1872; at the New York Ophthalmic Hospital in 1872; and a course at the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital, London, in 1881. He devotes his chief attention to diseases of women, and diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat.



JOSIAH HALE.

Dr. Hale is a member of the American Medical Association; of the Tri-State Medical Society of

Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky; of the Kentucky State Medical Society, its delegate to the International Medical Congress, Philadelphia, 1876, and London, 1881; of the Owensboro Medical Society; of the McDowell Medical Society; member of the board of medical examiners of Kentucky, 1870–'78; member of the board of health of Daviess county, Ky., since 1880; and a Free Mason.

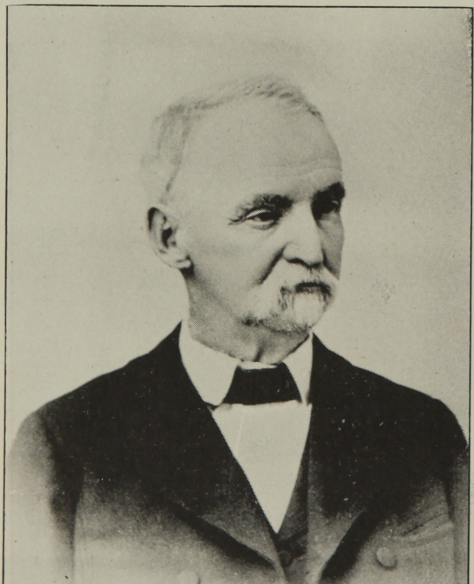
Dr. Hale has performed tracheotomy, extraction of cataract, iridectomy, strabotomy, perinæoplasty, etc. His contributions to medical literature include papers on "Treatment of Pneumonia," *American Practitioner*, January, 1870; "Treatment of Malarial Fevers," *ibid*, May, 1870; "Treatment of Typhoid Fever," *ibid.*, September, 1872; and "Prescriptions," *ibid.*, November, 1871.

Married, in 1853, Miss N. J. Willis, of Ohio county, Ky., who died in 1861, leaving one child, Mary, wife of J. A. Dean, Esq., of Owensboro, Ky. He married, second, in 1873, Miss S. E. McHenry, of Owensboro, Ky.

ALLISON, Thomas Henderson, Kittanning, Pa., son of Rev. Thomas and Anne Allison, was born June 29, 1820, near West Middletown, Washington county, Pennsylvania,

After a primary education in a common subscription school, he attended Florence Academy, Pa., and later Franklin College, New Athens, Ohio.

He commenced the study of medicine under the care of Dr. A. C. Hamilton, of West Middletown, Pa., and was graduated from Jefferson Medical College in the year 1854.



THOMAS HENDERSON ALLISON.

Dr. Allison commenced the practice of his profession in Murraysville, Pa.; remained there a little over a year and removed to Elderton, Pa., where he remained till the summer of 1862 when he became acting assistant surgeon in Hammond General Hospital, Point Look Out, Maryland. During the invasion of the State of Pennsylvania, Dr. Allison was commissioned surgeon and was with the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Emergency Regiment.

Dr. Allison is a member of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; also of the Armstrong County Medical Society. Having a taste for fine stock and farming he introduced into Armstrong county, Pa., at an early day, some fine Jersey and Aberdeen Angus cattle, as well as Spanish Merino sheep; also Shropshire and Dorset Horned sheep, and is a member of the following associations: The American Jersey Cattle Club; the American Shropshire Sheep Record Association; the American Aberdeen Angus Association; the Dorset Horned Association. He was for quite a number of years U. S. examining surgeon for pensions.

He is now and has been for many years surgeon for the Alleghany Valley Railway. He is an honorary member of the Bankers and Bank Clerks Mutual Benefit Association, Pittsburg, Pa.

Dr. Allison has been residing in Kittanning, Pa., for more than a quarter of a century, having been honored with the presidency of the Council for three years.

He was married September 24, 1845, to Miss Mary M. M'Fadden, of West Middletown, Pa. Their two children are: Laura I., wife of James S. Moore, of Buffalo, New York, and T. Mütter Allison, M. D., a graduate from Jefferson Medical College, class of 1872.

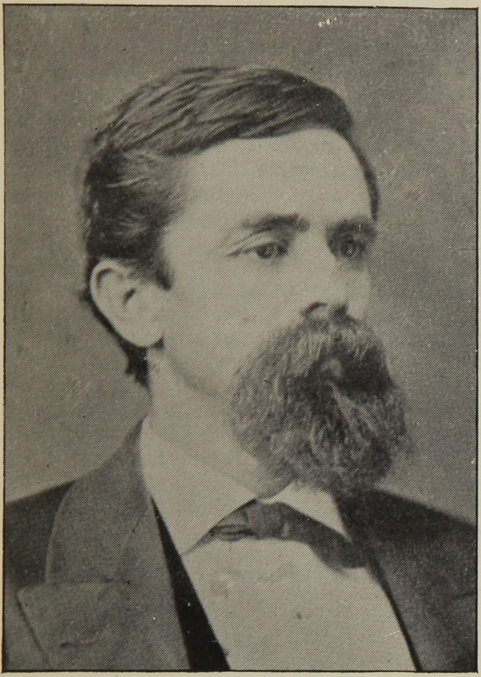
POPE, John Hunter, Marshall, Texas, son of Alexander and Sarah (Willie) Pope, grandson of John Hunter Pope, was born February 12, 1845, at Washington, Ga. His preparatory education was obtained in the schools and academies of his native town and Marshall, Texas, and Academic Department of the University of Virginia. In 1867 he matriculated in the University of Virginia, Medical Department, Charlottesville, and after one course of lectures received the degree of M. D., therefrom, in 1868; also took a post-graduate course at the University of Louisiana, now Tulane University, 1868–'69, and again in 1875.

Dr. Pope served in the Texas Cavalry, Confederate States Army, 1862–'65, being once wounded. He commenced the practice of medicine in 1869, at Milford, Texas; was located at Lithia Springs, Ga., during the year 1890, and then made his permanent residence at Marshall, Texas.

Dr, Pope is a member of the Harrison County (Texas) Medical Society; of the Texas State Medical Association, president in 1880; of the American Medical Association, chairman of the section on diseases of children, 1885; of the American Public Health Association; of the district board of medical examiners, 1877–'78; was one of the chief surgeons of the Texas & Pacific Railway, 1872–'81; and was quarantine inspector for the National Board of Health, 1879–'80.

To medical literature he has contributed a "History of Yellow-Fever in Marshall, Texas," 1873, *New Orleans Medical Journal*, 1874, and *Gaillard's Medical Journal*, 1874; "Science and Progress of Medicine," address before the Texas

State Medical Association, 1876; "The Struggle for Existence," president's address, *ibid.*, 1880; "Sanitary Condition of the Mexican Population of Western Texas, and Its Relation to the Public Health of the United States," Reports and Papers of the American Public Health Association, 1880, and other medical papers. Dr. Pope has made a special study of the treatment of inebriety; and since 1893 has been proprietor and superintendent of "Valleloma," a private home for the treatment of inebriates, at Marshall.



JOHN HUNTER POPE.

Married, in 1872, Miss Ella Tarleton, of Longview, Texas, who died in 1873; married second, in 1881, Miss Hattie Starr, of Marshall, Texas, who died in 1890. One son, born in 1890, died in 1891. He has no living children.

LAMB, William Wallace, Philadelphia, born February 7, 1841, at Blackwoodtown, N. J., is the son of James Wallace and Sarah Grey (Brown) Lamb; grandson of Daniel and Catherine (Wallace) Lamb, of English and Scotch descent, respectively; and a relative, on the maternal side, of David Paul Brown, author of the *Forum*. His mother was a Quakeress, the family having come from England with Lord Berkley and settled at Clarksboro, N. J., in 1656.

William Wallace Lamb was educated in the public schools of his native town; at the Blackwoodtown Academy; at the Newton (Pa.) Academy; and at the West Jersey Academy, Bridgeton, N. J. When about fifteen years of age he entered the employ of Yard, Gillmore & Co., wholesale fancy dry-goods merchants, Philadelphia, and was also engaged as a drug clerk for a short time; commenced the study of medicine in 1859, under the preceptorship of Joseph S. Gloninger, M. D., and Joseph Leidy, M. D., of Philadelphia, and later under Edwin Chapman, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.; attended one course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine, and two courses at Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., receiving his degree from that last named in 1863.

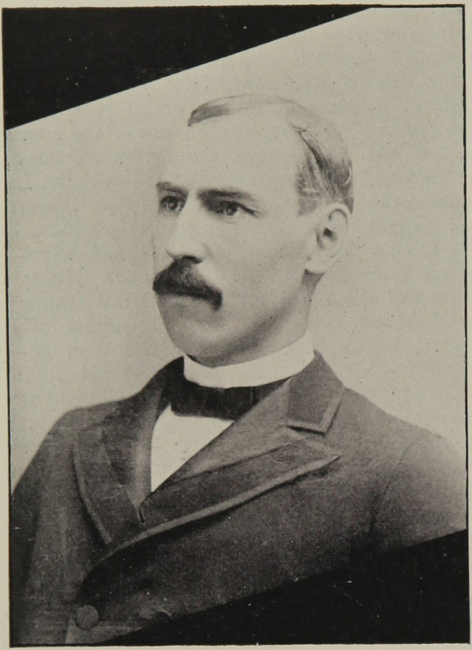
Dr. Lamb practised medicine at Paulsboro, N. J., for one year following graduation; was commissioned assistant surgeon in the Federal army, in the Eighth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, 1864, and in the grand review of the Army of the Potomac, at the close of the war, was the last man that passed the reviewing stand, in the ranks. After the close of the war, Dr. Lamb resumed the practice of medicine at Port Treverton, Pa., and in 1870 removed to Philadelphia. He was United States inspector of drugs, 1872–'85, having been appointed by President Grant; was surgeon of the Third Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard, 1872–'90; assistant surgeon of Battery A, Pennsylvania National Guard, 1890–'92; accident surgeon of the Pennsylvania Railway, 1878–'95 and still in service; police surgeon of the Eleventh district, Philadelphia, since 1871, and president of the police board of surgeons since 1892. He is a member of the Gloucester County (N. J.) Medical Society; of the Philadelphia Medico-Legal Society; of the National Association of Railway Surgeons; of the Masonic fraternity, lodge, chapter, and commandery; of the Grand Army of the Republic; of the Knights of the Golden Eagle; of the Third Corps of the Army of the Potomac; and of numerous other secret and social societies.

WILLIAM WALLACE LAMB.

Dr. Lamb was surgeon to the Methodist Home for the Aged, Philadelphia, 1887–'90, and to the

Methodist Orphanage, 1886–'90. He has served through several epidemics of small-pox and cholera.

Married, in 1863, Miss Elmira Williams of Philadelphia. Their children are: Albert Victor, Olive May, Bessie Cook and Charles Stevenson, twins, and Fanny Johnson Lamb.



CHARLES HOSMER MILLS.

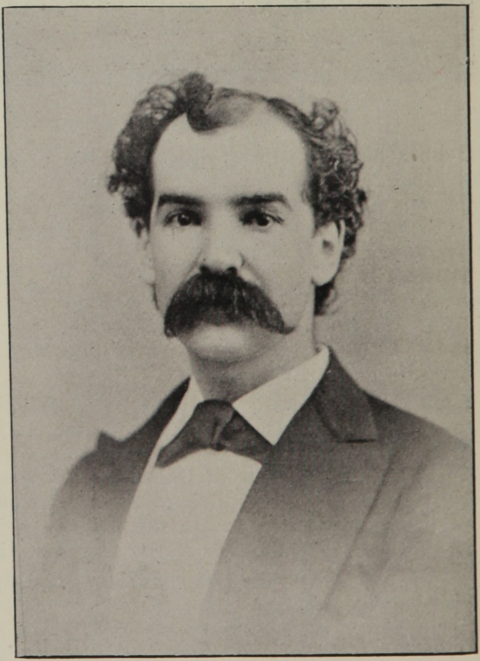
MILLS, Charles Hosmer, Toledo, Ohio, son of George H. and Mary Ann (Mallary) Mills, grandson of Major Mills, was born August 20, 1858, at Medina, Mich. His preparatory education was gained at Oak Grove Academy, Medina, Mich., and the University of Minnesota; was principal of Maple Ridge, Wis., High school for two years and took course at Bryant and Stratton's business college, Chicago, Ill.; commenced the study of medicine in 1880, under the preceptorship of Dr. W. H. Chapman, Hudson, Dr. T. A. Hull, Sterling, and Dr. T. A. McGrath, Detroit, Mich.; took one course of lectures at the Detroit Medical College, and two courses at the Toledo Medical College, receiving his degree from the latter institution in 1884; also attended one course of lectures at the New York Polyclinic, in 1888: late demonstrator of anatomy of Toledo Medical College.

Dr. Mills has practised medicine in Toledo since 1884. He is a member State Pharmacutical Association, passing examination in pharmacy in 1889; of the North-Western Ohio Medical Association; Ohio State Medical Society; Lucas County (Ohio) Medical Society; National Association of Railway Surgeons; Alumni Association of Toledo Medical College, vice-president in 1885, treasurer, 1888–'94; of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of several secret societies. He is surgeon to several railway corporations, C. H. & D. R. R., T. O. C. R. R. and others, and makes a specialty of diseases of the nose and throat, in connection with a general practice.

Married, in 1880, Miss Hannah Spratt of William Center, Ohio. Their children are: Gertie and Maudie Mills, and Georgie and Albert who died in their infancy.

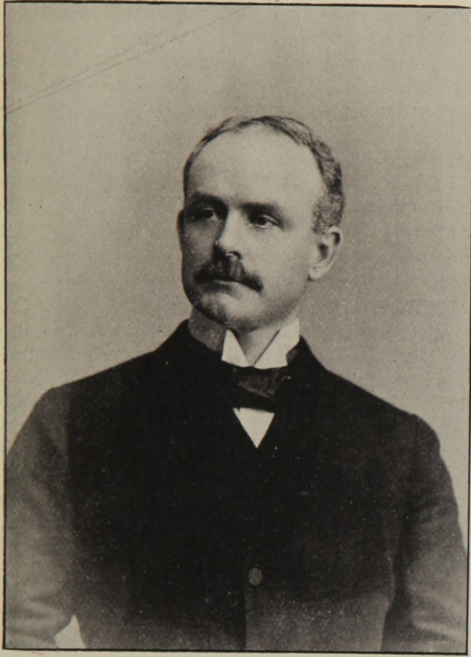
HILS, Joseph, Woonsocket, R. I., son of Joseph and Rosa (Stehle) Hils, natives of Germany, was born September 21, 1849, at St. Grégoire-le-Grand, Province of Quebec. He was graduated from the Petit Sèminaire de Marieville, P. Q., B. A. in 1869, and from the military school, Montreal, in 1866, has served as captain of the drill at college during the years 1866–'69; commenced the study of medicine in 1869, under the preceptorship of M. M. Mitivier, St. Athanase, P. Q.; took a four years' course at McGill University, Faculty of Medicine, Montreal, and received the degree of M. D., therefrom in 1873; also received post-graduate instruction at the New York Polyclinic, and in London, Paris, and Berlin during the year 1889.

Dr. Hils has been in the continuous practice of medicine at Woonsocket since 1873, except the year 1889 as mentioned. He is a member of the Rhode Island Medical Society; of the Woonsocket Medical Society; president of the St. John Baptist Society, 1894; honorary president of the Cercle National Dramatique, 1895; member of the Garde Richelieu, of Woonsocket; and a member of the staff of the Business Men's Association. He was consulting surgeon of the St. Joseph Hospital, Providence, R. I., 1894–'95; a member of the Woonsocket Hospital staff, and surgeon-in-chief since its foundation in 1888. Dr. Hils is a specialist in rectal diseases. Unmarried.



JOSEPH HILS.

KOLLOCK, Charles Wilson, Charleston, S. C., son of Dr. Cornelius and Mary Henrietta (Shaw) Kollock, grandson of Oliver Hawes Kollock, was born April 29, 1857, at Cheraw, S. C. Educated at the Cheraw Academy and at the Virginia Military Institute, he began to read medicine in 1877, in his father's office at Cheraw; matriculated in the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine, in 1878; attended three courses of lectures at that institution, and was graduated in March, 1881; also attended eye and ear clinics in London and Paris in 1884. He was interne at the Philadelphia Hospital, Children's Hospital and Wills Eye Hospital, Philadelphia, from 1881 to 1884, inclusive, and has been a practitioner in Charleston since 1885. He was ophthalmic surgeon to Charleston City Hospital, 1891–'95; to the Shirras Dispensary, 1892–'95; and has been lecturer on diseases of the eye and ear in the Charleston Medical School, 1888–'95.

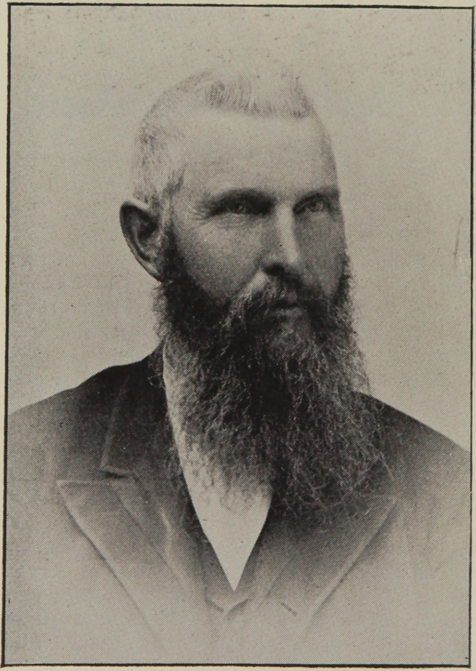


CHARLES WILSON KOLLOCK.

Dr. Kollock is a member of the South Carolina Medical Association; of the Medical Society of South Carolina; of the American Medical Association; of the American Ophthalmological Society; of the Society for the Assistance of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men; of the South Carolina Club; of the Charleston Yacht Club; of the St. Cecilia Society; of the Charleston Library Society; of the South Carolina Agricultural Society; and of the alumni and Greek letter (A. T. Ω.) society of his *alma mater*. He is the author of papers on "Rötheln," *Philadelphia Medical Times*, 1882; "Jequirity," *Medical News*, 1883; "Peculiar Growth on Optic Disk," *ibid.*, 1887; "Removal of Steel from Vitreous by Electro-Magnet," Transactions of the South Carolina Medical Association, 1885; report of cataract cases, *ibid.*, 1889–'91; "Eye of the Negro," Transactions of the American Ophthalmological Society, 1890–'92; "Further Observations on the Eye of the Negro," Transactions of the Pan-American Medical Congress, 1893; "Eyes of School Children," Transactions South Carolina Medical Association, 1893; "Wounds of the Eye, with report of Cases," *ibid.*, 1895. Dr. Kollock has made a special study of the eye of the negro. He was lieutenant of cavalry, (Charleston Light Dragoons) South Carolina Volunteer Troops, 1886–'95.

Married, November 10, 1885, Miss Gertrude E. Gregg, of Charleston, S. C. Their children are: William Gregg, and Henrietta Shaw Kollock.

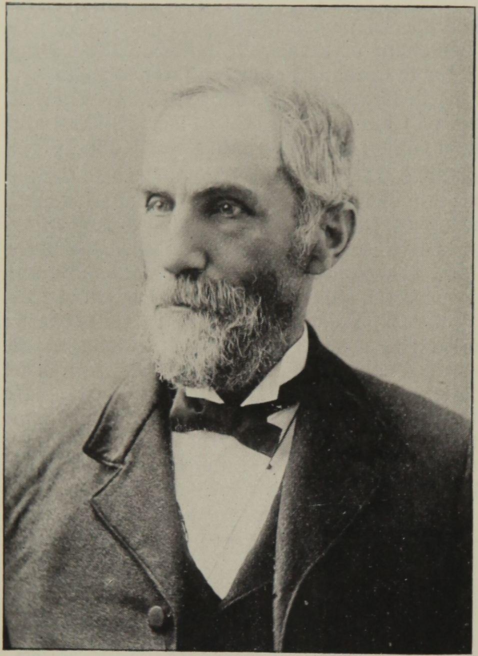
LEONARD, Duncan More, Broome Center, N. Y., son of Henry and Huldah (Hull) Leonard, grandson of John Leonard, was born August 27, 1837, at Roxbury, N. Y. He was educated in the common schools and at Roxbury Academy, and commenced the study of medicine in 1855, at East Worcester, N. Y., under Dr. George H. Leonard; attended two courses of medical lectures at the Vermont Academy of Medicine, Castleton, from which he was graduated November 26, 1857. He commenced the practice of Medicine at Broome Center, January 1, 1858, and has since continued there. He is a member of the Schoharie County Medical Society, a coroner and notary public.



DUNCAN MORE LEONARD.

Married, first, January 1, 1860, Miss Vashtie McHench, of Broome Center, Schoharie county, N. Y., who died June 4, 1877, leaving four children: Emma R.; Frances A.; Ursula J.; and Rutson Rudolph Leonard, the latter practising medicine in Bloomville, N. Y. He married, second, January 1, 1879, Miss Emma J. McHench, of Broome Center, Schoharie county, N. Y.

HICKS, Robert Iverson, Warrenton, Va., born December 30, 1831, at Woodlawn, Granville county N. C., is the son of Dr. John R. and Jane Smith (Downey) Hicks, and grandson of Captain Robert Hicks, a soldier in the Revolution. Dr. Robert Iverson Hicks was educated at the Caldwell Institute, Hillsboro, N. C., and at Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pa., remaining to the senior year; commenced the study of medicine in 1853, under the direction of his father; attended two courses of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine, taking his degree in 1855.



ROBERT IVERSON HICKS.

Dr. Hicks practised medicine in Granville county, N. C., 1855–'61, except a few months at Rome, Ga, in 1857; was surgeon to the Twenty-third Regiment, North Carolina Volunteers, 1861–'62; was surgeon to Garland's Brigade, 1862–'66, frequently filling the post of division surgeon, in which capacity he served under General R. E. Rodes during the Valley Campaign. After the surrender at Appomattox, Dr. Hicks returned to North Carolina, and in January 1879 removed to his present location, Warrenton, Va. He is an ex-member of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina, and of the American Medical Association; is a member of the Medical Society of Virginia; and of several agricultural societies. While a resident of North Carolina he was a member of the state medical examining board, and was a member of the Virginia medical examining board until 1895.

Dr. Hicks is the author of papers on "Some of the Prevailing Errors in Practice," read before the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina; "Hygiene in the Private Family," before the Medical Society of Virginia, 1884; "Night Blindness in the Army;" "Puerperal Eclampsia;" "Paracentesis in Pleurisy;" "Typhoid Fever in reference to the Piedmont Region;" of Virginia, and some papers published by agricultural societies. Also report of case of cure of ascites by a tube retained in the abdomen five months.

During his military service, Dr. Hicks tied the femoral artery twice successfully, performed a successful resection of the head of the humerus several times, and did several amputations at the shoulder joint. He married, in 1864, Miss Nannie F. Randolph, of Fauquier county, Va. Their children are: Mary Randolph, R. Randolph, John Ravenswood, Landon Mortimer and Elizabeth Downey Hicks.

HUNTER, Lester Walker, Sardis, N. C., born July 26, 1853, near Charlotte, N. C., is the son of Rev. John and Isabella (Peoples) Hunter, grandson of Thomas Hunter, and of Richard Peoples. He was educated at the Sardis Academy and at Erskine College, S. C.; began to read medicine in 1873, with Dr. James Williams of South Carolina, and Dr. H. C. Walkup of Mecklenburg county, N. C.; attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., and at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, receiving his degree from the latter institution in March, 1875.

LESTER WALKER HUNTER.

Dr. Hunter has practised medicine at Sardis since graduation. He is a member of the Mecklenburg County Medical Society, and of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina.

Married, December 1, 1875, Miss Doolie C. Boyce of Due West, S. C. Their children are: Mary Isabella; Owen Livingston; Helen Harris; Louie and Louise, twins; Alice; James Boyce; Lester Walker, deceased; and Moffatt and Meredith, twins, the former deceased.

RICHARD SAUNDERS MARTIN.

MARTIN, Richard Saunders, Stuart, Va., son of James G. and Louisa E. A. (Cunningham) Martin, grandson of Joseph Martin, was born November 15, 1859, at Elko, N. C. He was educated at the Oldfield schools, at Dalton Institute, Dalton, N. C., and at the Mount Airy Male Academy, Mount Airy, N. C. He commenced the study of medicine January 6, 1870, at Colesville, Va., under the preceptorship of Dr. J L. Peatross; attended two courses of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, and was graduated March 1, 1881; also took a post-graduate course at the same institution in 1884–'85, and two courses at the New York Polyclinic in 1889 and 1892.

Dr. Martin practised medicine at Elko, N. C., from March, 1881, to September, 1883; was resident physician at the Maryland Women's Hospital, Baltimore, from January, 1884, to March, 1885; and October 17, 1885, removed to Stuart, Va. He is founder and surgeon to the Mothers' Home, Stuart, Va., since 1890; is a member of the Medical Society of Virginia, orator in 1894; a member of the medical examining board of Virginia, Fifth district 1893–'99; president of the Patrick County bank, since July, 1892; chairman of the board of trustees of Stuart Normal College since it was founded; and is a member of the State Central Democratic committee for the Fifth district of Virginia. He makes a specialty of the diseases of women, and has performed laparotomies and other surgical operations in this department of medicine. He was reporter in 1889 for the Medical Society of Virginia, on "Advances in Obstetrics, and diseases of Women and Children," on "Puerperal Fever," in 1892, and on "Strangulated Inguinal Hernia," in 1892, also the author of papers on "Two Grains of Morphia, With Recovery;" "Half a Grain of Atropia Hypodermically (recovery);" "Collapse in Pneumonia from Antipyrine (recovery);" "Midwives of the Country;" "Preventative Medicine" in 1894; "Iodoform Poisoning" in 1895.

Married, January 10, 1882, Miss Emma V. Moir, of Francisco, N. C. Their children are: Moir Saunders, Evelyn, and Lillian Martin.

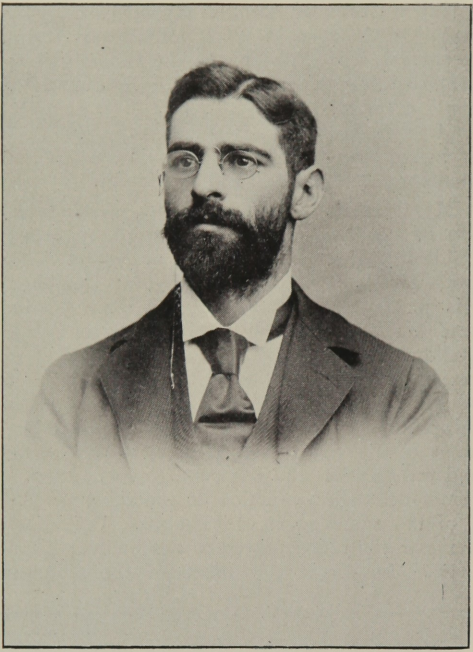
MORGAN, Field Chilson, Felchville, Vt., son of Dr. Samuel Hemenway and Augusta Mary (Chilson) Morgan, grandson of Austin L. Morgan, was born March 1, 1867, at Reading, Vt. His preliminary education was obtained in the graded schools, and at the Black River Academy, Ludlow, Vt. He commenced the study of medicine in 1884, at Ludlow, Vt., under the direction of his father, Dr. Samuel H. Morgan; attended three courses of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, Burlington, and was graduated therefrom July 18, 1887. He commenced the practice of medicine on August 5 of the same year, at Plymouth, Vt. Early in the year 1889 he removed to Felchville.

Dr. Morgan is a member of the Connecticut River Valley Medical Society; of the Vermont State Medical Society; and of the American Medical Association. He has been health officer for the town of Reading, 1892–'95.

FIELD CHILSON MORGAN.

Married, March 7, 1888, Miss Lettis E. McWain of Plymouth, Vt. They have no children.

KAHN, Lee, Leadville, Col., son of Isaac and Mina (Guthman) Kahn, grandson of Moses Kahn, was born July 19, 1867, at Morrison, Ill. In 1879 his parents removed to Leadville, Col., where he attended the High school and received private instruction. In 1882 he travelled for six months with his mother in Europe. For fourteen months he studied pharmacy after which he studied under Drs. John Law and S. A. Bosanko. In 1885 he matriculated in Rush Medical College, Chicago, but learning that he would not be allowed to graduate at the close of the three years' course, on account of being under age, he left the school at the end of the first year, and for one year following, was steward at St. Luke's Hospital, Leadville. Returning to Chicago he completed the course of Rush Medical College and was graduated therefrom in 1889. Since that year he has practised medicine in Leadville. Dr. Kahn received the honorary degree of A. M., from Ewing (Ill.) College, in 1894. He is secretary of the Lake County Medical Association; member of the Colorado State Medical Society; of the American Medical Association; of the Rush Alumni Association; of the American Public Health Association. He was city physician and chairman of the board of health, Leadville, 1893, and has been secretary of the United States pension examining board, Leadville, since 1894. He has published a number of papers and is the inventor of the Lee Kahn applicator and injector manufactured by Tiemann & Co., of N. Y.



LEE KAHN.

He married, May 17, 1890, Miss Ruth Ward, poet and authoress, of Ann Arbor, Mich. They have one child, Milo Ward Kahn, born July 1, 1892.

SLATER, Catherine Brown, Aurora, Ill., born February 26, 1844, in Otsego, Ohio, is the daughter of Thomas Henry and Jane Jamieson (Culbertson) Patrick; granddaughter of Asa Patrick; and a direct descendant of Dr. Horatio Jamieson, a surgeon in the Revolution and a writer of surgical works. After a course in the High school, Zanesville, Ohio, she became principal of the High school at Fremont, Ohio, 1864–'65, at Painesville, 1866–'67, and at Aurora, 1873–'76. She began to read medicine in 1873, at Aurora, under the preceptorship of Jennie G. Brown, M. D., and Julius Groat, M. D.; was graduated M. D., from the Woman's Hospital Medical College, now the Northwestern University Woman's Medical School, Chicago, February 27, 1879, after two courses of lectures; and has practised medicine in Aurora since March 1, of that year. She also took a post-graduate course in the University of Berlin, in 1890–'91, being admitted to the clinics in surgery, gynecology, obstetrics, and bacteriology, with a course in Koch's laboratory. Visited Hygienic Institute, Paris, in the same year.

Dr. Slater is a member of the Aurora Medical Society, secretary 1883–'85; Fox River Valley Medical Society, secretary 1886–'89; Illinois State Medical Society; American Medical Association; International Medical Congress, delegated to its meetings in 1887–'90; Alumni Association of the Woman's Hospital Medical College, president in 1893; Woman's Christian Temperance Union; and of the Order of the Eastern Star.

CATHERINE BROWN SLATER.

Dr. Slater has been a member of the staff of physicians and surgeons, and visiting physician to the Aurora City Hospital since 1891, and surgeon to Relief Corps No. 10, Department of Illinois, since 1892. She is a general practitioner, but has done much general and gyneco-surgery.

Married, September 3, 1867, Mr. James G. Slater, son of Dr. James Slater, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. They have no children.

JOHN POPE STEWART.

STEWART, John Pope, Attalla Ala., born March 25, 1858, in Franklin County, Ala,, is the son of Dr. Oscar W. and Mary Ann (Pope) Stewart, and grandson of William Stewart, of Winchester, Tenn. He was a student at Auburn (Ala.) College until 1870; was a private student of Dr. William H. Howell, Gadsden, Ala., 1872–'75, and read medicine with him during the latter year; attended three courses of lectures at the Medical College of Alabama, Mobile, and was graduated March 25, 1885.

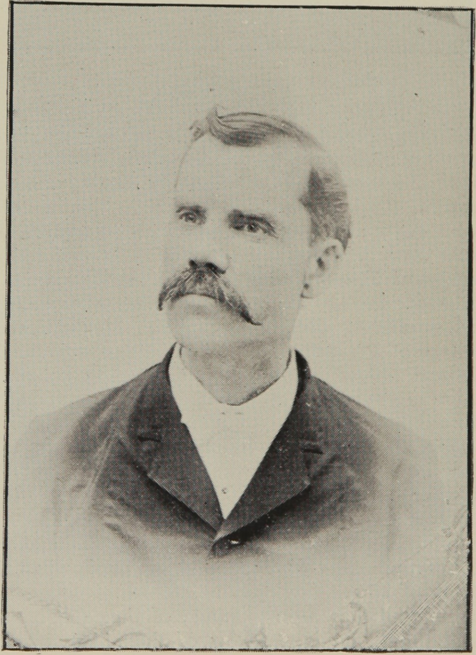
Dr. Stewart practiced medicine at Mobile, Ala., 1885–'86; at Attalla 1886–'93; and at Chattanooga 1893–'95; now at Attalla, Ala. He is a member of the Tri-State Medical Society of Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee, vice-president in 1891; of the Alabama State Medical Association, councillor 1889–'93; was president of the Etowah County (Ala.) Medical Society in 1892–'93; assistant professor of physiology Chattanooga Medical College 1894–'95; is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Odd Fellows, and Knights of Pythias; was alderman for Ward 1, Attalla, 1888–'93; secretary of the board of education, 1890–'93; and surgeon to the Great Southern Railway, 1885–'94.

Dr. Stewart is the author of articles on "Septicæmia," Transactions of the Alabama State Medical Association, 1889; "Tuberculosis," *ibid.*, 1890; "Hystero-Epilepsy," *Atlanta Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1891; "Antipyretics," *Alabama Medical and Surgical Age*, 1891; "Evolution," in book form, 1891; "Tuberculosis," *New York Medical Times*, 1893, and many others. He gives special attention to rectal and genital surgery and diseases.

Married, April 15, 1886, in Mobile, Miss Elvina M., daughter of Sancier, a descendant of a Huguenot family. Children: Eugene M., Edna B., and Alexander C. Stewart.

NEFF, George Rea, Farmington, Ia., son of George and Elizabeth Ann (Green) Neff, grandson of George Neff, was born June 13, 1846, at Palestine, O. He obtained a preparatory education in the Farmington, Ia., public schools, and at St. Francisville, Academy, St. Francisville, Mo.; commenced the study of medicine in 1867, at Carthage, Ill., under the preceptorship of Prof. G. W. Hall, M. D., professor of physiology in the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis; attended two courses of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Ia., and was graduated February 21, 1870.

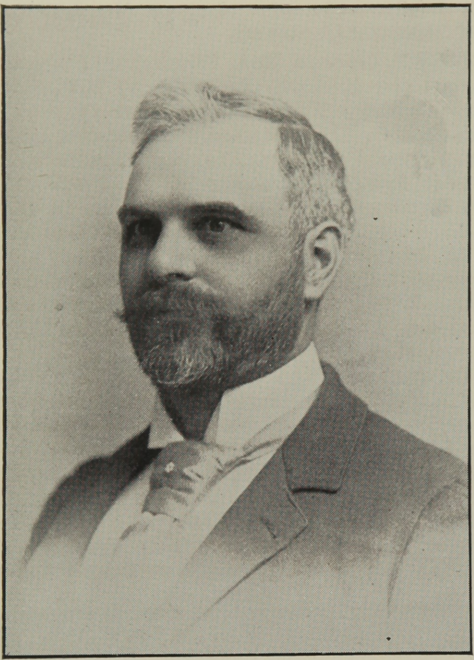
Dr. Neff practised medicine at Athens, Mo., from 1870–'82, and since the latter date has been a practitioner at Farmington. He is a member of the Iowa State Medical Society; of the Tri-State Medical Society of Iowa, Illinois, and Missouri; Des Moines Valley Medical Society; and of the Missouri District Medical Society. He was president of the school board of Farmington for six years, 1886–'92, and is president of the Farmington Coal and Mining company, in which he has a considerable interest. Dr. Neff has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1868; is a Royal Arch Mason; a Knight Templar; a member of the Mystic Shrine; and of the Knights of Pythias.



GEORGE REA NEFF.

Married, in 1870, Miss Georgia Anderson, of Farmington, Ia. Their children are: Minnie Alice, and Effie Winona Neff.

WILLIAMS, Charles Crosby, Boston, Mass., son of William and Mary Bradford (Breck) Williams, grandson of William Williams, was born December 23, 1855, at North Anson, Me. He is a descendant of Richard Williams, who was born in England in 1606, came to this country about 1636, and whose name stands second on the list of first purchasers of Taunton, Mass., and its deputy to Plymouth for several years. He prepared for college at the North Anson Academy; was graduated Ph. G., from the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy in 1881; matriculated in the Medical School of Harvard University in 1883, and was graduated at the close of a three years' course, in 1886.



CHARLES CROSBY WILLIAMS.

Dr. Williams has practised medicine in Boston, Mass., since 1886. He has been a trustee of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy since 1882, and was re-elected to that office in 1893, for five years. In 1883 he was made corresponding secretary of that institution; and since 1886, when the offices of corresponding and recording secretaries were united, has been secretary of the college.

Dr. Williams is a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society; of the Boston Medical Library Association; was clerk of the United States Board of Examining Surgeons for Pensions, Boston, 1887–91; and was appointed a United States examining surgeon for pensions in 1891, and served as secretary of the second Boston board, 1891–'93; is a life member of the Old Colony Historical Society; of the Massachusetts Historic-Genealogical Society; and is now (1895) the medical director for the Bay State Beneficiary Life Association, 31 State street, Boston Mass.

He married, June 16, 1892, Miss Annie L., daughter of Rev. Stephen A. Thomas, of Vineyard Haven, Mass. They have one child, Helen Breck Williams, born September 19, 1893.

CRAIN, Francis Marion, Doland, S. D., born June 5, 1857, at Angola, Ind., is the son of Abram D. and Harriet (Perry) Crain, and grandson of Ezekiel Crain. His mother was a relative of Commodore Perry.

Dr. Crain received an elementary education at the Angola Academy, and then taught school during the winter sessions and worked on the farm summers, until 1879, when he began to read medicine under the direction of his brother, M. F. Crain, M. D., professor of the theory and practice of medicine, Medical College of Fort Wayne; attended two courses of lectures at this institution, and received the degree of M. D. therefrom March 2, 1882; was also graduated from Rush Medical College March 31, 1891.

Dr. Crain commenced the practice of medicine at Angola, Ind., soon after graduating in 1882, and after one year there, removed to his present location at Doland, S. D. He is a member of the American Medical Association; of the South Dakota State Medical Society; of the National Association of Railway Surgeons; honorary member of the Northeastern Indiana Medical Society; a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, grand medical director, 1889–'92, and was elected grand master workman May 15, 1895; and a member of the Masonic fraternity. He has held the position of United States pension examiner since 1893.

FRANCIS MARION CRAIN.

Married, November 4, 1885, Miss Mildred J. Moore, of Doland, S. D. Their three children are: Castle Crain, born in 1887; Cleveland C. Crain, born in 1893; and Carrol Crain, born April 2, 1895.

GEORGE LAWSON MILNE.

MILNE, George Lawson, Victoria, British Columbia, son of Alexander and Isabella (Inglis) Milne, born April 19, 1850, at Garmouth, Scotland. He was educated at Meaford, County of Grey, Ontario; commenced the study of medicine in 1876, under Dr. J. H. Parsons of Meaford, Ont.; matriculated before the Ontario Medical Council and Toronto University in 1877; attended lectures at the Toronto School of Medicine in connection with the Toronto University; received the degree of M. D. C. M. from the University of Victoria College, also the degree of M. D. from Toronto University in 1890. Dr. Milne commenced the practice of medicine at Victoria in the year 1880 and has resided there since that time. He is a member of the Dominion Medical Association and the Victoria Medical and Chirurgical Society; has been registrar and secretary of the British Columbia Medical Council since its organization in 1886; a member of the Masonic fraternity, Royal Arch and Knights Templar; a member of the Knights of Pythias.

He was medical health officer for the city of Victoria from 1886 to 1892, resigning in the latter year; represented Victoria in the provincial legislature from 1890 to 1894; received the nomination for the Dominion House of Commons in the Liberal interest at the nomination held in February, 1895; was elected a member of the school trustee board of Victoria, 1886–'88; president of the Vancouver Gas Company since 1886; president of the Nanaimo Gas Company since 1892; president of the British Columbia Agricultural and Industrial Asssociation, 1893 to 1895; president of the Victoria Liberal Association since 1886.

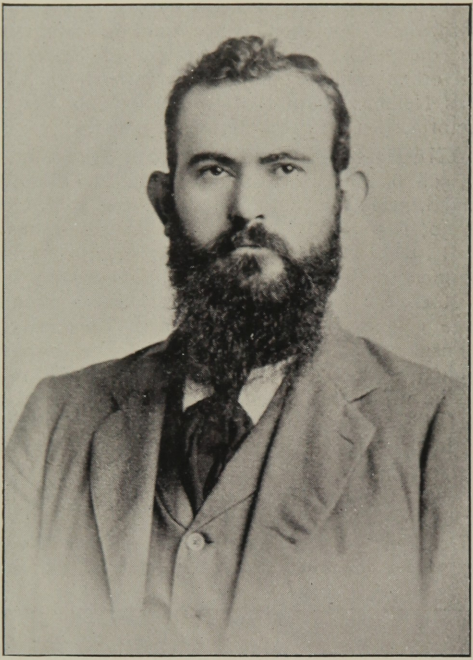
While health officer of Victoria in the year 1892, he had to deal with the small-pox epidemic. He is author of an article on "Modified Forms of Typhoid Fever," reprint from the *Canadian Practitioner*, October, 1885; and has also written on "The Separate System of Sewerage," and other sanitary subjects. Married, in 1882, Miss Nellie, daughter of John Kinsman, Esq., of Victoria, B. C. Presbyterian by belief.

ANGELL, Edward Boynton, Rochester, N. Y., son of Edward J. and Austana L. (Boynton) Angell, grandson of JamesAngell, was born October 30, 1856, at McLean, N. Y. He was graduated A. B., from the Univesity of Rochester 1877, and commenced the study of medicine the same year, in Rochester, with Dr. T. B. Collins; attended three courses of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine, and was graduated therefrom in March, 1881. Following this he was interne one term at St. Mary's Hospital, Philadelphia; was house physician to Infirmary for Nervous Diseases, Philadelphia, in 1882, in the service of Weir Mitchell, M. D.; and since January, 1893, has practised medicine at Rochester, N. Y.

Dr. Angell is a member of the American Neurological Association; Medical Society of the State of New York; Medical Association of Central New York, secretary 1889–'95; Monroe County Medical Society; Rochester Pathological Society; the Delta Upsilon College Fraternity; the Phi Beta Kappa; and the Genesee Valley Club, Rochester. He devotes his entire attention to neurology.

EDWARD BOYNTON ANGELL.

Married, in 1888, Miss Florence, daughter of Thomas C. Montgomery, and great-granddaughter of Col. Nathaniel Rochester, the founder of the city of Rochester, N. Y. They have one child, Montgomery Boynton Angell.



WILLIAM RICHARD JACKSON.

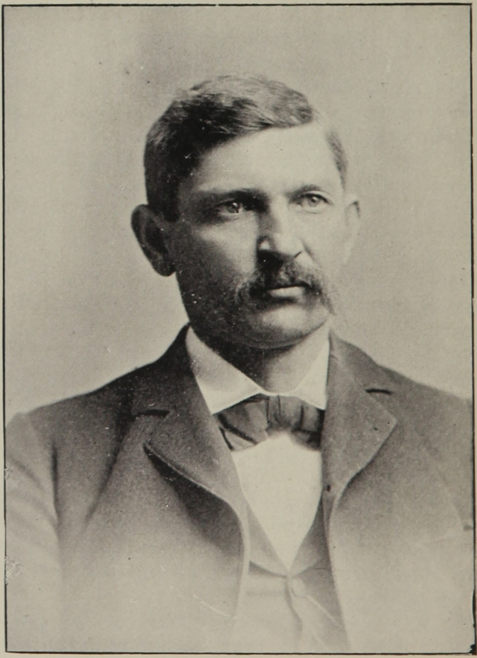
JACKSON, William Richard, Mobile, Ala., son of William Daniel and Mary Adelia (Brown) Jackson, grandson of William Samuel Jackson, was born June 16, 1864, at Chireno, Texas. With a preparatory education at the Chireno High school, the Woodville Institute, and the Nacogdoches (Texas) University, he began to read medicine in 1883, at Nacogdoches, under Drs. F. C. Ford and J. T. Hoya; attended two courses of lectures at the Medical College of Alabama, Mobile, was graduated therefrom in 1888, and immediately commenced the practice of medicine in Mobile, where he has since continued. He was resident physician to the City Hospital, Mobile, 1888; visiting physician to the same, 1889–'92; has been demonstrator of anatomy since 1888, lecturer on minor surgery since 1890, and assistant in the laboratory of operative surgery since 1893, all in the Medical College of Alabama.

Dr. Jackson is a member of the Medical Association of the State of Alabama; the American Medical Association; and of the Mobile County Medical Society, secretary in 1891, and treasurer in 1893. He is the author of papers on "Diseases of the Cæcum and Appendix," *Alabama Medical and Surgical Age*, May, 1892; "Tropho-Neurosis a Causative Factor in Disease," *ibid.*, November, 1892; "Uræmia," *ibid.*, April, 1893; "Angina Pectoris," *Virginia Medical Monthly*, February, 1891; "Catarrh of Prostatic Uretha," *ibid.*, June, 1891; "Hæmorrhagic Malarial Fever," *Medical Progress*, April, 1891; "Present Status of Surgical Bacteriology, including Prophylaxis," *Mississippi Medical Monthly*, January, 1894; "Polypi of the Bladder and Tubercular Peritonitis," *Medical News*, Philadelphia, May 31, 1890; "Supra-pubic Section for Vesical Calculus;" "Vaginal Hysterectomy for Chronic Uterine Inversion Produced by Submucous Fibroid," *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*, June, 1895.

Married, in 1889, Mrs. Irene M. Gates, of Mobile, Ala. They have no children.

UNGER, Jacob William, West Point, Miss., son of James David and Julia Elizabeth (Holeman) Unger, grandson of William Unger, was born August 8, 1851, in Lexington District, S. C. With a common school education he began to read medicine in 1873, at Goodman, Miss., under Dr. A. S. Brumby; attended two courses of lectures at Louisville Medical College, Ky., graduating M. D., in 1875; was graduated M. D. from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, in 1882; and took a post-graduate course at the New Orleans Polyclinic, in 1888.

Dr. Unger practised his profession at New Port, Miss., from 1875 to 1883; was at Sharon, Miss., during the year 1884; and has been in the general practice of medicine at West Point since 1885. He is a member of the Attala and Holmes County Medical Society; Medical and Surgical Society of Mississippi; American Medical Association; is a Mason; a Knight of Pythias; and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In 1878, a paper from his pen, on "Tubercular Meningitis," was published in the *Southern Medical Record*. In 1885, contributed a paper on "Paramyoclonus Multiplex," to the Medical and Surgical Society of Mississippi.



JACOB WILLIAM UNGER.

Married, in 1877, Miss Maggie Crawford Neel, of Sharon, Miss. They have no children.

HULL, Tyler, Dimondale, Mich., son of Ezekiel A. and Julany (Worden) Hull, grandson of Joseph Hull, was born October 10, 1840, at Auburn, Ohio. His parents moved to Michigan when he was four years of age, and located at Whitmore Lake, Mich., and in November, 1849, again changed their residence to Windsor, Eaton county, in that state. Here the son attended the common schools; was a student at Olivet College, Mich., 1863; and beginning at the age of nineteen years, taught twelve terms of school. He then engaged in mercantile business in Dimondale, an unincorporated village in the township of Windsor, as a partner of D. S. Grant, shoe and grocery dealer, continuing from February to October, 1864; then sold his interest to his partner, and resumed teaching. In 1865 he bought the necessary medical works and began to read medicine by himself; attended the full course of lectures at the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, 1866–'67, and on April 1, 1867, entered upon the practice of medicine at Dimondale; took a second course of lectures at the Detroit College of Medicine, receiving therefrom the degree of M. D., in June, 1871, and returned to his practice in Dimondale, which has continued to be his permanent residence; also took a post-graduate course of instruction at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1882.

TYLER HULL.

Dr. Hull was a member of the Eaton County Medical Society during its existence, and its first president, in 1877; member of the Barry and Eaton County Medical Society; of the Michigan State Medical Society; and a Master Mason. He was elected township clerk in the spring of 1863, and held the office consecutively until 1876, excepting the year 1868; held the office of supervisor, by appointment, for the last half of one term, 1879; was township superintendent of schools, 1876–'80; assistant U. S. marshal for taking the ninth census for the first representative district of Eaton county; was elected representative in the state legislature for the term of 1882–'84; and has been a member of the school board of Dimondale since 1884. In 1883, he published in the *Medical Age*, a paper on the "Identity of Diphtheria and Croup." He was admitted to the Eaton County Bar, as attorney-at-law, July 17, 1893, but still continues in the active practice of medicine (1895), with some law practice mixed in for variety.

Married, in 1880, Miss Margaret A. Ashley, of Dimondale, Mich. Their only child died in infancy.

EWING, Fayette Clay, St. Louis, Mo., born May 28, 1862, in La Fourche Parish, La., is the son of Dr. Fayette Clay and Eliza Josephine (Kittredge) Ewing; grandson of Ephraim M. Ewing, late chief justice of Kentucky, and of Dr. E. E. Kittredge, a member of the New England family of that name, so associated with medicine in that section; great-grandson of Gen. Robert E. Ewing, of the Revolution; and great-great-grandson of Robert Ewing, a Scotch-Irisman, who came to America early in the eighteenth century and located in Virginia, holding a place of public trust in that state.

FAYETTE CLAY EWING.

Dr. Ewing was educated at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., and at the University of Mississippi, Oxford; matriculated in the Medical Department of the University of Louisiana, now

Tulane University, in 1882, attending one course of lectures there, and one course at Jefferson Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1884. Immediately following graduation, Dr. Ewing attended the Philadelphia dermatological clinics, in a course under Dr. H. W. Stellwagon; spent the winter of 1884–'85 studying in Charity Hospital, New Orleans. After determining to make a specialty of diseases of the ear, nose, throat, and chest, he took the course of the New York Polyclinic and the Metropolitan Throat and Ear Hospital, New York; attended the course in diseases of the eye, ear, nose, throat, and chest at the London Post-Graduate School in 1893, the clinics being held at Moorfields Eye Hospital and at Brompton Chest Hospital, the largest institutions devoted to these diseases in the world. Dr. Ewing served six months, from March, 1893, to September, 1893, as senior clinical assistant in the Central London Throat, Nose, and Ear Hospital, assisting Mr. Lennox Browne, F. R. C. S. E., and Dundas Grant, A. M., M. D., F. R. C. S. In July, 1893, Dr. Ewing was appointed to a similar position in the London Throat Hospital, as assistant to Edward Woakes, M. D., and Edward Law, M. D., C. M., M. R. C. S., and during the summer, in the absence of members of the regular staff, acted as assistant surgeon, performing the duties of the staff officers. He attended operative courses in Vienna, after leaving London.

Dr. Ewing practised medicine in Washington, D. C., 1885–'87; was then at Kansas City, Mo., until 1891; and on returning from Europe, made his residence at St. Louis. He was one of the directors of the Union Cable Railroad, Kansas City, 1888–'89; consulting physician to St. John's Orphanage, Washington, D. C., 1886–'87; is a member of the American Medical Association, and was one of the eight delegates from that society to the Eleventh International Medical Congress, Rome, 1884; of the St. Louis Medical Society; was one of the assistant secretaries of the Ninth International Medical Congress, Washington, D. C., 1887; is a fellow of the British Laryngological and Rhinological Association, being one of the few Americans having that honor; and a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity of the University of Mississippi.

Dr. Ewing, in conjunction with Dr. T. S. Dabney, organized and conducted in Kansas City, 1889–'91, the Fairview Hospital, a private institution for the treatment of general diseases. He is the author of articles on "A Personal Study of Hay Fever," 1892; "The Effect of Posture in Labor," 1892; "Post-Graduate Study in London and Vienna," 1895; and sundry papers in journals, and has recently received a special invitation to contribute a paper to be read at the quarterly meeting of the British Laryngological and Rhinological Association in 1895.

Married, in 1885, in Washington, D. C., Miss Mattie, daughter of the late James Whitsitt Macdonald, a well-known Mississippi journalist in *ante-bellum* days; granddaughter of General Douglas H. Cooper, of the Mexican War. Their children are: Fayette Clay, Jr., Ephraim M., Presley, and Donald Ewing.

LEWIS, Richard Henry, Raleigh, N. C., son of Richard Henry and Martha Elizabeth (Hoskins) Lewis, was born February 18, 1850, near Falkland, N. C. He received his academic education at the primary school of Mr. and Mrs. Owen, in Tarborough, N. C., the Tarborough Male Academy, the High school of the late R. H. Graves, Sr. in Granville County, and at the University of North Carolina, 1866–'68, through the sophomore year, receiving first distinction in scholarship. This university having been broken up by a political change, he continued his academic studies at the University of Virginia for another year, obtaining diplomas in French and Moral Philosophy. In the Medical Department of the latter university, he began the study of medicine in 1869, taking one course there. His second year was spent at the University of Maryland, where he was graduated M. D., March 1, 1871. Upon his graduation he was elected assistant resident physician, and, one year later, resident physician, of the University of Maryland Hospital. In 1873 he settled in Tarborough as a general practitioner of medicine, but after four months there he decided to take up the specialty of the eye and ear. Upon the completion of his special studies, which were prosecuted in this country and abroad, he located in Savannah, Ga., where he practised, with gratifying success, for fifteen months, occupying while there the chair of diseases of the eye and ear in the Savannah Medical College. Marrying in Raleigh, N. C., in 1877 he removed to that city and has since continued in practice there as a strict specialist in disease of the eye, ear, and throat.

RICHARD HENRY LEWIS.

Dr. Lewis is a member of the Raleigh Academy of Medicine and was president of the same in 1887;

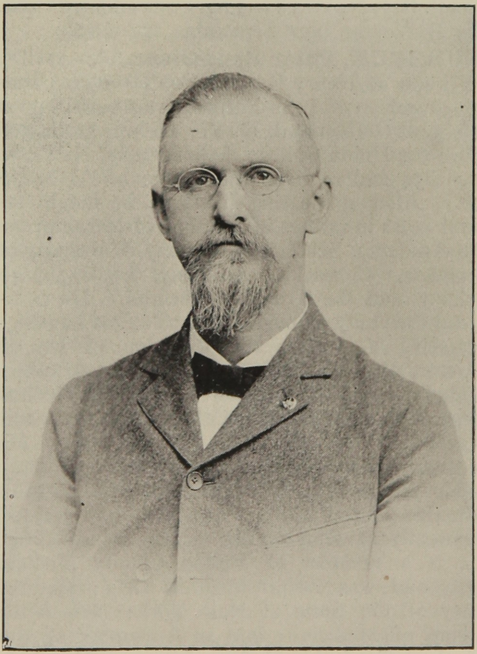
Medical Society of the State of North Carolina and its president in 1891; State Board of Health, of which he has been secretary and treasurer since the death of the lamented Dr. Thomas F. Wood, in 1892. He was a member of the North Carolina Board of Medical Examiners' 1880–'84, and has labored to secure legislation for raising the standard of medical education demanded of those proposing to practice in that state. He occupies the chair of diseases of the eye, ear, and throat in the Leonard Medical School, Raleigh, is surgeon for the diseases included in his specialty to the hospital of that institution, and to the Rex Hospital, and ophthalmologist to the state institution for the Blind.

His contributions to medical literature include papers on "How We See: With Some Account of the Errors of Refraction;" "Ophthalmia Neonatorum;" "Care of the Eyes and Ears," a popular treatise written at the request of the state board of health and published by it, an extra edition of ten thousand copies being ordered by special act of legislature, for general distribution, particularly to the public school teachers of the State; "Some Practical Reflections on Foreign Bodies in the Ear;" the alumni address before the Association of the University of Maryland in 1889; on "Higher Medical Education, and How to Secure It;" a paper on "Glaucoma," and one on "Drinking Water in its Relation to Malaria Diseases." The last named was first published in the *Sanitarian* for December 1894, and has since, with additions, been reprinted, in pamphlet form, by the state board of health for general distribution; the others in the transactions of the state medical society and the *North Carolina Medical Journal.*

Dr. Lewis has always taken an active interest in matters looking to the improvment and upbuilding of the community in which he lives. He was at one time a member of the board of aldermen of the city of Raleigh, and while serving as chairman of the street committee of that board purchased the first improved road machine ever brought to North Carolina, so far as he can ascertain. In the capacity of chairman of the committee on country roads of the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce and Industry, he prepared a bill, and secured its passage through the legislature, for the permanent improvement in stone of the roads of Raleigh Township. He is, and has been for years, a member of the school committee of Raleigh Township; of the board of trustees of the University of North Carolina, being one of the executive committee of the same; and of the executive committee of the North Carolina Agricultural Society. He has a special fondness for agriculture, and was one of the pioneers in the introduction of ensilage into practical use in his state, and was also the first, by two years, to use a centrifugal cream separator. His farm, "Cloverdale," near Raleigh, makes, from pure-bred and high grade Guernseys, between 5,000 and 10,000 pounds of butter per annum, for which four first premiums have been received at the State Fair.

Married, first, Feb. 13, 1877, Miss Cornelia Viola Battle of Raleigh, N. C. She died Oct. 13, 1886, leaving four children, viz: Richard Henry, Martha Battle, Kemp Plummer and Ivey Foreman. Married, second, April 16, 1890, Miss Mary Long Gordon, of Albemarle county, Va. They have one child, Cornelia Battle.

YOUNG, Augustus Adelbert, Newark, N. Y., son of Peter J. and Catherine (Sommers) Young, grandson of Jacob I. Young, was born November 8, 1849, at Clay, N. Y. He was prepared for college in the public schools of his native town and at the Central New York Conference Seminary, Cazenovia, N. Y.; was graduated B. S. from Syracuse (N. Y.) University in 1876, and received the degree of M. S. in 1879. In September, 1876, he matriculated in the Syracuse University, College of Medicine, under the preceptorship of M. H. Blynn, M. D.; took the full three years' graded course (obligatory), and was graduated M. D. June 25, 1879. Since January 1, 1880, Dr. Young has practised medicine at Newark, N. Y. He is a member of the Wayne County Medical Society, its president in 1891; Central New York Medical Society; New York State Medical Association; American Medical Association; Academy of Medicine, Syracuse, N. Y.; honorary member of the Onondaga County Medical Society; member of the American Microscopical Society; an active member of the Masonic fraternity, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Patrons of Husbandry, and of the Royal Arcanum. He is medical examiner for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, New York Life Insurance Company, Equitable Life Insurance Company, and several minor companies and organizations.



AUGUSTUS ADELBERT YOUNG.

Dr. Young was health officer of the town of Arcadia, including the village of Newark, from January, 1886, to January, 1894; attending physician to the New York State Custodial Asylum, Newark, from January, 1880, to January, 1886;

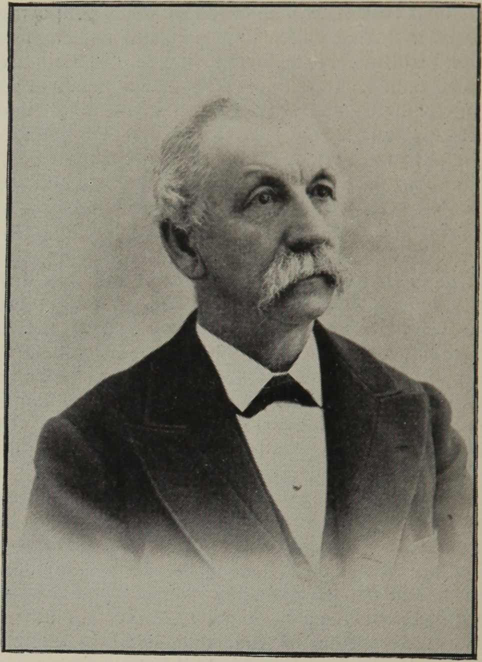
was president of the village of Newark, 1893; has been a member of the examining board for pensions, Lyons, N. Y., since 1893; and is now a member of the Board of Education of Newark, N. Y.

Dr. Young has conducted original researches in diseases of the thorax, of the abdominal (digestive) organs, and in the physiological and therapeutical action of pilocarpine, quinine, papoid, and fel porci, with special reference to the two latter as true digestants, to determine their value. To medical literature he has contributed articles on "Pneumonia as I See and Treat It," *New York Medical Record*, December 5, 1891; "Stray Thoughts about Dyspepsia," *ibid.*, October 22, 1892; "Uterine Chloasma," *New York Medical Journal*, December 24, 1892; "Sporadic Intestinal Catarrh," *New York State Medical and Surgical Reporter*, March, 1894, and subsequent issues; "Observations Relative to Quinine," *American Medico-Surgical Bulletin*, April 1, 1894; "Points Relative to the Etiology and Pathology of Diphtheria," *Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1895; "Professional Courtesy," president's address before the Wayne County Medical Society, July 1891; and "A New Method of Determining the Various Constituents of Milk and Its Purity." He has also prepared and delivered lectures upon "Mohammed and the Mohammedan Religion," "Our Nearest Neighbor, the Moon," "Child Religion," and "Spiritualism and Mesmerism."

Married, August 18, 1879, Miss Sattie E. Carver, of South Bay, N. Y. They have one adopted child, Della M. Young, born September 22, 1880.

FURBECK, Peter Rensselaer, Gloversville, N. Y., son of Henry R. and Eve (Passage) Furbeck, grandson of John Furbeck, was born August 9, 1835, at Guilderland, N. Y. He was graduated A. B. from Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in July, 1854 and received the degree of A. M. in 1857. After graduating in 1854, he taught for several years in various institutions of learning, the Troy Academy, Schohaire Academy, University of Milwaukee, Coxsackie Academy, Lansingburgh Academy, and the Troy High school. He commenced the study of medicine in 1862, at Lansingburgh, N. Y., under the direction of Ira de La Mater, M. D., and Prof. J. H. Armsby; attended two courses of lectures at Albany Medical College and Long Island College Hospital, and was graduated from the latter June 29, 1865. He was then, for a time, house physician to Albany City Hospital, and assistant physician and surgeon to the Ira Harris Military Hospital, and located permanently at Gloversville in the fall of 1865.

He is a member of Fulton County Medical Society and was its president in 1875; Medical Society of the State of New York; New York Academy of Medicine; and is a member of the surgical staff of the Nathan Littauer Hospital. In 1887 he was a delegate from the New York State Medical Society to the Ninth International Medical Congress at Washington, D. C., and in 1894, to the Eleventh International Medical Congress, Rome, Italy. For many years he was president of the Young Men's Christian Association, superintendent of the Sabbath school of the Presbyterian church, and for twenty years a member of the Board of Education of Gloversville. He has served as health officer of Gloversville; as coroner of Fulton county; as county physician; as United States examiner for pensions; and in 1885 was elected one of the alumni trustees of Union College. Although a general practitioner, he has successfully performed various surgical operations, as tracheotomy, ex-section of the hip joint, and many major and minor amputations. He read before the state medical society a paper entitled "A State Board of Medical Examiners," which received professional commendation; also exhibited an extension splint of his own invention, especially adapted to the treatment of fractures of the leg, arm and forearm.



PETER RENSSELAER FURBECK.

Married, in 1867, Miss Susan H. Richards of Lansingburgh, N. Y. They have had five children: Eva Linda, who died in her sixth year; Annie Louise, wife of Rev. Philip H. Cole, pastor of the Second Reformed church of Schenectady and professor in Union College; George H., a graduate of Union College and of the Long Island College Hospital, now located at Cohoes, N. Y.; William Warren, a student in pharmacy; and Mabel S. Furbeck.

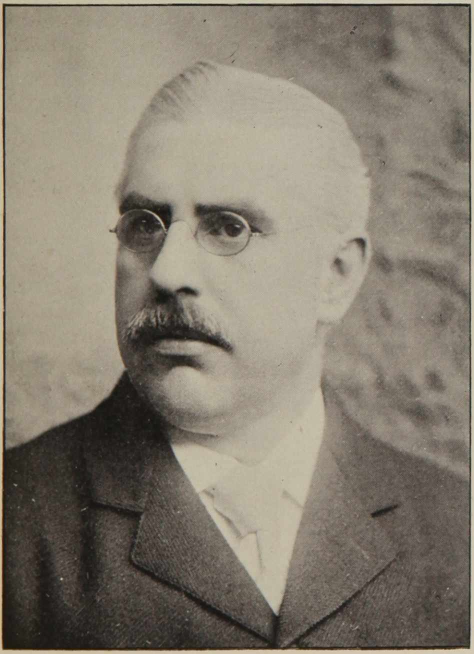
RANNEY, Ambrose Loomis, New York city, born at Hardwick, Mass., June 10, 1848, is the son of Lafayette and Adeline Eliza (Loomis) Ranney, and grandson of Waitstill Ranney, M. D., lieutenant governor of Vermont.

Dr. Ranney was graduated A. B., from Dartmouth College, in 1868, and received the degree of A. M. therefrom, in 1872; commenced the study of medicine in 1867, with his uncle, Prof. Alfred L. Loomis, in New York city; attended three courses of lectures in the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, and was graduated M. D., in 1870, taking the Mott gold and silver medals in 1868 and 1870.

Dr. Ranney has practised medicine in New York city since 1870, where he was resident surgeon to Bellevue Hospital, 1870–'72; adjunct-professor of anatomy, Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, 1873–'87; professor of applied anatomy, New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, 1887–'90; and professor of nervous diseases, Medical Department of the University of Vermont, Burlington, 1884–'87.

Dr. Ranney was one of the pioneers in the study and investigation of eye-strain, as a cause of functional nervous diseases; and, also, in the investigation and treatment of anomalous conditions of the ocular muscles. The following of his works have passed several editions, and several of them have been translated into German and French: "Essentials of Anatomy," G. P. Putnam Sons, 1880; "Applied Anatomy of the Nervous System," D. Appleton & Co., 1888; "Treatise on Surgical Diagnosis," Wm. Wood & Co., 1884; "Practical Medical Anatomy," Wm. Wood & Co., 1882; "Lectures on Nervous Diseases," F. A. Davis & Co., 1888; and "Electricity in Medicine," D. Appleton & Co., 1887.

Dr. Ranney is also the author of the following monographs: "The Human Face, a guide to health and diseases," *New York Medical Journal*, 1882; "The Topographical Relations of the Female Pelvic Organs," Wm. Wood & Co., 1883; "Practical Hints Regarding the Methods of Examination Employed as Aids in the Diagnosis of Nervous Diseases," *Medical Record*, 1884; "The Eye as a Factor in the Causation of Some Nervous Systems, with Hints Respecting the Examination of that Organ," *New York Medical Journal*, 1886; "Eye-Strain in Its Relation to Neurology," *ibid.*, April, 1887; "Sleeplessness: Facts Relating to Its Causes and Cure," *ibid.*, March, 1891; "Some Prevalent Errors Relating to Eye-Strain as a Cause of Nervous Derangaments," *ibid.*, June, 1892; "The Eye-Treatment of Epileptics," *ibid.*, January and February, 1894; "Eye-Strain in Its Relation to Functional Nervous Diseases," *Medical Bulletin*, September, 1887; "Eye-Strain as a Cause of Headache and Neuralgia," *Medical Record*, June, 1889; "The Eye-Treatment of Chorea," *ibid.*, May, 1894; "Can Eye-Strain Cause Epilepsy?" *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, January, 1890; "Eye-Strain in Relation to the Duration of Human Life," *Medical Examiner*, 1890.



AMBROSE LOOMIS RANNEY.

Married, July 25, 1876, Miss Marie Celle, of New York City. Children: A. Elliott, born June 7, 1878; and Marie Bryan Ranney, born August 31, 1881, died December 3, 1888.

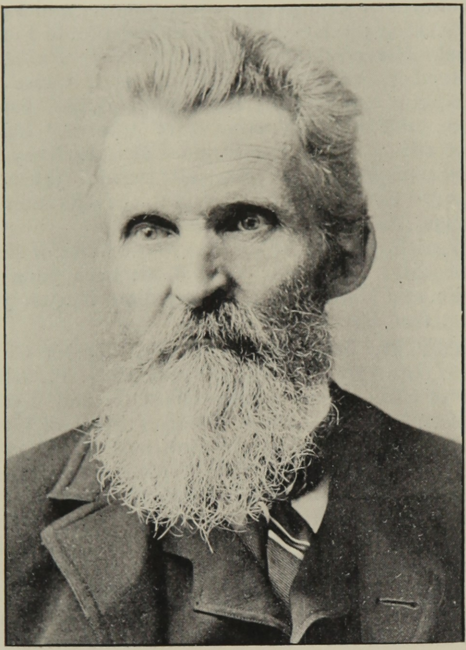
SMITH, Joel Washington, Charles City, Iowa, born July 23, 1824, at Franklin, N. Y., is the son of Silas, born in Massachusetts, and Lydia (Gillett) Smith; grandson of Darius Smith, of West Springfield, Mass., and of Major Joel Gillett, a captain of artillery in the War of 1812. His father, Silas Smith, was a private in the same war.

Dr. Smith's early life was passed upon a farm, attending the district school, and the Delaware Literary Institute, at Franklin. He then taught school for a time, commencing the study of medicine in 1847, with Dr. E. A. Woodward, at Hebron, Conn., and attended one course of lectures at the Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Mass., in 1847. Following this was with Drs. A. Skinner and C. E. Hammond, of Vernon, Conn., for a time, and in 1849 went to New York city to study the cholera then prevailing, and became a pupil of Dr. William Detmold, since professor; attended one course of lectures at Yale Medical School, New Haven, Conn., and was graduated M. D., in January, 1850.

After graduating in medicine, Dr. Smith returned at once to New York and attended partial courses of lectures at the, then, only two medical colleges in that city, the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, and took some special courses, not so common then as now; has also had post-graduate instruction in Chicago and elsewhere.

In May, 1850, Dr. Smith began to practice medicine at Davenport Centre, N. Y.; at the close of that year removed to East Franklin, N. Y., and in 1857 removed to his present location in Charles City, Ia.

Dr. Smith is a member of the American Medical Association; of the Iowa State Medical Society, vice-president in 1872; of the Cedar Valley Medical Society, president in 1873; of the Wapsy Valley Medical Society; of the International Medical Congress, Philadelphia, 1876, and Washington, 1887; of the American Public Health Association; of the Iowa Public Health Association; of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; and of the Iowa State Horticultural Society. Among the medical papers written by him are: "Position in Labor," *Chicago Medical Examiner*, June, 1873; "Medical Schools and the Profession," Transactions of the Iowa State Medical Society, 1876; "Pneumonia," "Exsection of the Lower Portion of the Femur," "Antiseptic Surgery," "The Abuse, or Misuse of Drugs," and others for the press and for societies. He is a strenuous advocate of the superiority of water and hygienic measures over drugs in the treatment of typhoid-fever.

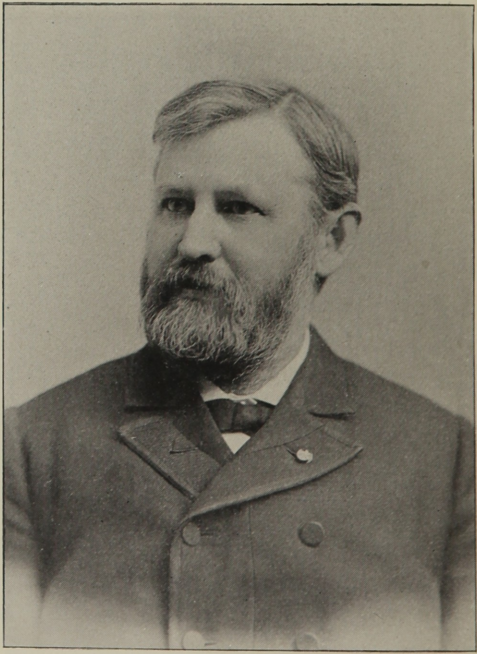


JOEL WASHINGTON SMITH.

Dr. Smith was U. S. medical examiner of men subject to draft, and for pensions, until he resigned in 1883, owing to a temporary absence; is examiner for several life insurance companies; has been a member of the school board of Charles City some years since 1858, and president of the board several of those years; county medical examiner for the insane since the passage of the present law, near 1860; and state weather reporter since 1889. He was postmaster from 1861–'69, longer than he desired, and since then has devoted his time wholly to medicine. Long before sanitary science was as popular as it is at the present day, he was a laborer in that direction, believing that the prevention of disease was of as much if not greater importance than the cure of it. This view also led him to a careful study of the effects of the use of intoxicants. "Schools and Practical Life," was a paper of his, challenging much of the present system of mental cramming, and urging a manual training department in most higher schools, to secure a more harmonious development of mind and body.

Dr. Smith married, April 4, 1850, Miss Susan M., daughter of William Wheat, of Franklin, N. Y. Children: Irving W. Smith, M. D., was graduated from the Iowa Agricultural College in 1872, and from Jefferson College in 1875, practised his profession until 1893, when he was appointed professor of histology, physiology, pathology, and therapeutics, in the Iowa Agricultural College; Ida E., graduate of the Iowa Agricultural College, is the wife of L. W. Noyes, Chicago, Ill.; William T. and Charles F., twins, the former a photographer and musician, Charles City, and the latter a graduate of the Chicago College of Pharmacy, located at Kansas City, Kansas; Fred E., a graduate of the Iowa State University, manager of a branch house of the Aermotor Steel Windmill and Tower Company, New York city.

HARVEY, Olin Frisbie, Wilkesbarre, Pa, son of Col. Elisha B. and Phœba M. (Frisbie) Harvey, grandson of Benjamin Harvey, was born September 28, 1846, at Kingston, Pa. His preparatory education was obtained at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa., and at the New Haven (Conn.) Business College. From June 13, 1861, to May, 1862, he was with his father, Elisha B. Harvey, colonel of the Seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, doing many important duties, but was not sworn into the military service. He was graduated A. B. from Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., in 1871, and received therefrom the degree of A. M., in 1874. The study of medicine, which he had begun in 1866, was resumed after the completion of his collegiate course in 1871, under Dr. George Urquhart and Dr. E. B. Miner, of Wilkesbarre, Penn., and subsequently he took two courses of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine, and received the degree of M. D., in March, 1873.



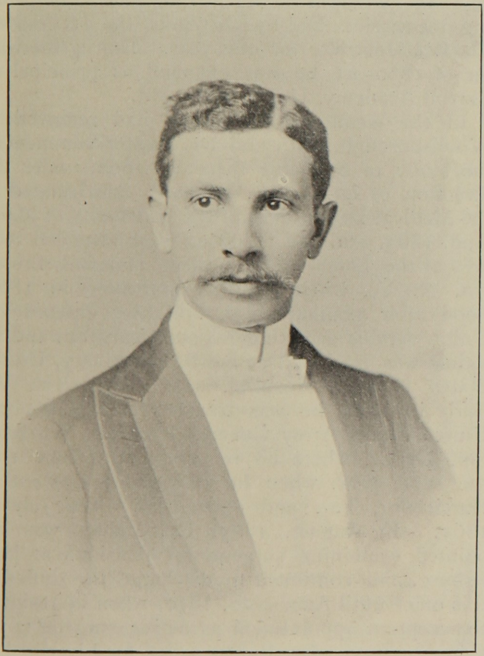
OLIN FRISBIE HARVEY.

Dr. Harvey has practised medicine at Wilkesbarre since 1873. He is a member of the Luzerne County Medical Society; of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; of the American Medical Association; a fellow of the American Academy of Medicine; a member of the Masonic fraternity—lodge, chapter, council, and commandery; and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He has been one of the visiting physicians to the Wilkesbarre City Hospital since 1873; was school director in the Third District, Wilkesbarre, 1874–'82; surgeon of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. P., for eleven years; and has been a trustee of the State Hospital for the Insane, Danville, Pa., since 1890.

Married, in 1873, Miss Sophia J., daughter of Amos Y. Smith, and granddaughter of the late Dr. John Smith, of Wilkesbarre. Of their children, Chauncy F. died at the age of six months; Hume died at the age of one year; while Olin F., and Carol L., are living.

COMBES, Abbott Carson, Newtown, N. Y., son of Clinton Fletcher and Susan (Davison) Combes, grandson of Benjamin Combes, was born June 21, 1857, at East Rockaway, N. Y. He attended the Union Hall Academy, Jamaica, N. Y., and the Rockville Centre Institute; commenced the study of medicine in 1876, with R. W. Hutchinson, M. D., F. R. S., Eng.; attended three winter and three summer courses of lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, received the degree of M. D., therefrom in 1879, and has practised medicine continuously at Newtown since that time.

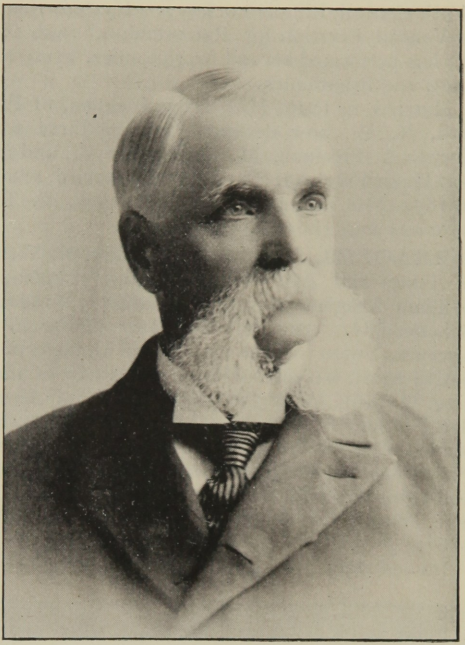
Dr. Combes is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Queens; has been instructor in diseases of the nervous system, New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, since 1887; health officer of Newtown since 1894; and assistant surgeon to the National Guard of the State of New York, since 1888.



ABBOTT CARSON COMBES.

Married, in 1882, Miss Marie Louise de Raismes, of Jamaica, N. Y. Their children are: Martha Holt; Abbott de Raismes; Clinton de Raismes; J. de Raismes; and Marie Louise Combes.

FREEMAN, Julius Antonio, Millington, Ill., born March 9, 1828, at Worcester, N. Y., is the son of Rev. Frederic Reynolds and Lucy Retta (Beeman) Freeman, grandson of Elisha Freeman and of Rev. Julius Beeman. He was educated in the public schools of central and northern Ohio, and at the La Grange (Ohio) High school; began to read medicine in 1846, at Birmingham, Ohio, under Drs. Hill and Beeman; attended one course of lectures each, at the Central Medical College of New York, Rochester, 1851–'52; at the American Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1854–'55, with the degree of M. D.; at the Chicago Medical College, 1876–'77, with the degree of M. D.; at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and a post-graduate course at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, 1888–'89. He first practised medicine by himself in October, 1852, and has continued in Kendall county nearly all the time since. He was assistant surgeon of the 104th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, 1862–'63, and of the 106th New York Volunteer Infantry, 1864–'65.



JULIUS ANTONIO FREEMAN.

Dr. Freeman is a member of the Aurora (Ill.) Medical Society; of the Fox River Valley Medical Association; of the LaSalle County (Ill.) Medical Society; of the North Central Illinois Medical Association, ex-president of the same; of the Illinois Medical Society; permanent member of the American Medical Association; member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; of Oriental Council, Ottawa, Ill.; of Sandwich Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; of

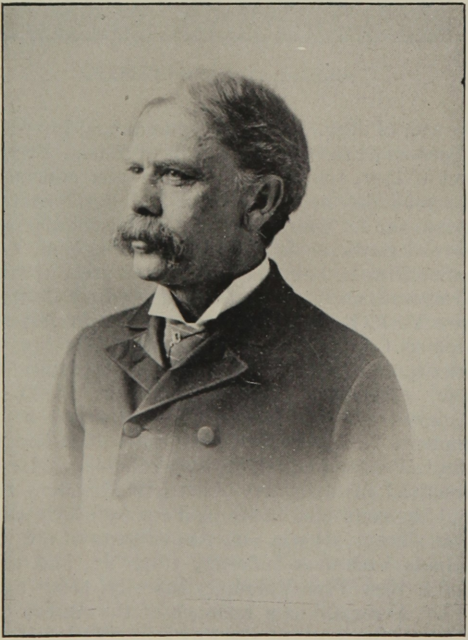
Ottawa Commandery, Oriental Consistory, 32d degree, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Freeman reported upon "Harrison's Operation for Enlarged Prostate Gland," having been the first surgeon in the United States to perform that operation, *New York Medical Journal*, November 8, 1888; "Electrolysis," read before the North Central Illinois society; "Hysterorrhaphy, or Ventral Fixation for Retroversion," *ibid*, 1893. He has performed several ovariotomies, hysterectomies, and lithotomies.

Married, in 1849, Miss Lucy Spelman, of Pittsford, N. Y., now deceased, leaving three sons: Corwin A. Freeman, M. D., Vesper V., and Herbert Hugh Freeman. Dr. Freeman married, second, in 1874, Mrs. Emma C. Cox, of Newark, Ill. They have one son, Harry Eben Freeman.

REAGLES, James, Schenectady, N. Y., son of James and Eva (Swan) Reagles, grandson of William Reagles, was born August 5, 1841, in Schenectady. After a preparatory course in the Lyceum, Union school and Union College of his native town, he entered upon the study of medicine, in 1861, under the preceptorship of Alexander Vedder, A. M., M. D., of that place; attended one course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, and two courses in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, taking his degree from the last named in 1864.

Immediately after graduation, Dr. Reagles was appointed assistant surgeon, U. S. Volunteers, and served in the field, Army of the Potomac, and at post hospitals, at Fort Arbuckle, I. T., Fort Mojare, Camp McDowell, Camp Verde, Huachuca, Beals Springs, A. T., and Fort Stevens and Fort Klamath, Ore., until 1880, when he returned to Schenectady and has since been engaged in the private practice of medicine there.



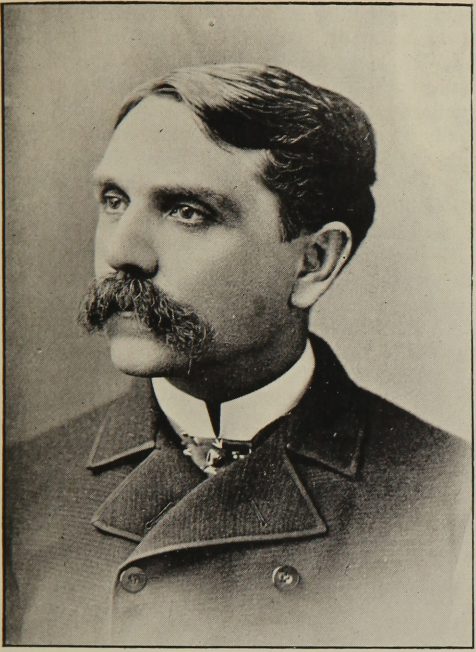
JAMES REAGLES.

He is a member of Schenectady County Medical Society; of the Medical Society of Northern New York; fellow of the New York State Medical Association; and was a member of the U. S. Geological Survey of 1872. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic; of the Cavalry Society of the Armies of the United States; of the Military Service Institute; of the Chi Psi Greek Letter Society of Union College; and has been health commissioner of Schenectady since 1890. He served through an epidemic of cholera in the Indian territory, 1866–'67.

Married, in February, 1881, Miss Lizzie R. Toby. Their children are: Gilbert Russell and Walter Janes Reagles.

RAHTER, Charles A., Harrisburg, Pa., born August 8, 1839, near Minden, on the Weser, Westphalia, Prussia, is the son of Christian and Charlotte (Wehmeir) Rahter. His father, Christian Rahter, the son of a farmer, was born in Prussia, in the year 1805, and having an elder brother who inherited the paternal estate, he, Christian, learned the trade of coach-making, immigrated to Pennsylvania in 1842, and settled at Conestoga Centre, and removed to Littlestown, Adams county, in the spring of 1847. Here Charles A. attended the public schools; in 1858 he entered the Classical Institute at Hanover, Pa., and afterward took a partial course at the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg. In 1859 he taught school at Littlestown, Pa., during one session, and then attended the Littlestown Classical Institute for one year. During the winter of 1860–'61, he was engaged as principal of Carroll Academy, Union Mills, Md.

In the meantime his father had removed to Woodsborough, Md., and Dr. Rahter commenced the study of medicine there in 1862, under the direction of Dr. C. W. Benson; matriculated at the Medical Department of the University of Maryland, 1863, and the following year attended lectures at the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was graduated in 1864. Soon after graduating, Dr. Rahter entered the Union service as acting assistant surgeon, and for a time was stationed at Fairfax Seminary, United States General Hospital, near Alexandria, Va. Early in 1865 he was transferred to Campbell, United States Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C., where he remained until June 1 of the same year, when he resigned and went to Harrisburg, Pa., and opened an office July 1, 1865. In August, 1865, Dr. Rahter was appointed examining surgeon for pensions at Harrisburg, and continued to discharge the duties of this office until August 20, 1870, when he resigned to accept an appointment as acting surgeon in the German army. Dr. Rahter sailed for Liverpool on the steamship *City of Washington*, Inman line, from New York, in the latter part of August, 1870, with orders to report to the German consul at Antwerp. Upon arriving at that place, he was ordered to report to Surgeon General Schöller, Eighth Army Corps, at Coblentz on the Rhine, and was there assigned to duty as assistant surgeon in the Garrison Hospital of that city. After serving for a period of four weeks, Dr. Rahter was promoted to be staff surgeon, and was ordered to St. Johann-Saarbrücken, and placed in charge of the Barracken Lazarett of that city. In January, 1871, he was promoted to be surgeon-in-chief of the Garrison Lazaretto, in addition to the Barracken Lazarett, continuing to serve in this capacity until July 15, 1871, when he resigned from the service.


CHARLES A. RAHTER.

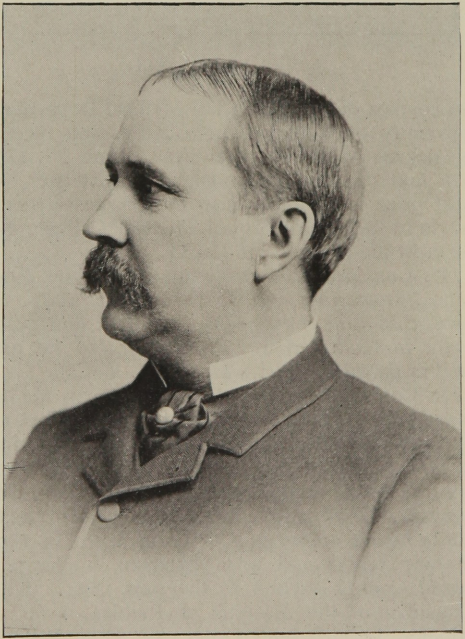
After leaving the German army, Dr. Rahter made a tour of Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, England, and Belgium, returning to Harrisburg, Pa., in 1872, and resumed the practice of medicine. He was one of the founders, in January, 1866, of the Dauphin County (Pa.) Medical Society, president in 1876; is a member of the American Medical Association; of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania since 1868; of the Philadelphia Pathological Society; of the Harrisburg Pathological Society; charter member of the Harrisburg Academy of Medicine; was president of the Harrisburg board of pension examiners, 1885–'89; a member of the Harrisburg school board for three years; and a member of Perseverence Lodge, No 21, F. & A. M.

Married, November 11, 1875, Miss Mary R. Keffer, of Harrisburg, an accomplished vocalist. They have one child living, John Howard Rahter.

STILLINGS, Ferdinand Anson, Concord, N. H., son of Anson and Phœbe de Forest (Keniston) Stillings, grandson of Nicholas Stillings, was born March 30, 1849, at Jefferson, N. H. He was educated in the common schools of his native town, at Lancaster (N. H.) Academy, and under private tutors in Boston, Mass.; commenced the study of medicine in 1867, at Whitefield, N. H., under the direction of Albert Winch, M. D., of that town; attended two courses of lectures at the Medical School of Maine at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, and three courses at Dartmouth Medical College, Hanover, N. H., taking his degree from the last named in 1870; also did post-graduate work in Paris and London in 1873–'74 and again in 1895, and received the diploma of Rotondo Hospital, Dublin, Ire., in 1874.

Dr. Stillings was assistant physician to McLean Asylum, Somerville, Mass., 1870–'73, then went abroad to study and on his return settled in Concord, N. H. He is a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society; National Association of Railway Surgeons; Academy of Railway Surgeons; Medico-Legal Society of New York; and of the Centre District (N. H.) Medical Society. He has been visiting surgeon to the Margaret Pillsbury Hospital, Concord, since 1884; chief surgeon to the Southern Division, Concord & Montreal railway since 1890; was a member of the board of United States pension examining surgeons, 1883–'93; and surgeon general of New Hampshire, 1891–'92.

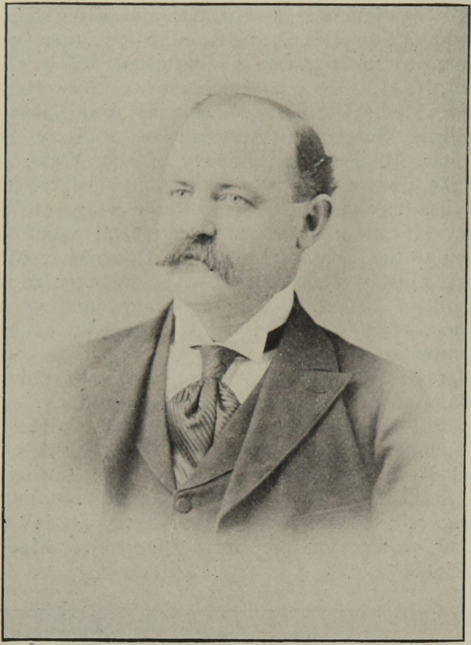
Dr. Stillings has devoted much time to abdominal surgery and gynecological operations. To medical literature he has contributed articles on "Melancholia and Its Connections with Ancient and Modern Suicides;" "Asepsis and Antisepsis in Surgical Work;" "Report of Operations for Cancer;" "Lacerations of the Cervix Uteri;" and other papers for the New Hampshire Medical Society.


FERDINAND ANSON STILLINGS.

Married, in 1879, Miss Grace M., second daughter of Josiah Minot, of Concord, N. H. Their children are: Mary W., and Charlotte M. Stillings.

COX, James Berry, Huntingdon, Tenn., son of Green Deberry and Mary Priestley (Williams) Cox, grandson of James Cox, was born December

20, 1856, near Hollow Rock, Tenn. He attended the fall and winter sessions of the district schools, and for ten months was a student at Hollow Rock Seminary; commenced the study of medicine in July, 1876, in the office of Dr. William A. McCall, Hollow Rock, who died February 2, 1880; took two courses of lectures in the Medical Department, University of Tennessee, Nashville, and received the degree of M. D., therefrom, June 28, 1878, with first prize, a gold medal, in obstetrics, and third prize in surgery; also took a post-graduate course in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, in the winter of 1882–'83.


JAMES BERRY COX.

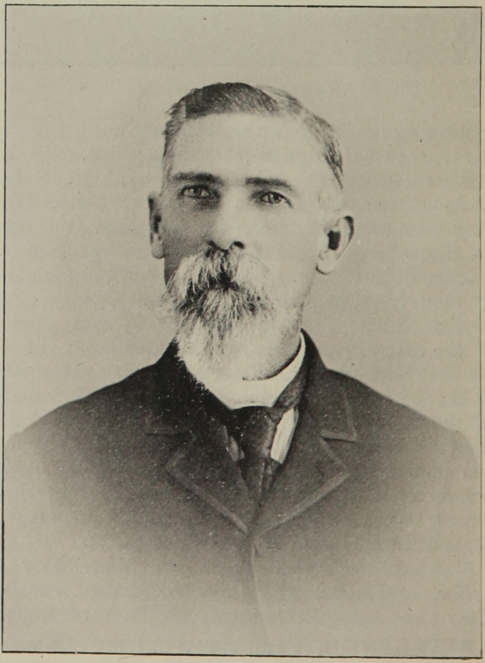
Dr. Cox practised medicine at Hollow Rock, Tenn., from July, 1878, to August, 1885, and since that time has been a resident and practitioner in Huntingdon. From 1885–'90 he practised in partnership with Dr. J. W. McCall.

Dr. Cox is a member of the American Medical Association; of the West Tennessee Medical and Surgical Association; of the Carroll County Medical Society, secretary since 1890; has been secretary of the United States examining board for pensions, Huntingdon, since 1890; was elected county health officer in 1888, and again in 1894, for four years; and was physician in charge of Carroll County Asylum in the year 1894. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, local examiner; Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has given considerable attention to diseases of the ear.

Married, July 9, 1891, at Bon Aqua Springs, Tenn., Miss Ella, daughter of Dr. Henry and Frances (Bowlin) McCall, deceased. Their children are: Frances Clayton, born May 29, 1892; and Henry McCall, born May 26, 1894.

WILLIAMS, Nathan Almarine, Dade City, Fla., son of Dr. Dixon and Mary N. (Tabor) Williams, grandson of Thomas A. Williams, was born February 2, 1843, at Louisville, Miss. In the spring and summer of 1872 he attended Arkansas College, Batesville, Ark., and in 1874 commenced the study of medicine, near Batesville. Attended one partial course of medical lectures at the Medical Department, Tulane University of Louisiana, 1885–'86, and was graduated from the Southern Medical College, Atlanta, Ga., March 5, 1890. Practised medicine near Batesville, Ark., occasionally as a neighborhood doctor, from 1874–'79; from 1880–'81, was located near Newport, Ark., and since that time near Macon, Fla., having purchased a valuable property nine miles from that city in March, 1894.

He served in the Confederate army, in the Nineteenth Arkansas Regiment, infantry, as a private; volunteered in March, 1862, under Capt. H. G. P. Williams, Company G, General Cabal's brigade. Volunteered in Union county, Ark., and served from this point to Little Rock, Ark., and Ft. Pillow, Tenn., and thence to Memphis, Tenn., and in May, 1862, was discharged on account of bronchial troubles; remained at home in Union county, Ark., until the fall of the same year, 1862, when upon regaining his health he went to Mississippi and volunteered the second time, joining the Thirty-fifth Mississippi Regiment, infantry, Capt. S. R. Coopwood's company, near Grenada, Miss. He participated in the Siege of Vicksburg in 1863. Took the oath of allegiance in July, 1864.


NATHAN ALMARINE WILLIAMS.

He is a member of the State Medical Association of Florida, and of the Pasco County Medical

Society; has held the appointment of United States examining surgeon for pensions since February, 1886; was president of the Southern Medical Society ten weeks during the winter of 1889–'90, Atlanta, Ga., and on May 1, 1895, was appointed by the state board of health, agent for Pasco county, Fla.

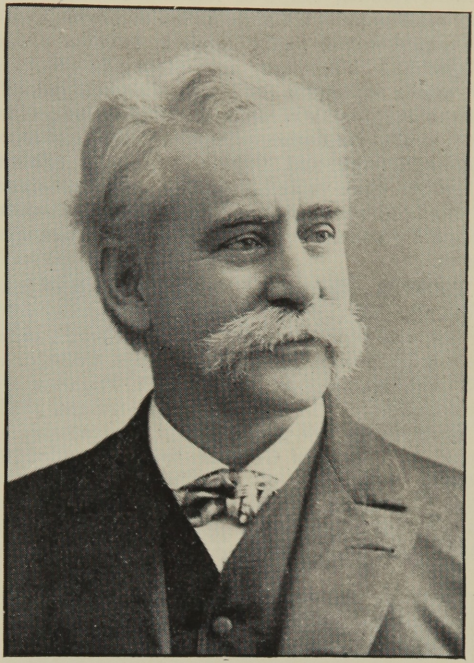
Married, December 9, 1867, Miss Jeannette L. Nicholson, of Jackson county, Ark. They have eleven children: John H.; Novella A.; Luella E.; Estella L.; Jeannette V.; Ethel F.; Nathan M.; Nina M.; Jesse B.; Ira J.; and Irma Williams.

JULER, Henry Cundell-, Cincinnati, Ohio, was born June 24, 1827, at Wymondham, Norfolk, England. He is descended, on the paternal side, from a Huguenot family who, in 1665, with five hundred thousand Protestants, left France. His mother, Mary (Allisstone) Juler, was the daughter of Richard Allisstone, an officer of cavalry, of Devonshire.

Dr. Cundell-Juler is one of a family of ten children, seven boys and three girls, who lived to maturity. His father inherited a portion of the family estate at North Walsham, and his mother a part of the Lea estate near Hoddesdon, England. In early life, spent mainly with his uncle, he worshipped with the Independents, while in politics he sided with the Whigs. Nonconformist clergymen, as well as liberal candidates for Parliament, were constant in their visits to his uncle's home and did much to give form to sentiments held by Dr. Juler in after life. When he was sixteen years of age his father died, and his mother, being left to yield to her own inclinations, took him with her to the Established Episcopal church, at the same time advocating Conservative views in politics. In this way he made the acquaintance of Bishop Stanley, the father of Dean Stanley, as well as of the Duke of Wellington. He became the pupil of Mr. Colby, the son, brother, and uncle of beneficed clergymen, and was daily a listener to the opposing views maintained by the followers of High, Low, or Broad church. Here he had the opportunity of taking a minor part in an extensive medical practice with Mr. Colby, and lectured occasionally on scientific subjects.

In 1847 as a student in London, by attending the poor in the Whitechapel and Spitalfields districts, he had vast opportunities for becoming familiar with the accidents and afflictions that wait upon the working classes in the East End. In the London Hospital, situated in Whitechapel Road, he became associated and received a stipend with the staff officers having charge of cholera patients. In 1849 he held many *post mortems* in the vaults of Spitalfields church, of those who died of the disease. Assisted by Mr. Hart, a surgeon, he sought for changes in the nerve centres and examined glass slides, under the microscope, that had been brought in contact with the excreta or air of cholera infected rooms. In 1850 he continued his studies in Scotland, and in 1853 was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of London; in 1854, passed the examination for Licentiate in Midwifery at the same college. This degree alone entitled a general practitioner to dispense any medicine and recover for it in a court of law, a £20 fine otherwise was imposed in each case. In 1855 he became Doctor in Medicine; and in 1856 became Licentiate of the Apothecaries Hall.

Dr. Juler was appointed, by election of the governor's surgeon's assistant to the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary in 1853, at a time when urinary diseases and affections of the bones were more common than in other parts of Great Britain. Having inherited a fortune from his uncle, he returned to England, purchased the practice of Dr. Timms, near Hyde Park, in London; became governor of St. Mary's Hospital in 1862, as well as a member of the Medical School and Dispensary committees. Here, in his official capacity, he made the acquaintance of some of the most distinguished noblemen and physicians in London.


HENRY CUNDELL-JULER.

Dr. Juler became a fellow of the Obstetrical Society of London; of the Harveian Society; of the Medical Society of London; and held many honorary appointments to hospitals, dispensaries, and societies.

In the winter of 1866 Dr. Juler left London for America, and was introduced by his friend, Dr. Marion Sims, to the medical profession in New York, and in the following year commenced the practice of medicine in Philadelphia. Subsequently he settled in Cincinnati, Ohio; in 1869 became a member of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine; and in 1878, a member of the American Medical Association. In 1875 he was graduated LL. B., from the Cincinnati Law School, and was admitted to practise at the bar.

Dr. Juler has written a variety of papers on diseases of the skin, as well as on other subjects, including: "Cheloid Simulating Molluscum Fibrosum," with illustrations, *British Medical Jour-*

nal, 1874; "Epithelioma," *Cincinnati Lancet*, January, 1878; "Chit-Chat," a series of letters to the *Cincinnati Lancet* from London, 1889; "Herpes Zoster," *Cincinnati Lancet Clinic*, June 8, 1895; etc.

Dr. Juler married Miss Carrie, only daughter of Richard Robins, Esq., of Isleham Cambs. She died of pneumonia while on a visit to England, and was buried in the family tomb at Isleham, Cambridgeshire. Their only son, Henry E. Juler, is ophthalmic surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital, and surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; and is the author of "A Handbook of Ophthalmic Science and Practice," second edition. When Mr. Juler visited America a few years since, he was hospitably received by Dr. Marion Sims, as well as by others of his father's medical acquaintances.

KESSEL, George, Cresco, Iowa, son of John and Katherine (Lycum) Kessel, grandson of John Kessel, was born March 20, 1856, at Cresco, Iowa. He was graduated A. B., from Iowa College, in 1883, and received the degree of A. M., from the same institution, in 1886; commenced the study of medicine in 1883, under the preceptorship of Dr. E. W. Clark, of Grinnell, Iowa; attended two courses of lectures, at the Medical Department, State University of Iowa, and at Rush Medical College, graduating from the latter February 17, 1885; also took special courses of instruction; in surgery under Dr. E. Ullmann, of Vienna, 1889; in internal medicine under Dr. Heitler, of Vienna, 1889; in gynecology under Dr. A. Martin and Dr. Dührssen, of Berlin, 1889, and in physical diagnosis under Dr. Lorenz, of Vienna, 1889.

GEORGE KESSEL.

Dr. Kessel practised medicine in Kendallville, Iowa, one year following graduation; was then eight months engaged in his profession in Decorah, Iowa, and since 1887 has been a practitioner in Cresco, Iowa. He is a member of the North Iowa Medical Society; of the Iowa State Medical Society; of the American Academy of Medicine; of the American Academy of Political and Social Science; was city health officer, 1891–'93; and mayor of Cresco, 1893–'95.

Dr. Kessel has operated for strangulated inguinal and femoral hernias, and has performed laparotomies for ovarian, uterine, and kidney tumors. He delivered the annual address before the Alumni Association of Iowa College, in 1893.

Married, in 1886, Miss Lila C. Truitt, of Grinnell, Iowa. Their children are: Martha C., Julia B., and Helen T. Kessel.

CROOK, James King, New York city, son of James Alexander and Sarah Adelaide (Stover) Crook, grandson of Joseph Crook, was born February 5, 1859, at Allenton, Ala. Educated at the Oak Hill Academy, Ala., and under private tutors in Latin, French, German, drawing and higher mathematics, he began the study of medicine, in 1877, at Snow Hill, Ala., under the preceptorship of his brother, Dr. William Eugene Crook; attended one course of lectures, each, at the Louisville Medical College, the Kentucky School of Medicine, (winning the faculty gold medal for the best examination in materia medica and therapeutics, and the gold medal for the best note book on the ophthalmological clinics, 1879,) and the University Medical College, New York city, receiving the degree of M. D. from the last named, Feb. 17, 1880, being a member of the honor roll of ten in a class of two hundred and four graduates; also received the honorary degree of A. M., from the University of Alabama, in 1893.

Dr. Crook was resident physician to the public institutions on Blackwell's and Ward's islands, New York harbor, 1880–'81; visiting physician to St. Stephen's Home for Children, New York city, 1882–'83; physician in diseases of the chest, to the out-door department of Bellevue Hospital, 1884–'94; assistant physician to Mt. Sinai Hospital, out-door department, 1886; and lecturer on clinical medicine and physical diagnosis, New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, since 1883.

Dr. Crook is a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York; of the New York Academy of Medicine; of the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association; of the New York Post-Graduate Clinical Society, secretary 1887–'89; of the New Manhattan Athletic Club; and of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian church.

To medical literature he has added "A Contribution to the Therapeutics of Kairine," *Medical News*, 1884; "Unusual Forms of Phthisis," *New York Medical Journal*, 1885; "A Study of Chlorotic Anæmia," *ibid.*, 1887; "Coughs and Cough Remedies," *ibid.*, 1889; "Irrigation of the Stomach," *ibid.*, 1889; "Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Bronchial Asthma and Pulmonary Emphysema," *ibid.*, 1890; "A Contribution to the Natural History of Pulmonary Consumption," *Medical Record*, 1886; "Remarks on Mediate Auscultation," *Post Graduate*, New York, 1887; "Nitro-Glycerine," *ibid.*, 1888; "The Diagnostic Significance of the Venous and Arterial Murmurs in the Neck, based on Examinations of Fifteen Hundred Persons," *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, 1893; "Hydrochloro-sulphate of Quinine," *American Medico-Surgical Bulletin*, 1893; "Across the Rockies to Glenwood Springs, with an Account of the New Colorado Health Resort," *Post-Graduate*, 1894; "Tobacco Inebriety, with Special Reference to Its Effects on the Heart," *Quarterly Journal of Inebriety*, 1895; besides numerous book reviews, editorial sketches and clinical lectures on diseases of the heart, lungs, stomach, liver and blood, published in various medical journals. Dr. Crook has made a special study of the diagnostic value of the cervical blood murmurs, and has established the fact that while the total number of cases of phthisis diminished progressively after the thirtieth year of life, yet the individual liability increases with each decade.

JAMES KING CROOK.

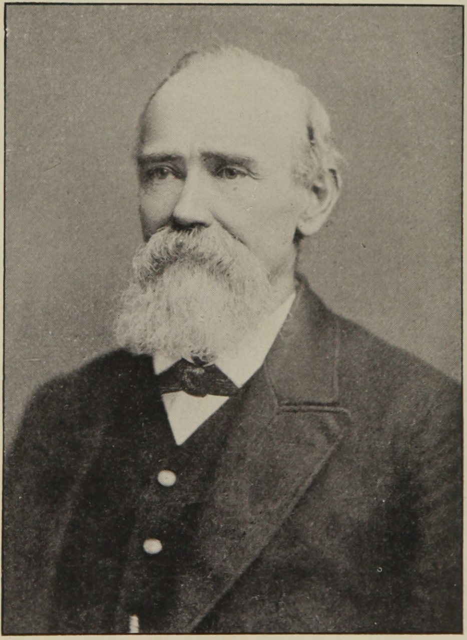
Married, April 20, 1887, Miss Grace Ada, daughter of John E. Flagler, Esq., of New York city. They have one child, Amy Flagler Crook.

McCALL, Joseph Williams, Huntingdon, Tenn., born January 20, 1832, in Henderson county, Tenn., is the son of Andrew and Jeannette (Todd) McCall, and grandson of William McCall, a Revolutionary soldier. He was educated in the common schools of the country and at Decaturville, Tennessee, Academy; commenced the study of medicine in 1853, at Clarksburg, Tenn., under the preceptorship of his brother, Dr. Henry McCall, who died May 2, 1880, and continued with Prof. W. T. Briggs, Nashville, Tenn.; attended three courses of lectures: two at the Medical Department of the University of Nashville, where he was graduated M. D. in 1857, having taken the first diploma in a class of four hundred and nineteen students, in the examinations in the department of practical anatomy; one course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, M. D., 1869; and one course at Medical Department of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., M. D. in 1882, and an honorary degree of M. D. from Medical Department of University of Tennessee in 1883.

Dr. McCall practised medicine at Clarksburg, Tenn., from 1857–'62; was appointed acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A., October 15, 1862, and served with the Seventh Tennessee Cavalry until March 15. 1864, stationed at Trenton, Grand Junction, Saulsbury, and Union City, Tenn. He has been examining surgeon for pensions since 1866, and president of the examining board of surgeons, Huntingdon, since 1890.

Dr. McCall was engaged in the practice of medicine at Metropolis, Ill., from June, 1864, to June, 1865, and has been located at Huntingdon since July 11 of the latter year. He is a member of Carroll County (Tenn.) Medical Society, and has been president since 1890; of the American Medical Association; and of the Association of Acting Assistant Surgeons, U. S. A.

Dr. McCall reported a case of "Rupture of the Uterus and Escape of Child and Placenta into the Cavity of the Abdomen; Removed by Gastrotomy," *Nashville Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, 1873; published a paper on "The Reasonable Theory of Malaria," *ibid.*, 1878; and one on "Trichinosis; Seven Cases in One Family (Espy); Successfully Treated," *State Board of Health Bulletin*, Nashville, Tenn., 1886.

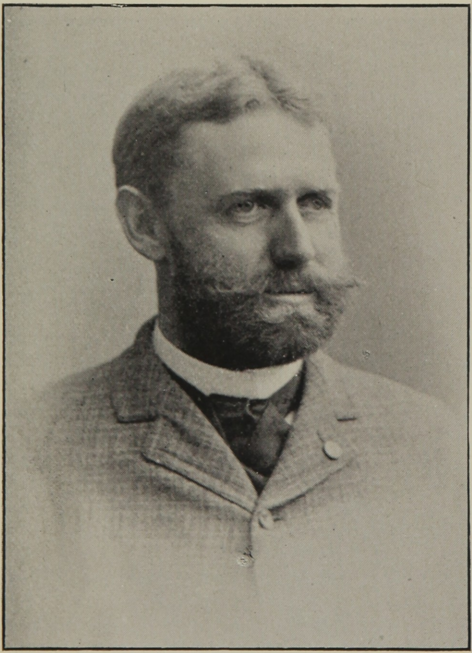

JOSEPH WILLIAMS MCCALL.

Dr. McCall is the originator of an improved tubular rectal speculum with slot and concaved slide. One of his operations in an emergency case was the construction of a female catheter out of a quill toothpick, and using a knitting needle to guide it.

Married, June 16, 1858, Miss Victoria A., daughter of Samuel and Fanny (Gist) Wilson, of Henderson Co., Tennessee. Their children are: Lenora J., wife of J. C. Courts, Washington, D. C.; Emma J., wife of Ernest Hawkins, Huntingdon, Tenn.; Fanny J., wife of T. D. Johnson, Ogden, Utah; and James Henry McCall, Huntingdon, Tenn., married Miss Olla, daughter of E. B. & L. A. Teachout, of Huntingdon, Tenn.

ANDERSON, Charles, Santa Barbara, Cal., born June 13, 1850, near Chillicothe, Ohio, is the son of William Marshall and Eliza Ann (McArthur) Anderson, grandson of Lieut.-Col. Richard Clough Anderson, Virginia Line Continental Army, and also grandson of Brig.-Gen. Duncan McArthur, U. S. A., 1812–'15, and governor of Ohio in 1830-'32.

Charles Anderson obtained a preparatory education in the St. Mary Institute, Dayton, Ohio, and in the Circleville High school; commenced the study of medicine in December, 1869, at Chillicothe, Ohio, under the preceptorship of Dr. David H. Scott and Drs. Turney and Thompson, of Circleville; took three courses of lectures at the Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati, and was graduated March 2, 1874. Cincinnati, 1874–'79, and Santa Barbara, Cal., are the only places in which Dr. Anderson has practised medicine in civil life. He was acting assistant surgeon, United States Army, 1879–'83, 1885–'89, in Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona, taking part in the Ute expedition of 1879 and the campaign of 1885–'86 against the Apaches. He organized the Santa Barbara County (Cal.) Medical Association in July, 1894, and was elected the first vice-president, and president in 1895; is a member of the American Medical Association; and of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is a member of the Santa Barbara Natural History Society; the Agassiz Society and the Humane Society; a member of county board of pension examiners (U. S.); vice-president of the Santa Barbara Union Club, the oldest club in Southern California.



CHARLES ANDERSON.

Dr. Anderson was physician to the out-door poor, Cincinnati, in 1875; and assistant to the chair of surgery in the Medical College of Ohio, 1879–'80. Among his contributions to medical literature are papers on "Chloroform Deaths in Cincinnati and Vicinity," read before the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, March 27, 1877, and published in the *Clinic*, March 31, 1877; "Altitude and Subnormal Temperature," *Lancet and Clinic*, October 2, 1880; "A Surgical Dilemma," *ibid.*, October, 1881; "Mountain and Typho-Malarial Fever," *Medical Record*, December, 1880; "A Study of Comparative Treatment of Acute Gonorrhea," *Pacific Medical Journal*, December, 1893.

Married, in 1890, Miss Minnie, daughter of the late Dr. John Dawson, for twenty years professor of anatomy in Starling Medical College, and niece of the late Dr. W. W. Dawson, of Cincinnati, president of the American Medical Association in 1888–'89, and professor of surgery in the Medical College of Ohio, 1870–'84. They have no living children.

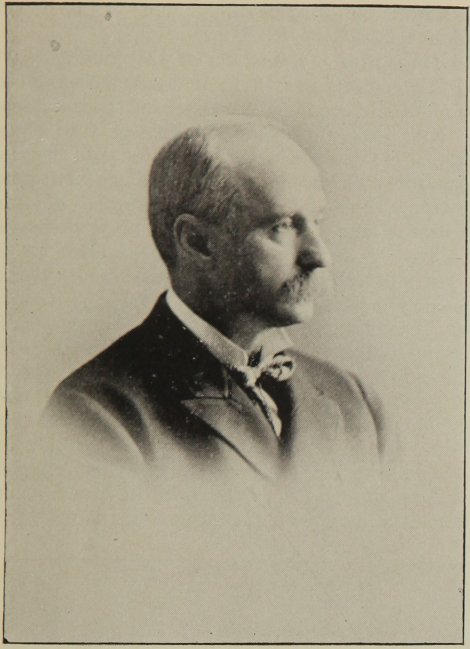
FURMAN, John Henry, Tarrytown, N. Y., son of William and Mary Ann (Hayner) Furman, grandson of John Furman, a native of Holland, was born in 1833, at Clifton Park, N. Y. He was graduated from the State Normal School, Albany, N. Y., in 1851, took a literary course at Charlotteville, N. Y., and in 1861 began to read medicine, under Dr. John R. Conover, of Freehold, N. J.; attended two courses of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, and received from that institution the degree of M. D., in 1864, his thesis on "The Eye and Vision" receiving first honorable mention; also took a post-graduate course in gynecology at the New York Polyclinic and at the New York Hospital, in 1885.

Dr. Furman was commissioned acting assistant surgeon, U. S. army, in 1864, and was for two years surgeon to the hospital at Little York, Pa. In 1866 he formed a partnership with Gov. William A. Newell, M. D., at Allerton, N. J., which continued until 1874, when Dr. Furman removed to Tarrytown. He is a member of the Westchester County Medical Society; of the Medical Society of the State of New York; and of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Furman devotes his chief attention to obstetrics, in which department of surgery he has performed many surgical operations; also a few noted successful operations in tracheotomy in diphtheretic laryngitis.

In 1888 Dr. Furman, with his family, visited Europe, and while in Berlin he went by invitation to King's Hospital for several days, and witnessed many remarkable surgical operations. In Paris he was invited by Dr. Warren Bey to visit the Pasteur Institute, and there saw one hundred patients inoculated for hydrophobia.

Married, in 1882, Mrs. Mary E., widow of Latham C. Strong, and daughter of Dr. Harvey W. Fowler, of Rensselaer county, N. Y. He has two stepsons: William Cornell Strong and Rae Latham Strong.



JOHN HENRY FURMAN.

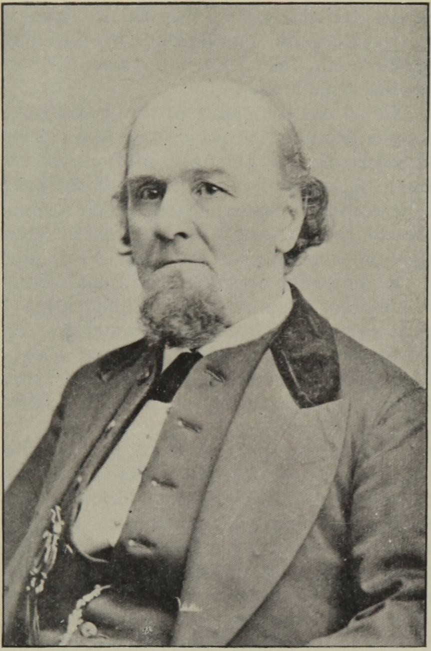
MICHEL, William Middleton, Charleston, S. C., born January 22, 1822, at Charleston, S. C., and died there June 4, 1894; was the son of Dr. William and Eugenia Ash (Fraser) Michel, grandson of William Michel, of French descent. His mother was a native of South Carolina, and a lineal descendent of Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat, of Scotland. Dr. Michel's literary education was obtained in Charleston, and he was also a student for two years, 1835–'37, at the Pension Labrousse, Paris. He commenced the study of medicine in 1842, in Paris, being a private pupil of Richet, Cruveilhier, Coste, and Longet. He dissected for Cruveilhier, in his private laboratory; attended lectures at the Ecole de Medecine, Paris, and received the diploma of that institution in 1845. While in Paris he lectured for Richet, at the Ecole Pratique, to a class of eighteen to twenty students, on anatomy, in the French language. Returning to the United States, Dr. Michel attended lectures at the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, was graduated M. D. in 1846, and immediately commenced the practice of medicine in Charleston, his permanent residence until his death.

Dr. Michel was professor of physiology and medical jurisprudence in the Medical College of the State of South Carolina from 1868 to date of death; visiting surgeon the City Hospital (Roper) from 1871. In the year 1848 he founded the Summer Medical Institute of Charleston, a private school which he conducted until 1861, delivering lectures on anatomy, physiology, and midwifery to large classes, numbering at one time one hundred and fifty students. Dr. Michel was consulting surgeon to the Confederate hospitals in Richmond, Va., during the Rebellion, and was called from Richmond, by Surgeon Fauntleroy, to the field to attend General Joe Johnston, wounded at the Battle of Seven Pines.

Dr. Michel was a member of the American Medical Association; of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; of the Association of American Anatomists; of the Medical Society of South Carolina, president in 1880; corresponding member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia; member of the New York Medico-Legal Society, vice-president for South Carolina, 1890; honorary member of the Philadelphia Neurological Society; corresponding member of the Royal Society of Natural History of Paris, his diploma having been brought to him by Professor Agassiz upon his first visit to the United States in 1855.

Dr. Michel was the author of the articles on "Radical Cure of Hernia," Wood's Reference Handbook, Vol. III; "Sponge Grafting," *ibid.*, "Teratology," *ibid.*, Supplement, 1893: also papers on "Organogeny, or the Science of Organization," a prize essay, *Charleston Medical Journal*, 1846; "Corpeus Luteum coinciding with Menstruation," *ibid.*, "Microscopical Researches of the Black Vomit in Yellow-Fever," *ibid.*, "Anatomy of the Shot or Bullet Track," *ibid.*, 1869; "Early Human Ovum," *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, Philadelphia, "Cases of Malformation," *ibid.*, 1868; "Strangulated Hernia," *ibid.*, 1869; "Fibroma Molluscum," *ibid.*, 1875; "Radical Cure of Hernia with Testicle," *ibid.*, 1878; "Femoral Cysts" *ibid.*, 1870; "Ligature of Sub-Clavian Artery," *ibid.*, 1883; "A Rare Form of Valvular Disease," *ibid.*, 1884; "Wiring Patella," *ibid.*, 1890, "Exenteration Substitute for Eneucleation," *Medical News*, 1888; "Admission of Light after Treatment of Cataract Operations," *ibid.*, 1890; "Carcinoma Uteri in the Negro," *ibid.*, 1892; "Plica Circularis Conjunctiva in the Negro," *ibid.*, 1892; "Two Muscle Anomalies in the Negro," *ibid.*, 1892; "Trephining for Cure of Epilepsy," Transactions of Medical Association of the State of Alabama, April, 1892; "Catacletic Method of Treating Gun-Shot Wounds," *Richmond Medical Journal*, August, 1867; "Examination of Negro Thomas, who arrests his Heart's Action," *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, October 31, 1878; "Polypus of the Cornea," Transactions of the South Carolina Medical Association, 1881; "Corneal-Flap Extraction of Cataract, with Comments on Gräfe's Operation," *ibid.*, April, 1871; clinical lectures at the City Hospital, Charleston, on "Gangrenous Lipoma," "Amputations from a Pathological and Medico-Legal Standpoint," and "Fracture of Skull;" a monograph on the "Pathology of the Pituitary Body;" an article on "Calcification of Entire Capsule, Emptied of Its Lens and held in Position. Result of Severe Injury," *Annals of Ophthalmology*, "Spontaneous Healing of Gun-Shot Wounds;" "Epitheliom of Lower Lip," "Gun-Shot Wounds of Face," "Hare-Lip in the Negro," and "Development of the Opossum."

Dr. Michel edited the *Confederate States Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1863–'64, and the *Charleston Medical Journal*, 1875–'80. He was a member of the board of health of Charleston, 1880–'94. Among his more important surgical operations are: operations at the shoulder joint; elephantiasis scroti; removal of lower jaw; removal of parotid gland, with ligature of carotid twice on the same side; laparotomies; ligation of subclavian artery between the scaleni, for gun-shot wound; many extractions of cataracts; trephining for epilepsy and depressed skull fractures, etc. Dr. Michel received calls to fill various chairs in eight medical colleges at different periods of his life. In 1852 called to the Crosby College of New York, afterwards to Memphis, also Savannah; in 1866 to Richmond; 1866 to Augusta; in 1865 to Tolando College, San Francisco; South Carolina University, Columbia, S. C., 1870, and the South Carolina Medical College, Charleston, S. C., which he accepted in 1868.



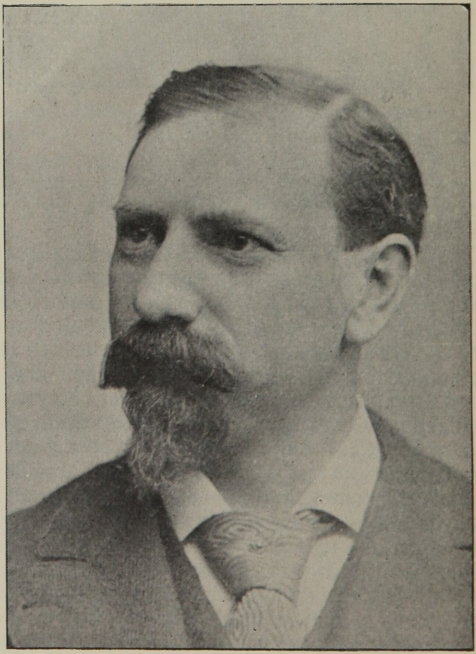
WILLIAM MIDDLETON MICHEL.

Married, April 11, 1866, Miss Cecilia S. Inglesby, of Charleston, S. C. Their family consisted of ten children of whom four survive: Henry Middleton, Marion-Sims, Herbert Fraser, and Mary Hayne Michel.

BROWNING, William Webb, Brooklyn, N. Y., son of Rev. William Garretson and Susan Rebecca (Webb) Browning, grandson of William Browning, was born March 28, 1852, at Metuchen, N. J. Having obtained an elementary education at Claverack and Amenia, N. Y., he matriculated in Yale College, graduating A. B. therefrom in 1873, and LL. B., from Columbia College, N. Y., in 1875; engaged in the active practice of law in New York city till 1881, where he matriculated in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and after three courses of lectures, received the degree of M. D., March 13, 1884. Immediately after this he commenced the practice of medicine at his present residence, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dr. Browning is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings; of the American Academy of Medicine; is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He has been demonstrator and lecturer on anatomy in Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, since 1885; was appointed adjutant professor of the same in 1893; and professor in 1895, having done the work of that chair for the two years preceding. In 1895 the honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by Yale University.

Dr. Browning has established a fund of one thousand dollars, the interest of which is to be given as a prize, to be known as the Corydon L. Ford prize, to that member of the graduating class who, having taken the entire course of practical anatomy of the Long Island College Hospital, has made the best dissections. He wrote the essay on "Modern Homeopathy: Its Absurdities and Inconsistencies," known as the Browning pamphlet, to which was awarded the one hundred dollar prize offered by Dr. George M. Gould, of Philadelphia, in 1892. Among his other productions are papers on "An Examination of the Influence of the Ilio-Psoas Muscle upon the Rotation of the Thigh," *Annals of Surgery*, January, 1894; and "Remarks on the Teaching of Practical Anatomy," read



WILLIAM WEBB BROWNING.

before the Medical Society of the County of Kings, September, 1893. Dr. Browning gives special attention to the practice of orthopedic surgery.

Married, September 3, 1873, Miss Sarah W. Smith of New Haven, Conn., a sister of ex-Senator Carlos Smith. Their children are: Mary W., Faith, William S., Eva, Harold, and Emilie Browning.

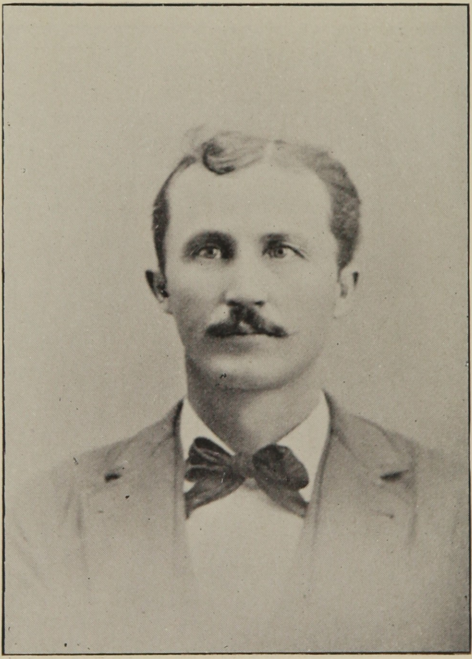
JOHN JAMES BERRY.

BERRY, John James, Portsmouth, N. H., son of Rev. Joshua D. and Jane (Belden) Berry, grandson of James Berry, was born August 3, 1858, in Litchfield, Conn. His literary education was obtained at Phillips Exeter Academy, and Dartmouth College. He entered upon the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. William Perry, Exeter, N. H., and later was under the preceptorship of Prof. Joseph W. Howe, of New York city. He attended one course of lectures at the Medical School of Harvard University, and two courses in the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, taking the degree of M. D. from the last named, in 1879. Following graduation, Dr. Berry served as interne in the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled, assistant physician to Chambers Street Hospital, and House Surgeon in St. Francis's (German) Hospital. He then became the assistant of Professor Howe, in his college work and private practice. He afterwards went abroad for medical study in Italy and Germany, and in 1884 located in the private practice of medicine and surgery in Portsmouth, N. H.

Dr. Berry is a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society; Strafford District Medical Society; Portsmouth Medical Association; New York Pathological Society; International Medical Congress, being secretary of the Section on Anatomy, in 1887; American Public Health Association; and an honorary member of the Fairfield County (Conn.) Medical Society. He has been a member of the State Board of Health of New Hampshire, since 1887; of the Board of Commissioners of Lunacy since its organization in 1889; has been a member of the U. S. pension examining board, Portsmouth, since 1894; and visiting surgeon to Portsmouth Hospital since 1886.

Dr. Berry has been assistant editor of the *New England Medical Monthly*, since 1885. While in New York he was engaged in the preparation of abstracts from French and German medical literature for American publications, and was a frequent contributor to various scientific journals. Since that time he has written the following papers: "Articular Osteitis of Knee Joint." "Electrolysis for Urethral Stricture," "Juxta-Epiphyseal Congestion in Its Relations to Hip Disease," "Early Union of Fractures in Children," "Internal Use of Germicides," "Chest Development in Young Persons," "Sewer-Gas Poisoning," "Milk as an Article for Infection," "Auto-Infection," "Physical Basis of Crime," "Pre-Vesical Abscess," "Arterial Anomalies," "Normal Variations in Length of the Lower Extremities," and numerous others published in various medical journals. He has also published "A Life of David Belden," (his uncle,) octavo, New York and Toronto, 1881.

Married, October 26, 1881, Miss Fannie E. Craus, of New York city. They have two children, Marguerite and Helen.



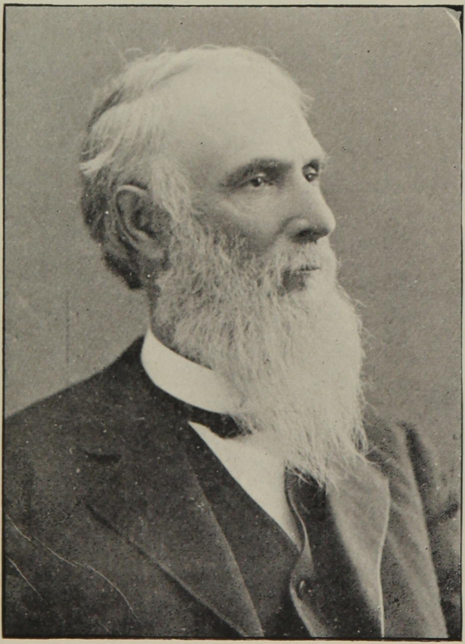
EMIEL CONNIE UNDERBURG.

UNDERBURG, Emiel Connie, Stanton, Neb., son of John David and Charlotta (Herr) Underburg, grandson of David Underburg, was born April 26, 1862, in Chicago, Ill. His parents having removed to Stanton, Neb., in 1869, he was educated in the public graded schools of that place, receiving a teacher's certificate in 1879. He read medicine under N. S. Lane, M. D., now of St. Paul, Minn., and Dr. W. L. Bowman, of Stanton; attended one course of lectures, each, in the Medical Department, State University of Iowa, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Ia., receiving his degree from the last named, February 26, 1890, and April 1, following, commenced the practice of medicine at Stanton.

Dr. Underburg is a member of the Nebraska State Medical Society; has been physician to county poor of Stanton county since 1892, and coroner of Stanton county for one term; is mayor of the city of Stanton; chairman of the board of health; is an Odd Fellow; member of the Supreme Tribe of Ben-Hur; and of the Tri-Bund No. 20, Stanton. Dr. Underburg is a general practitioner of medicine, but pays special attention to surgery. He is much interested in drama and is a professional actor, both he and his wife being listed in Donaldson's Theatrical Guide of the World, and he is the manager of the Stanton Comedy Company.

Married, September 23, 1891, Miss Edith, daughter of C. C. Mayers, a druggist of Logan, Iowa.

BEACH, John Noble, West Jefferson, Ohio, son of Uri and Hannah (Noble) Beach, was born in Amity, Madison county, Ohio, January 29, 1829. His father, son of Obil Beach, was one of the pioneers of Madison county. He had only the usual educational facilities common to a new country, excepting two terms at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, in 1846. In 1847 he entered the office of Dr. Charles McCloud, then the leading physician in the county, and graduated an M. D. from the Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, February 25, 1850.


JOHN NOBLE BEACH.

After graduation he began practice at Unionville Center, Ohio, where he remained until the fall of 1851, when he went to New York for the further prosecution of his studies in the hospitals of that city.

After an absence of six months, he returned to Unionville Centre, remaining there another year, when he removed to Plain City, Madison county, Ohio, and to West Jefferson, same county, in 1858. In April, 1862, he was commissioned surgeon of the Fortieth Regiment, Ohio Infantry, and on the 19th of that month, he joined his regiment, then at Piketon, Eastern Ky., and remained on duty with it until the following September, when he was assigned to staff duty. From that time until the close of his term of service, although giving much personal attention to his regiment, he was on continuous staff duty as follows; surgeon of the third brigade, Army of the Kanawaha, in the fall of 1862, at Gallipolis, O.; medical director of the Military District of Eastern Kentucky during the winter of 1862-'63, at Catlettsburg, Ky.; medical director of the third division, (General Baird's), Army of the Ohio, in the spring of 1863, at Franklin, Tenn.; surgeon of the first brigade, first division, Reserve Corps, Army of the Cumberland, from July 24, 1863, until the reorganization of the army in October, after the Battle of Chickamauga, and from that time until his muster out, he was surgeon of the second brigade, (General Whittaker's) first division, Fourth Army Corps. In the spring of 1864, in addition to his staff duties, he was assigned as operating surgeon in the hospital of the first division, Fourth Army Corps, a position he retained until after the fall of Atlanta. He was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., December 6, 1864, after which he returned to West Jefferson, O., where he has resided continuously since.

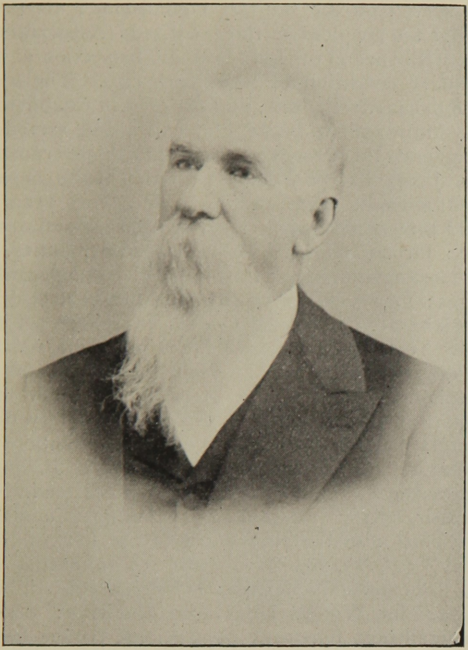
Upon the organization of the Columbus (Ohio) Medical College in 1875, he was elected professor of general pathology. In the same year he was elected to the Ohio house of representatives. In 1878, was commissioned surgeon of the Fourteenth Regiment, Ohio National Guard, and from 1880 to 1885, was surgeon-general of Ohio on the staff of Gov. Charles Foster. For four years he was president of the board of pension examiners for his county.

Dr. Beach is a member of the Masonic Order; Grand Army of the Republic; Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Commandery of Ohio; of the Ohio Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; Madison County Medical Society; Central Ohio Medical Society; American Medical Association; National Association of Railway Surgeons; and the International Medical Congress.

Married, June 1, 1858, Eliza J. Snyder, of Champaigne County, Ohio, Their children are: Edith, born February 16, 1860, and Anna, born July 26, 1865.

WHITESELL, Philip Patterson, Clarksville, Ind., son of Philip and Sarah (Cubbage) Whitesell, grandson of Jacob Whitesell, was born December 4, 1823, at Cincinnati, Ohio. Educated in the public schools of Cincinnati and at Brookville Academy, he began to read medicine in 1844, under the preceptorship of Drs. H. V. V. Johnston, Talbet Bullard, and George Mears.

Dr. Whitesell commenced the practice of medicine March 20, 1850, at Clarksville, Ind., where his entire professional life has been spent, except one year, 1866, at Indianapolis, and three years, 1862–'65, at Noblesville, Ind.



PHILIP PATTERSON WHITESELL.

Dr. Whitesell entered the Union army in 1861, as captain in the Thirty-ninth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, serving until 1862; was medical examiner of recruits at Noblesville; commissioned surgeon in the U. S. army, September, 1862. He is a member of Hamilton County (Ind.) Medical Society, president in 1869; member of the Indiana State Medical Society; of the American Medical Association; of the Pan-American Medical Congress, a member of its auxiliary committee, 1892; a Free and Accepted Mason, a member of the Chapter. He was school trustee of Clarksville, 1869–'75; member of town council, 1868–'69; postmaster, 1884–'88; and has been a notary public since 1880.

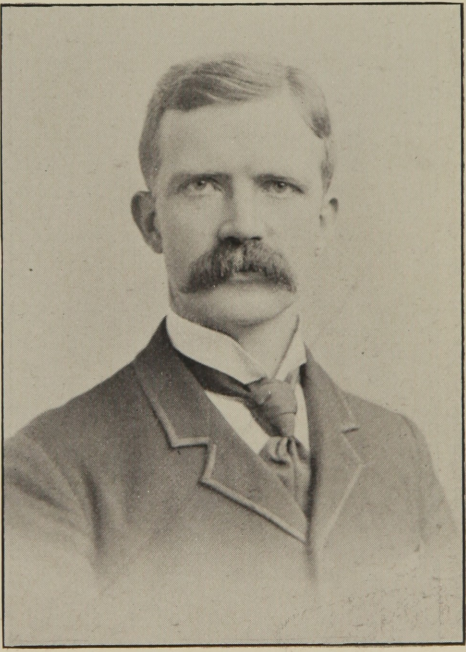
Dr. Whitesell attended two courses of lectures at the Medical College of Indiana, Indianapolis, and was graduated M. D., in March, 1892. He has performed some of the more important surgical operations.

Married, in 1852, Miss Mary E. Heiny, of Clarksville. Their children are: Sadie E., wife of George C. Richwine; Nellie, wife of Charles Harris; Philip Byron; and Edith May Whitesell.

WORRELL, John William, Brownsville, Pa., son of William and Elizabeth Stevens (Duncan) Worrell, grandson of Elias Worrell, was born October 10, 1856, at Brownville. He was educated at the public schools of that town, at Oberlin College, Ohio, and at Mt. Union College, Alliance, Ohio; commenced the study of medicine in 1877, at Brownville, with his uncle, William S. Duncan, M. D.; took three courses of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine, was graduated March 15, 1881; also took post-graduate lectures in San Francisco and San José, Cal., 1891–'92; was on duty as assistant surgeon at Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., one year, 1880–'81, under the late C. T. Hunter, M. D.

Dr. Worrell practised medicine at Belle Vernon, Pa., for one year following graduation, then made his permanent residence at Brownsville. He is a member of the Pan-American Medical Congress; American Medical Association; Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, and a member of its legislative committee; Fayette County (Pa.) Medical Society, president in 1889–'90; Tri-County (Washington, Green, and Fayette) Medical Society; H. C. Wood Medical Society of Philadelphia; of St. Omer Commandery No. 7, Knights Templars, and appendant orders; of the Royal Arcanum; Redondo Club; Thursday Night Musical Club; and of the James Russell Lowell Club.

While a general practitioner, Dr. Worrell has performed many of the major surgical operations, including trephining, amputations, and operations for strangulated hernia. His literary work includes papers on the "Etiology and Course of Epidemic of Typhoid Fever in Belle Vernon, Pa.," 1881; "Report of Fayette County Medical Society," Transactions of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, 1882; and "Etiology, Pathology, and Treatment of Bright's Disease of the Kidney," Fayette County Medical Society, 1885. Dr. Worrell has also made a special study of *trichina spir-*

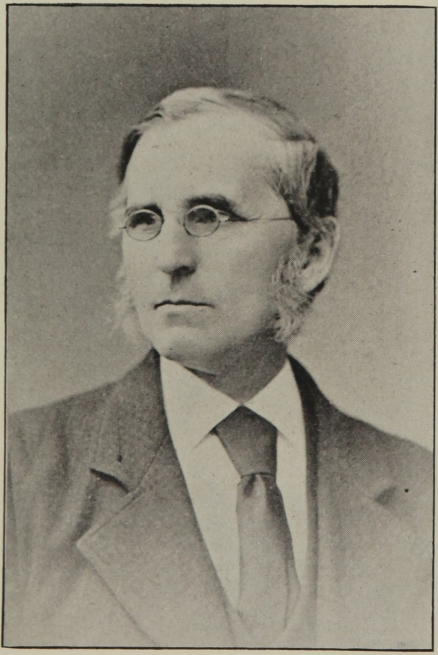


JOHN WILLIAM WORRELL.

alis and trichinosis; the prevention of laceration of the perineum during labor; the relief of post partum pain; and has devised an appliance to assist in the removal of foreign bodies, as needles, splinters, and the like, from the soft parts beneath the skin. He is medical examiner for many of the old-line life insurance companies.

Married, March 16, 1886, Miss Katherine, eldest daughter of Capt. P. C. Williams, of Brownsville, Pa. Their two children are: Duncan Allen and Alice Worrell.

JANES, Edward Houghton, New York city, son of Captain Ebenezer and Lucretia (Smith) Janes, grandson of Ebenezer Janes, was born in Northfield, Mass., October 3, 1820; died March 12, 1893, in New York city. The name, Janes, is of Norman origin, was originally written de Jeane, but became gradually Anglicized. The earliest American member of the family was William Janes, born in Essex, England, and who came to Boston in 1637. A few months later he settled in New Haven, where he remained for some seventeen years, then removed to Northampton, Mass., then a new settlement. In this place he served as teacher and church elder, and also gave Bible lessons. He was also recorder of lands. After several years' residence at Northampton, he, with a number of his friends, with a view to the further settlement of Massachusetts, removed thirty miles up the Connecticut river to what afterwards became Northfield, arriving on the first Sunday in June, 1673, and on that day, under the shade of a spreading oak, Elder Janes preached the first sermon in that town.

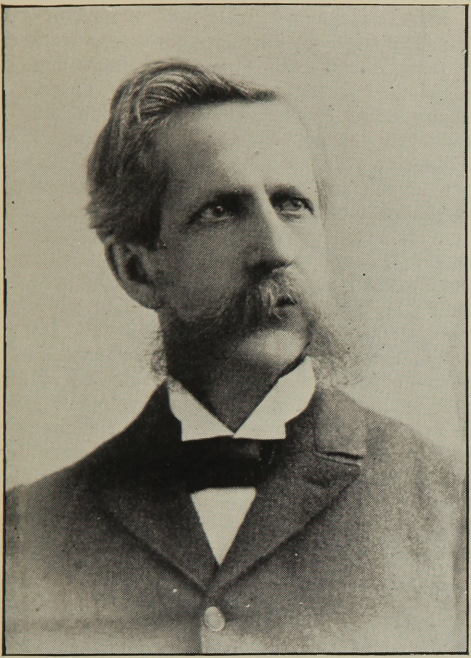


EDWARD HOUGHTON JANES.

Edward H. Janes received his early education at the public school in his native village; afterward studied at the Delaware Literary Institute, of Franklin, Delaware Co., N. Y., from which he graduated at the age of eighteen. After a few years spent in teaching, he began the study of medicine with Dr. Joseph Hedges of Hope, Warren Co., N. J., receiving the degree of M. D. from the Berkshire Medical College, Mass., in 1847. In 1850 he made New York city his home. In 1862 he served on the sanitary commission; in 1864, under the auspices of the "Citizens' Association," he, with several others, made an inspection of the sanitary condition of New York city. The work was exhaustively done, and resulted in establishing the Metropolitan Board of Health, and served to inaugurate the present system of health government. Dr. Janes was connected with the health department since its organization. For twenty years he held the position of assistant sanitary superintendent; for ten years, in addition to other duties, he had supervision of the hospitals for contagious diseases; for seventeen years he occupied the chair of hygiene at the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary, and for three years was recording secretary of the New York Academy of Medicine. He was one of the originators of the American Public Health Association (recording secretary 1877–'80). Among his contributions to literature are "Report on Condensed Milk," read before the New York Academy of Medicine in November, 1858; "Report of the Sanitary Condition of a portion of the 20th Ward of the City of New York," (1865). He also wrote "Vital Statistics," for Johnson's Cyclopedia: "Hygiene of Air and Food," for Wood's Household Medicine; papers on small-pox, tenement populations, typhus fever, etc., in the transactions of the American Public Health Association; and various papers scattered through the annual reports of the health department. In addition to membership of the societies above mentioned, Dr. Janes was a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York; of the Physician's Mutual Aid Association; life member of the New York Historical Society; honorary member of the New Jersey Historical Society; member of the board of directors of the Oratorio Society of New York; and of the board of managers of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Dr. Janes was a volunteer surgeon in the Federal army during the War of the Rebellion.

Married, Oct. 14, 1860, Jane Mills Yates. Their children are: Martha Ridgeway; Edward Foster; and Elisha Harris Janes.

MATSON, Nathaniel, Brooklyn, N. Y., son of Stephen Johnson and Esther (Van Bergen) Matson, grandson of Israel Matson, Lyme, Conn., was born March 6, 1839, at Schodack Landing, N. Y. After a preparatory education at Kinderhook Academy, Columbia county, N. Y., and a three years' scientific course at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., he commenced the study of medicine, in 1860, in St. Augustine, Fla., under Dr. John E. Peck of that place, and continuing with Drs. Fredenbergh and Mosher of Coeymans, N. Y.; attended three courses of lectures at the University Medical College, New York city, and was graduated in March, 1864. He also received a diploma for a supplementary course of study at the same university in 1863. Dr. Matson entered the Federal army in 1864, as assistant surgeon of the First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, and served until the regiment disbanded in September, 1865. He was acting brigade surgeon in charge of the hospital at Alexandria during the absence of Surgeon Skinner, during the summer of 1865. Since May, 1866, Dr. Matson has practised medicine in Brooklyn, giving special attention to obstetrics. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings; of the Physician's Mutual Aid Association; is a Veteran Master Mason; member of the Grand Army of the Republic; and medical examiner for the Equitable Life Assurance Society since 1872. Dr. Matson received the commission of brevet captain, for meritorious services in front of Petersburg, Va.



NATHANIEL MATSON.

Married, in 1872, Anna Elizabeth, daughter of John I. Glover, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Their living children are: Esther, Clarine, and Nathalie.

HILL, Gershom Hyde, Independence, Ia., born May 8, 1846, at Garnavillo, Ia., is the son of James Jeremiah and Sarah Elizabeth (Hyde) Hill, both natives of Bath, Me., his father being a graduate of Bowdoin College, and of Andover Theological Seminary; grandson of Mark Langdon Hill. He was graduated from Iowa College, Grinnell, A. B. in 1871 and received therefrom the degree of A. M. in 1891; commenced the study of medicine in 1871, at Fayette, Ia., under Dr. C. C. Parker; attended two courses of lectures, the first at the Medical Department, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, and the last at Rush Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1874. He commenced the practice of medicine the same year at Moline, Ill., remaining there until December 1, 1874, when he accepted the position of first assistant physician to the Iowa Hospital for the Insane, Independence, and has been medical superintendent of that institution since November 1, 1881.

Dr. Hill is a member of the Buchanan County (Iowa) Medical Society, and has been its president continuously since 1881; of the Cedar Valley Medical Society; of the Austin Flint Medical Society; of the Dubuque County (Ia.) Medical Society, of the Fayette County (Ia.) Medical Society; of the Iowa State Medical Society; of the American Medical Association; of the American Medico-Psychological Association; a trustee of Iowa College, Grinnell, since 1888; and an elder in the Presbyterian church.

Dr. Hill spent two months in study in the medical schools and hospitals of New York city in 1878, and took post graduate studies in Harvard University Medical School in 1890.

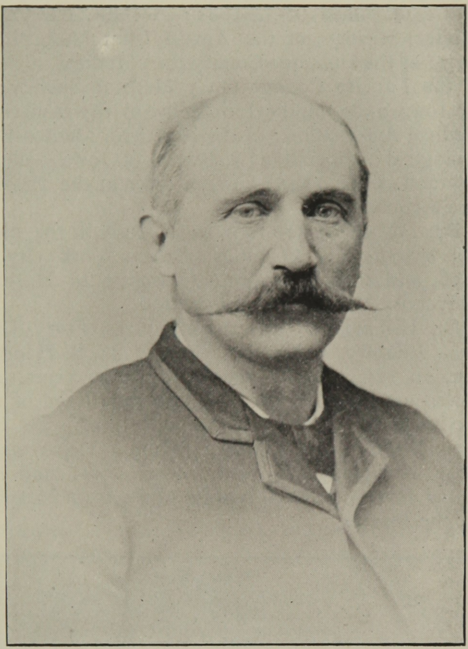
Dr. Hill enlisted as a private in the Forty-Sixth Iowa Infantry Volunteers, Colonel D. B. Henderson, in 1864, at the age of eighteen years, and served until this regiment was mustered out of the service in the autumn of that same year. He has been lecturer on insanity, Medical Department, State University of Iowa, since 1891, and has edited several biennial reports of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane.

GERSHOM HYDE HILL.

Married, in 1879, Miss Louisa B. Ford, of Lynn, Mass. They have one child, Julia Ford Hill.

PERRY, Charles Humphrey, Oneida, N. Y., son of Thomas J. and Mary A. (Atherton) Perry, grandson of Hicks J. Perry, was born June

25, 1844, at Woodstock, Vt. With a preliminary education obtained in the common schools of Vermont and at the Green Mountain Liberal Institute, at South Woodstock, Vt., he began to read medicine in 1863, at Moscow, N. Y., his preceptors being Drs. Selew, Wm. McCollom, and Prof. A. B. Crosby; attended one course of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, and another at Dartmouth Medical College, graduating from the latter institution October 31, 1866; also attended post-graduate course at Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1876, and ophthalmic clinical lectures in Paris in 1881 and 1884.



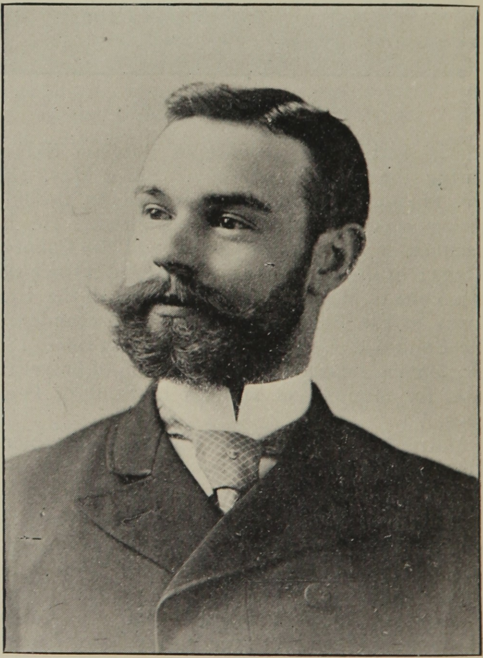
CHARLES HUMPHREY PERRY.

Dr. Perry practised medicine in Perkinsville, Vt., from 1867 to 1873, and since the latter date at Oneida, N. Y., giving his chief attention to ophthalmology. He is a member of the Madison County (N. Y.) Medical Society; of the Oneida County Microscopic Society; of the New York Medico-Legal Society; of the International Medical Congress, London, 1881; is a member of the Masonic fraternity: Woodstock (Vt.) lodge, Windsor (Vt.) Chapter and Council, and a charter member of Skitchewaug Chapter, Springfield, Vt.

Dr. Perry has served as health officer of Oneida nearly continuously since 1873; was president of the Oneida board of pension examiners, 1885–'89, and occupies the same position at present, 1895; was superintendent of schools, Weathersfield, Vt., 1869–'70; registrar of vital statistics, Oneida, N. Y., since 1882. He has performed nearly all the capital operations in surgery, and has devised an improved apparatus for correcting talipes valgus; improved apparatus for reduction of strangulated hernia; and suggested the use of steel screws and antiseptic dressing for the retention of fractures. He is the author of articles on "Astigmatism," and other subjects.

Dr. Perry has been twice married, first in 1869 and again in 1885. He has one son, Karl Perry.

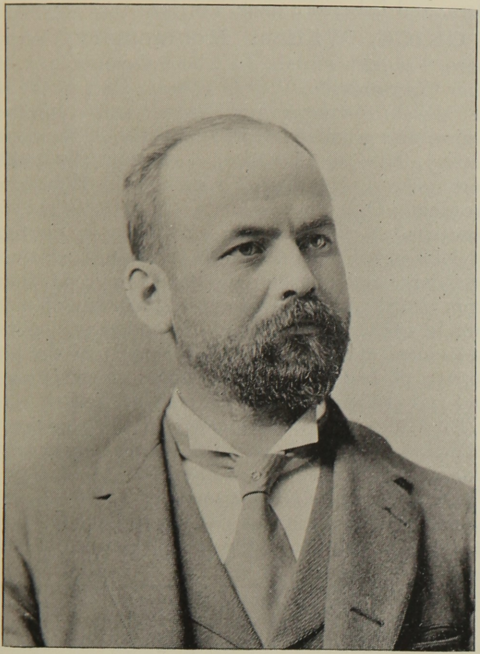
WASHBURN, Thomas Catlin, Spencer, N. Y., son of Willard and Sarah (Decker) Washburn, grandson of Paschal Washburn, was born October 4, 1861, at Spencer. He was a student at the Van Ettenville Union school and also worked on his father's farm until nineteen years of age, then taught school for two years. He entered the Albany State Normal School in 1883, and was graduated January 23, 1885, with a state diploma as teacher. He taught for a short time in a district school, and in the fall of 1885 accepted the principalship of the graded school at Blue Point, Long Island, N. Y., holding the position two years. Janunry 1, 1886, while yet teaching, he began to read medicine under the direction of Dr. Arthur H. Terry, of Patchogue, L. I., and later was under the preceptorship of Henry E. Mereness, M. D., and Professor S. R. Morrow; attended two courses of lectures at the Albany Medical College, and was graduated March 21, 1889. On April 15, following, Dr. Washburn settled in the practice of medicine at Spencer, N. Y. He is a member of the Tioga County Medical Society; of the Masonic fraternity, master of Spencer Lodge No. 290, January 1, 1893; and member of Owasco Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was health officer of Spencer for three years, 1890–'93. Elected one of the coroners for Tioga county November, 1894.



THOMAS CATLIN WASHBURN.

Married, October 20, 1891, Miss Nettie S. Seely, of Spencer N. Y. Their one child is Grace Francis Washburn, born October 9, 1892.

KEYES, Edward Danforth, Winona, Minn., son of John and Angeline E. (Pease) Keyes, grandson of Danforth Keyes, formerly of Ashton, Conn., was born January 9, 1859, at Winona. After securing a common school education, he commenced the study of medicine in the autumn of 1881, under the preceptorship of Franklin Staples, M. D., at Winona; took three courses of lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, and was graduated in the class of 1885; also took a post-graduate course at the Chicago Policlinic during the autumn of 1890.



EDWARD DANFORTH KEYES.

Dr. Keyes commenced the practice of medicine in his native town March 1, 1885, and has since continued there. He is a member of the Winona Medical and Surgical Society; Winona County Medical Society; Minnesota State Medical Society; American Medical Association; Southern Minnesota Medical Association; and of the National Association of Railway Surgeons.

Dr. Keyes has been district surgeon for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway since 1890; chief surgeon for the Winona & Western Railway since 1890; and a member of the board of education for the term, 1883–'97. He has had a large experience in general and railway surgery, and has also done considerable work in modern abdominal surgery and plastic gynecological operations.

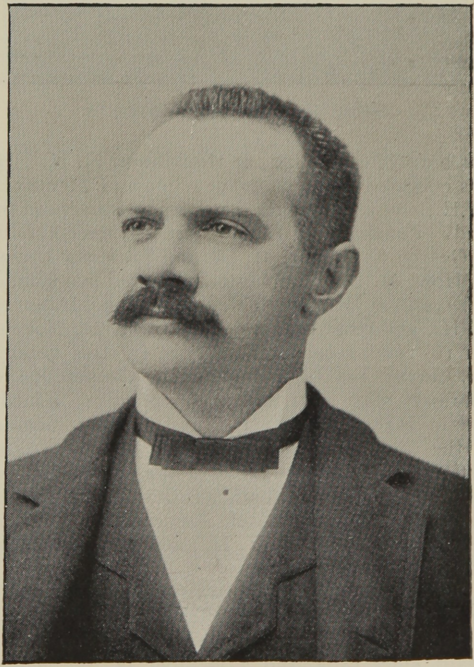
Unmarried.

HENRY, Robert Saunders, born May 28, 1854, in Hartford County, Maryland, is the son of Robert and Susan (Waltham) Henry, and grandson of Colonel Robert Henry of The Queen's Guards, Belfast, Ireland. He was educated at St. John's College, Md., and at the Maryland Agricultural College, receiving the degrees of A. B. and A. M. in 1873, and was principal of the Washington County College, Hagerstown, Maryland, until 1880. In the meantime, he began the study of medicine in 1876, and continued his studies during his career as a teacher. He then entered the office of Professor Louis McLane Tiffany, professor of surgery in the University of Maryland, at Baltimore.

After three years of study, including hospital work in the University of Maryland, he graduated from that Institution in 1883. Later, he did special work in diseases of the eye and throat, in the hospitals of New York, and of Baltimore. In 1892, he took special courses in the most prominent hospitals of England, Germany, France, and Austria.

Dr. Henry has been a resident of Charleston, West Virginia, since entering the private practice of medicine in 1884. He is a member of the Medical Society of the State of West Virginia, and was president of the Medical and Surgical Society of the Kanawha Valley in 1887, and is now an active member of the Charleston Medical and Surgical Society. He was for a number of years division surgeon and medical expert for the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, and also, chief surgeon of the Kanawha & Michigan Railway for eight years.

His writings include papers on "Researches after Haemoglobin," with micro-photographs and an original method of obtaining the same, published in the *Maryland Medical Journal*, in 1883. Also, papers on "Iritis," "The Use of Cascara," *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, 1884, and numerous papers and reports before medical societies.



ROBERT SAUNDERS HENRY.

He was married in 1876, to Miss Angie Crampton, of Hagerstown, Md., and has two daughters, Nina and Cora.

CURRIER, Edward Hervey, Manchester, N. H., son of Samuel Morrill and Martha Ann (Flanders) Currier, grandson of William Currier, was born June 1, 1847, at Hopkinton, N. H. He was educated in the common schools of Henniker, N. H., and at Henniker Academy; commenced the study of medicine in 1875, under the preceptorship of George A. Crosby, M. D., and Professor Lyman B. How, M. D., Manchester, attended two courses of lectures at Dartmouth Medical College, Hanover, N. H., and received his degree therefrom November 16, 1880, receiving first prize in class honors. Dr. Currier has been engaged in the practice of pharmacy since 1871 and in the practice of medicine in Manchester since 1885. He is a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society; Association of Military Surgeons of the United States; New Hampshire Pharmaceutical Association; American Pharmaceutical Association; Military Service Institution, N. Y. H.; and of Masonic and Odd Fellow associations.

EDWARD HERVEY CURRIER.

Dr. Currier has been commissioner of pharmacy for New Hampshire since 1882; medical director of the First Brigade, New Hampshire National Guard, since 1894, and a member of its medical and military examining boards since 1895. Has always exhibited much interest in, and has ever been a promoter of true and legitimate pharmacy; was one of the founders of the New Hampshire Pharmaceutical Association organized in 1874 and for two years president of the same. Has used his best endeavors toward the maintenance of the pharmacy law in New Hampshire and very much of the worth and efficiency of the same is due to his persistent efforts. Is especially interested in the natural sciences, botany, ornithology, and entomology.

Married, January 9, 1873, Miss Emma Frances, daughter of Stephen and Jane (Bruce) Dunbar of Manchester. Their children are: Jennie Flanders, and Edward Samuel Currier.

GUICE, William Montgomery, Winnsboro, Franklin Parish, La., born October 9, 1828, near Crawfordville, Wilkes county, Ga., is the son of Moses Simmons and Sarah Ann (Johnson) Guice, and grandson of Phillip Guise, of Buncombe county, N. C. The name was originally spelled with an s. He fitted for college at Woodstock Academy, Oglethorpe county, Ga., 1840-'41; was graduated A. B., from the University of the State of Missouri, Columbia, in 1854, James Shannon, president, and received the degree of A. M. therefrom in 1881. He commenced the study of medicine in 1858, at Winnsboro; attended two courses of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Louisiana, now Tulane, New Orleans, and was graduated M. D., March 21, 1860.

Dr. Guice has been located in the practice of medicine at Winnsboro since graduating in medicine, and is a member of the Medical Society of Franklin Parish. He is a member of the American Legion of Honor; of the Athenæan Society, U. S. M.; was a member of the school board of Franklin parish, 1892–'96; superintendent of the public schools, 1892–'96; and is medical examiner for several life insurance companies.

WILLIAM MONTGOMERY GUICE.

Dr. Guice entered the Confederate service as captain of a cavalry company, in 1863, but was soon transferred to the medical department, as surgeon of the Eighth Regiment Smith's Div., and served as such until 1865.

Returning from the army and resuming the practice of medicine, by the influence of political friends he was induced to run for the state senate against an old politician, but was defeated by a few votes, and left the political arena forever.

Married, in 1855, Miss Louretta C., second daughter of Rev. Thomas Meredith, a Baptist minister in Caldwell Parish, La. Children: Guella, wife of John W. Todd; William M., married Miss Elvira M. Moore, of Winnsboro; Newton Z., deceased, married Miss Rosa Osborne; Katie Z., unmarried; Harmon A.; Lulu Guice, dead.

CAMPBELL, Francis Wayland, Montreal, Canada, (named after the late Francis Wayland, president of Brown University, Providence, R. I.), was born in Montreal November 5, 1837, a day celebrated in the history of Canada as witnessing the outbreak of the "Canadian Rebellion." His parents, Elizabeth Campbell *nee* Steel and Rollo Campbell, natives of Scotland, came to Canada in 1830, where his father was an active politician, editor and proprietor of the *Montreal Pilot*, a daily newspaper published in Montreal. Dr. Campbell received his education in the Montreal Baptist College and at Dutton's private academy. Early in life he developed a fondness for newspaper work, and for about six years was a reporter, reviewer and paragraph writer on his father's paper. Having a medical student for an intimate friend, he became interested in that study, and matriculated at McGill University, Faculty of Medicine, and for two years continued both his work on the paper and his studies at the college; but the strain was too much, and he was obliged to take rest for a year. He was graduated M. D., from McGill in 1860, and almost immediately proceeded to Europe. In 1861 he took the diploma of the Royal College of Physicians, London.

Dr. Campbell began practice in Montreal in 1862. The same year he took charge of the department of hospital reports of the *British American Medical Journal*. This continued until 1864, when he became co-editor with the late Dr. Fenwick, of the *Canada Medical Journal*. This position he resigned in 1873, to establish the *Canada Medical Record*, which he conducted as editor and proprietor for seventeen years, then sold out his interest, still continuing, however, to contribute to its pages, and is the senior medical editor in the Dominion.

In 1872 the University of Bishop's College established its Faculty of Medicine in Montreal, and Dr. Campbell accepted the position of professor of physiology and registrar of the faculty. In 1876 he was one of the vice-presidents of the physiological section of the Centennial Medical Congress, held at Philadelphia. In 1882 he became dean of the Faculty of Medicine of Bishop's College, and professor of medicine, both of which positions he still holds. In 1860, immediately after graduation, he was appointed assistant surgeon of the First (Prince of Wales) Regiment of the Canadian Volunteers, and served with it on the eastern frontier in 1866, and again, as surgeon, in 1870, during the Fenian raids. In 1883 he was appointed surgeon of the Royal Regiment Canadian Infantry (regulars) and has since had charge of the detachment stationed at St. Johns, a short distance from Montreal. In 1895 he was gazetted a deputy surgeon general. In the same year Bishop's College conferred on him the degree of D. C. L., *honoris causa*.

FRANCIS WAYLAND CAMPBELL.

Dr. Campbell was president in 1877 of the Montreal Medical Society; of the Canadian Medical Association, vice-president in 1879; of the College Physicians and Surgeons of Quebec, vice-president of in 1894, a non-teaching body, but regulating the study of medicine in and representing the profession of the province; and medical referee for the Dominion, for the New York Life Insurance company. He is a member of the medical staff of the Montreal General and Western hospitals.

Married, in October, 1861, in Greenock, Scotland, Miss Agnes Stuart Rodger, a granddaughter of Dr. Walter Washington Buchanan, who was born at Hanover (Morristown), N. J., and whose godfathers were Kosciusko and Lafayette. Dr. Buchanan was in the American navy, serving under Commodore Sands, and on leaving it began the practice of medicine in New York, filling the chair of midwifery in Columbia College. Subsequently he removed to Scotland, making that country his permanent home.

Dr. Campbell's children are: Dr. Rollo Campbell (M. D., Bishop's, 1887); Miss Campbell; and Francis Wayland Campbell, Jun.

ADAMS, Edward Payson, "Avondale," Cincinnati, Ohio, born April 8, 1859, at Castine, Me., is the son of Alfred F. and Isabella F. (Osborn) Adams; grandson of Dr. Samuel Adams, one of the early settlers of Castine, removing there from Pembroke, N. H.; and great-grandson of Dr. Jonathan Moulton, of Bucksport, Me. He was educated in the public and High schools of Castine, and in 1876, upon returning from Cuba in a sailing vessel, which was wrecked off Cape Hatteras, he obtained a position as ward master in the Boston City Hospital, where he commenced the study of medicine under the tutelage of Dr. Samuel G. Webber. In 1878 he left the hospital and entered the office of Dr. E. A. Hobbs, medical examiner of the Eighth Massachusetts District, at South Framingham, Mass., where he assisted in the pathological work and autopsies of Dr. Hobbs and acted as his surgical assistant. In September, 1878, he matriculated in the Medical School of Harvard University where he finished the first year of study but after one week of the second year there (1879) was stricken with typhoid fever and spent the following two months in the Massachusetts General Hospital. Unable to reenter his class during the remainder of the term on account of his health, he occupied a position in the Boston school supply offices, under William T. Adams ("Oliver Optic,") where he became interested in microscopy; in September, 1881, matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Boston, and was graduated with honor, May 23, 1883. In July of the same year he went to Holden, Me., but after eight months there, removed to Abington, Mass.; in February, 1885, removed to Biddeford, Me., where he was appointed state assayer of Maine, by Governor Robie. In the autumn of 1886 he went to Dakota, and obtained a license to practice from Dr. E. M. Darrow, of Fargo, superintendent of the Dakota State Board of Health; in February, 1887, he settled in Newburyport, Mass., and practised there until the winter of 1890, when he finally settled in Avondale, a suburb of Cincinnati, Ohio.

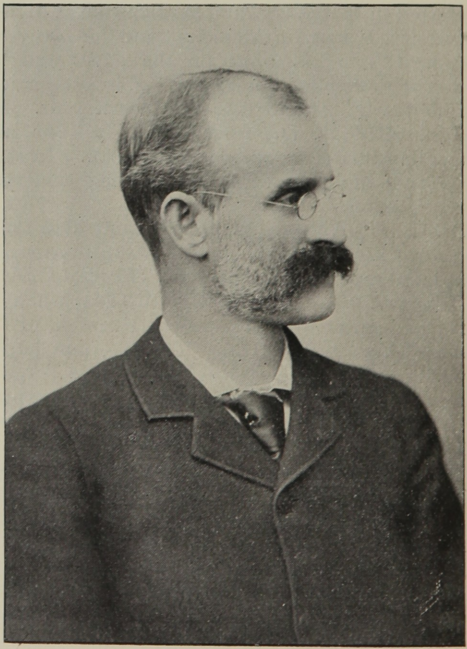
EDWARD PAYSON ADAMS.

Dr. Adams has performed nearly all the capital surgical operations, including laparotomy, amputations, skin grafting, lithotomy, trephining, ovaritomy, etc., and has made a special study of bacteriology. He has written many papers, including "Tuberculosis in Surgery," "Sarcoma," "Aneurism," "Tetanus," "Alcoholism," "Renal Calculi," and "Operations on the Kidneys," and since 1892 has maintained at his own expense a public "Accident Room," the first of its kind in the United States, in Cincinnati, with a constant attendant day and night.

Dr. Adams is a member of the local board of health; has been clinical assistant and lecturer on surgical bacteriology at the Women's Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, since 1893; and assistant to the chair of surgery, Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, since 1894. He is a member of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine; of the Ohio State Medical Society; of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association; of Cincinnati Lodge No. 5 Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; of the Knights of Pythias; Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and of the Order of United American Mechanics.

He married, November 29, 1894, Miss Emma W., daughter of M. J. Bunten, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

SHIMWELL, Benjamin T., Philadelphia, Pa., son of Benjamin and Jane (Staley) Shimwell, grandson of Benjamin Shimwell, was born November 13, 1851, in Philadelphia. He received a common school education, and began to read medicine in 1870, under the preceptorship of F. F. Maury, M. D., Philadelphia; attended three courses of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, graduating March 12, 1875, and was also a student



BENJAMIN T. SHIMWELL.

in the Philadelphia School of Anatomy from 1871 to 1875.

Dr. Shimwell has practised medicine in Philadelphia since graduation. He was assistant demonstrator of anatomy in Jefferson Medical College, 1875–'76; filled the chair of demonstrator of anatomy, 1882–'85, demonstrator of surgery, 1882–'88, lecturer on surgery, 1888–'91, and adjunct professor of operative surgery, 1891–'93, in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia; and has filled the chair of assistant professor of surgery in the same college since 1893. He is a member of the American Medical Association; of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; of the Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia; of the Tri-State Medical Society of Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee; of the Salem County (N. J.) Medical Society; and of the Philadelphia Medico-Legal Society.

Dr. Shimwell gives his attention chiefly to general surgery, and has made experimental operations on some one hundred and twenty-five dogs, covering a period of over six months, to prove the value of all methods suggested in intestinal anastomosis. For this experimental work he was arrested by the Anti-Vivisection Society of Philadelphia, but they lost their suit.

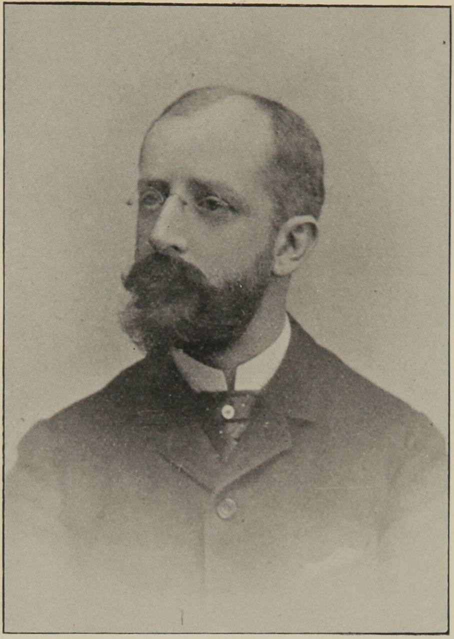
His contributions to medical literature include articles on "Spinal Irritation," "Intestinal Surgery," "Intestinal Anastomosis," "Responsibility of Intestinal Surgery," "Treatment of Lumbar Caries," "Treatment of Salivary Fistula," "Post-Operative Peritonitis," "Purulent Peritonitis," "Why the Neck of the Femur does not Break: (A Mathematical Explanation)," "Epsom Salts," and a brochure on "Surgical Antiseptics."

Married, June 14, 1880, Miss Emily Bishop Bowker, Philadelphia, Pa. Their children are: Georgie B., and Emily B. Shimwell.

MOORE, William Oliver, New York city, son of Cornelius Luyster and Mary Ann (Syers) Moore, grandson of Thomas Moore, was born December 3, 1851, at Newtown, N. Y. With a preparatory education at the Newtown Academy and from the Grammar school, Twenty-seventh street, New York, he entered the College of the City of New York, but on account of ill health, was obliged to leave during the junior year; commenced the study of medicine in 1869 under the preceptorship of Drs. Gouverneur M. Smith and Joseph W. Howe, New York; attended three courses of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, and was graduated in March, 1872.

Dr. Moore was interne two years, 1872–'73, at the Charity (now "City") Hospital, New York; in 1873 was surgeon-in-charge of the small-pox and typhoid-fever hospitals on Blackwell's Island, N. Y.; interne four years, 1873–'77, at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, assistant surgeon from 1877 to 1887; was professor of diseases of the eye and ear, Medical Department of the University of Vermont, 1883–'89; filled the same chair in the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary, 1887–'92; and at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, New York, since 1882. He is visiting ophthalmic surgeon to the orphan asylum of the Protestant Episcopal church, New York city, since 1885.

Dr. Moore was one of the charter members, in 1882, of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, and was treasurer from 1882 to 1888. He is a permanent member of the Medical Society of the State of New York; a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York; of the New York Academy of Medicine; of the New York Ophthalmological Society; of the American Ophthalmological Society; of the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association; of the Society of the Alumni of Charity Hospital; and of the Republican Club, New York.



WILLIAM OLIVER MOORE.

Dr. Moore wrote the "Joseph Mather Smith" prize essay of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, on "The Physiological and Therapeutical Effects of Salicylic Acid and Its Compounds," 1878; is the author of papers on "The Physiological and Therapeutical Effects of the Cocoa Leaf and Its Alkaloid," 1888; "Gouty and Rheumatic Affections of the Eye," 1893; "The After Treatment of Cataract," 1893; "Exophthalmic Goitre," 1893. Dr. Moore was editor of the *Post-Graduate* for four years, 1888–'92; "Herpes Zoster," being the article in Wood's "Handbook of the Medical Sciences," 1890; "Diabetic Affections of the Eye," 1894; "Diseases of the Eye Occurring in Affections of the Spinal Cord," 1895, etc. His practice has been, since 1877, devoted especially to ophthalmology and otology, at 83 Madison avenue, New York city.

BORDEN, Henry Francis, Brockton, Mass., son of Dr. Adolphus Kinsman and Lucy Ann Lazelle (Brown) Borden, grandson of David Borden, was born December 15, 1844, at North

Bridgewater, now Brockton, Mass. He was for five years, 1857–'62, a student at the North Bridgewater Academy; was graduated from Harvard University, S. B., in 1865; read medicine with his father during the year 1865; attended two courses and two all-year-round courses of lectures at the Medical School of Harvard University, graduating in June, 1869. He was house physician at the Boston City Hospital, 1868–'69; continued his medical studies in Paris, France, 1869–'70, with Prof. Liebreich in diseases of the eye, and followed the clinics at the Hotel Dieu Hospital, de Lourcine, and at several other hospitals.

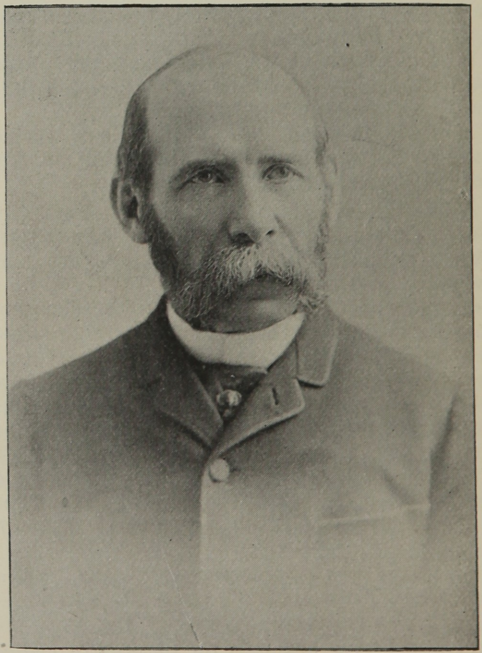
HENRY FRANCIS BORDEN.

Dr. Borden has practised medicine at Brockton since the summer of 1870. He is a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society; of the Harvard Medical Alumni Association: of the Boston City Hospital Club; and of the Plymouth District Medical Society, president in 1889, councilor 1887–'93, and a member of the board of censors. Dr. Borden was in charge of the small-pox patients during the epidemic of 1873, at Brockton. He is the author of a paper on "Non-Inflammatory Œdema of the Lungs," read before the Massachusetts Medical Society, 1880, and "Sources of Animal Heat," before the Plymouth District Medical Society, 1883.

Married, in 1875, Miss Frances I. Cousens. They have no children.

BURRALL, Frederick Augustus, New York city, son of Frederick Augustus and Mary Jones (Bowles) Burrall, grandson of Ovid Burrall, was born December 13, 1830, at Machias, Me. A part of his early life was spent in Brooklyn. He is descended on his father's side from William Burrall who came to this country from London in 1715, and on his mother's side from John Eliot, "the apostle to the Indians." He was fitted for college at the Williams Academy, Stockbridge, Mass.; was graduated from Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., A. B., in 1850, and received therefrom the degree of A. M. in 1857. After graduating in 1850, he sailed to Madeira and Messina, and spent three years in travel on the continent, sight-seeing and studying the modern languages. In 1853 he entered upon the study of medicine in New York city, under the preceptorship of Dr. Freeman J. Bumstead; was a student for one year in the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, and for two years in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, taking his degree from the latter institution in 1857. During this time he had six months' service as interne in the New York Hospital. Following graduation he was house surgeon in Bellevue Hospital for one year, and has since been in the active practice of medicine in New York city.

Dr. Burrall was surgeon to Northern Dispensary, 1858–'72; attending physician to Charity Hospital, 1866–'68; attending physician to Presbyterian Hospital, 1875–'85; attending physician to the New York Infant Asylum, 1871–'81; served for one month in 1862 on the Federal hospital ship, *St. Mark*, in Virginia; is consulting physician to Presbyterian Home, and consulting physician to the Home for Aged, Respectable, Indigent Females.



FREDERICK AUGUSTUS BURRALL.

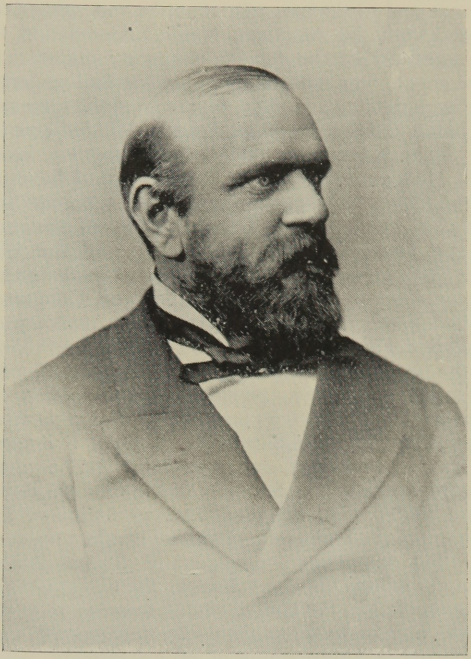
Dr. Burrall is a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; member of the Medical Society of the County of New York; of the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association; permanent member of the American Medical Association; member of the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York; member of the Society of Sons of the Revolution; of the New York State Charities Aid Association; and a deacon in the University Place Presbyterian church.

Dr. Burrall is the author of "Burrall on Asiatic Cholera," New York, 1866; was the first to suggest the use of nitrite of amyl as an antidote to chloroform, *New York Medical Gazette*, June 11, 1870; is the author of "Nitrite of Amyl as an Antidote to Chloroform," *New York Medical Record*, April 4, 1891; "The Use of Dry Cups in Diagnosis and Therapeutics," *ibid.*, February 9, 1889; "A Case of Drowning with Resuscitation," *ibid.*, August 25, 1891; "Coincidence of Certain Nervous Symptoms with Excess of Nitrate of Urea in the Urine," *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, July, 1870; "Some of the Uses of the Hands and Knees Position," *ibid.*, January, 1874; "Entire Excision of the Os Calcis," Belle Charity Hospital Reports, 1870; "Concerning Medical Ethics," *New York Medical Journal*, June 2, 1883; "Some of the Uses of the *Oleum Hyperici*;" "Are We Likely to Have Any More Epidemics of Asiatic Cholera in New York City?" *New York Medical Record*, July 20, 1895; "The Treatment of Bright's Disease," February 18, 1887, and other communications to medical and literary journals.

Married April 19, 1859, Mary, daughter of James Lee, of New York city. Their one child is Frederick Augustus Burrall, Jr.

JONES, Samuel J., Chicago, Illinois, son of Dr. Robert H. and Sarah M. (Ekel) Jones, grandson of Robert Jones, was born March 22, 1836, at Bainbridge, Pennsylvania. In the autumn of 1853, having finished his preparatory studies at the Marietta (Pennsylvania) Academy, he entered Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated A. B., in 1857, receiving therefrom the degree of A. M., in 1860, and LL. D., in 1884. In 1857 he began to read medicine with his father, Robert H. Jones, M. D., at Bainbridge; took two courses of lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine, with the degree of M. D., in 1860, where his father was graduated just thirty years before.

Dr. Jones passed the examination and received the appointment of assistant surgeon, United States navy, in December, 1860. In April, 1861, he was ordered to the United States steam frigate *Minnesota*, flag-ship of the Atlantic blockading squadron, and three months later was present at the Battle of Hatteras Inlet, which resulted in the capture of the Confederate forts with fifteen hundred prisoners, and ended the blockade-running there. This was the first naval battle in which steamships were ever used and kept in motion while in action. In January, 1862, Dr. Jones was ordered as surgeon of Flag-Officer Goldsborough's staff, on the Burnside and Goldsborough expedition, which resulted in the capture of Roanoke Island. Later he was assigned to duty as the staff surgeon of Commander Rowan, afterwards vice-admiral, and was present at the capture of Newbern, Washington, and other points in North Carolina; accompanied Lieutenants Cushing and Lamson in the Nansemond River expedition, for the relief of Union forces engaged in repelling General Longstreet's advance on Suffolk, Virginia; in the spring of 1863, was assigned to duty at Philadelphia, where he passed a second examination, and was promoted to the rank of surgeon and assigned to duty at Chicago, where he was examining surgeon of candidates for the medical corps destined for naval service in the Mississippi River Squadron. While occupying this position, Dr. Jones was ordered to visit the military prisons, and examined more than three thousand Confederate prisoners who had applied for admission to the Federal service, and who were accepted and assigned to men-of-war on foreign stations. In 1864 he was ordered to the sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*, of Admiral Farragut's West Gulf Blockading Squadron, and was soon after assigned to duty as surgeon of the New Orleans Naval Hospital, where he remained until the close of the war. In the autumn of 1865 he was ordered to the navy yard and Naval Hospital at Pensacola, Florida; in 1866 was again assigned to duty at Chicago, where he remained until the marine rendezvous there was closed, in the same year; in 1867, was ordered to the frigate *Sabine*, the practice ship for naval apprentices, cruising along the Atlantic coast. In 1868, he resigned from the naval service, and commenced the private practice of medicine in Chicago.


SAMUEL J. JONES.

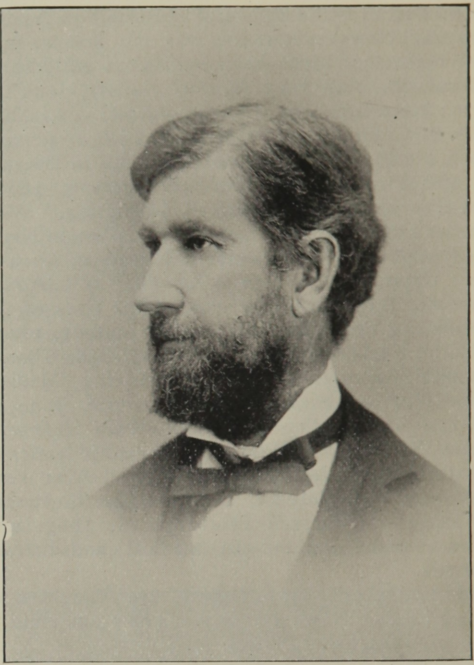
Dr. Jones has been a member of the American Medical Association since 1868. In that year he was delegated to the meetings of the medical associations of Europe, and was commissioned, at the same time, by Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, to report on hospital and sanitary matters of England and the continent. He attended the meetings at Oxford, Heidelberg, and Dresden, and at the latter place, in September, participated in organizing the first Otological Congress ever held. The remainder of the year was spent in visiting various parts of Europe, in the interest of his sanitary mission, also giving special attention to diseases of the eye and of the ear. In 1870, he was again delegated from the American Medical Association to the meetings of the foreign societies, and at that time spent some months abroad in medical research and investigation; in 1881, represented the same association and the American Academy of Medicine in the Seventh International Medical Congress, London. He is a member of the Chicago Medical Society; of the Chicago Ophthalmological and Otological Society; of the American Ophthalmological Society; of the American Otological Society; of the Illinois State Medical Society, and one of its delegates to the Centennial International Medical Congress, Philadelphia, 1876; of the American Academy of Medicine, vice-president in 1887, president in 1889; of the Ninth International Medical Congress, Washington, D. C., 1887, president of the section on otology, and *ex-officio* member of the executive committee; of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, is its vice-president, and member of its board of trustees; one of the founders of the Chicago Folk-Lore Society; of the Western Association of the Alumni of the University of Pennsylvania, president in 1894 and 1895; president of Illinois Alpha Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa, the oldest Greek-letter society in the United States, founded in 1776, whose membership has always been restricted, and conferred as a recognition of scholarship.

Dr. Jones has been professor of ophthalmology and otology in the Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago, since 1870; established the eye and ear department of St. Luke's Hospital, in 1869, of Mercy Hospital and South Side Dispensary in 1870, and had charge of all of them until 1880. Is still surgeon to the eye and ear department of St. Luke's Hospital. Was on the medical staff of the Illinois State Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, 1874–'82; and surgeon to the Illinois Naval Reserve since 1894. He served through an epidemic of yellow-fever while on duty at the United States Naval Hospital, New Orleans, in 1864.

Dr. Jones edited the *Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*, from 1887–'92, and outside of articles in this journal has made reports of surgical cases to the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences;* papers and reports on ophthalmology and otology to the Illinois State Medical Society, American Medical Association, and to the Centennial International Medical Congress.

McNARY, Hugh Floumoy, Princeton, Ky., born January 15, 1837, at Princeton, is the son of Dr. Thomas Logan and Maria Louisa (Floumoy) McNary, of Scotch-Irish and Huguenot descent respectively; grandson of William McNary, who settled in Fayette county, Ky.

After graduating A. B., from Cumberland College, Princeton, Dr. McNary read medicine with his father, beginning in 1859; attended one course of lectures, each, at the University of Louisville, Medical Department, Ky., and the Medical School of Harvard University, Boston, Mass., receiving his degree from the latter in 1863. He had already served as a nurse in the military hospitals of Louisville, Ky., from December, 1861, to September, 1862, and on June 9, 1863, immediately after graduating in medicine, was commissioned acting assistant surgeon, U. S. army; was on duty at Camp Nelson Field Hospital; at the General Hospital, Jeffersonville, Ind.; was ordered from there, with the surgeon in charge, Dr. Middleton Goldsmith, to the relief of the Banks Red River expedition; and was discharged from the service August 31, 1865.

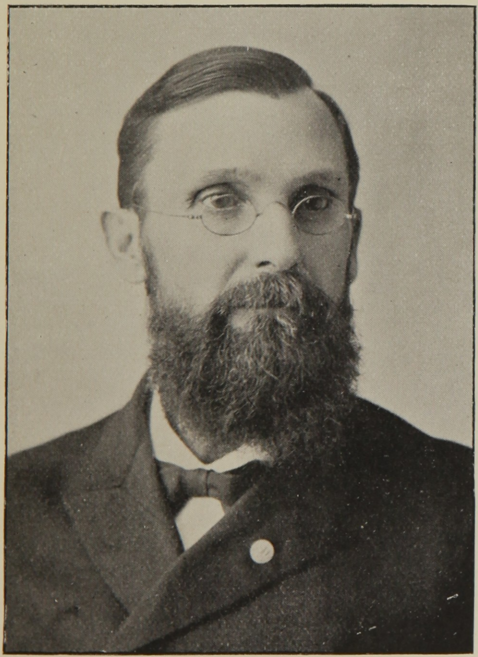

HUGH FLOUMOY MCNARY.

Dr. McNary was assistant physician to the Western Kentucky Lunatic Asylum, Hopkinsville, 1867–'69, then returned to Princeton. Has been city and county health officer. He is a member of the American Medical Association; of the Kentucky State Medical Society; and of the Southwestern Kentucky Medical Society.

Unmarried.

BAKER, Henry Brooks, Lansing, Mich., son of Ezra and Deborah Knowlton (Bigelow) Baker, was born December 29, 1837, at Brattleboro, Vt. His primary education was obtained in the common schools of Vermont, Massachusetts, and Michigan, to which latter state he removed in 1849. In the winter of 1860–'61 he taught school in Union county, Illinois. In 1861 he matriculated in the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, and also took a laboratory course in chemistry. In the summer of 1862 he enlisted for three years and was appointed hospital steward in the medical department of the Twentieth Michigan Infantry Volunteers, Ninth Army Corps; served as acting assistant surgeon, 1863–'64, at operating and general hospitals, and after July, 1864, until the close of the war, was medical officer (assistant surgeon) in charge of the regiment. He was taken prisoner at the Battle of the Wilderness, but soon rejoined the division hospital with the army at Spottsylvania.

After the war, Dr. Baker continued the study of medicine in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and was graduated M. D. therefrom, in 1866, his preceptors since 1861 having been Ira H. Bartholomew, M. D., Lansing, Michigan; Simeon S. French, M. D., surgeon of the Twentieth Michigan Infantry, Battle Creek; and George Cogswell, M. D., surgeon of the Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Infantry Volunteers, North Easton, Mass. He then entered upon the practice of medicine at Lansing; was at Winona, now West Bay City, Mich., 1868-'70, then returned to Lansing, as a committee of the state medical society to compile the vital statistics collected by the secretary of state.

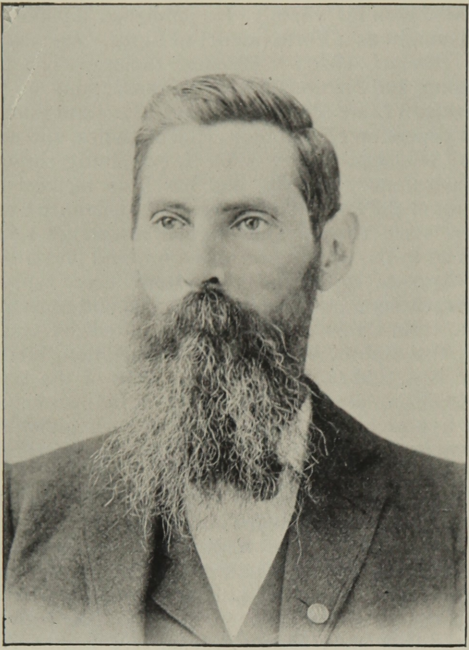

HENRY BROOKS BAKER.

Dr. Baker is a member of the Michigan State Medical Society, of which he has been treasurer and vice-president; of the American Medical Association, of which he has been secretary and chairman of the section on state medicine; of the International Medical Congress; of the American Climatological Association; of the American Public Health Association, president in 1890; of the Michigan Academy of Science; of the American Social Science Association, vice president since 1878; honorary member of the Société Français D'Hygiène, Paris, France; and member of the International Conference of State Boards of Health.

In 1870, Dr. Baker made the first move for the establishment of a state board of health in Michigan, and upon its organization in 1873 he was chosen secretary, which office he has since held continuously. Under its "moral suasion" plan, an educational work has been most successfully carried on, and a system of sickness statistics maintained. Dr. Baker had charge of the vital statistics of Michigan for eight years beginning in 1870, and in 1871 compiled from data supplied by the United States Census, a volume of "Statistics of Michigan for 1870." He published a paper on "Thought as a Form (mode) of Force," *Psychological Journal*, 1870; "Physical Biology: The Beginning and Nature of Life," Transactions of the Michigan State Medical Society, 1870, and numerous papers on climatology, vital statistics, and sanitary subjects. He was U. S. examining surgeon for pensions, 1873–'85, and has been medical director of the Preferred Bankers Life Insurance Company since 1893. His original researches relate chiefly to the causation, restriction, and prevention of diseases, especially intermittent fever, typhoid fever, cholera, pneumonia, small-pox, and consumption. He claims to have demonstrated, by statistics, that diphtheria is restricted by isolation and disinfection, and that at least four fifths of the cases in Michigan are caused by direct or indirect exposure to a preceding case. He has been given the honorary degree of A. M. by the regents of the University of Michigan.

Married, September 9, 1868, Miss Fannie H., daughter of Hon. Sanford and Matilda W. Howard, Lansing, Mich. They have four living children: Howard Bigelow, graduate of the Michigan State Agricultural College, 1892, and a matriculate in the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan; Henry Brooks, Jr.; Burton Adams; and Helen F. Baker. Two children are deceased.

BIGHAM, John Glasgow, Millersburg, Ohio, son of John and Eliza (Glasgow) Bigham, grandson of James Bigham, was born April 22, 1835, at Millersburg. He attended the common and select schools of the country, and was a student at the Vermillion Institute, Hayesville, Ohio, 1851-'52. A severe attack of typhoid fever compelled the temporary suspension of study, and a position was accepted in the engineer corps engaged in the construction of the Akron branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburg railway. He was promoted in the service, and upon the completion of the line in May, 1854, he purchased three quarter-sections of government land beyond the Mississippi. On one of them, two miles from the nearest habitation, he pitched a tent, and with a breaking team of five yokes of oxen, one hundred acres of prairie were plowed in six weeks, for planting seeds of the black locust, for fence posts. Subsequently, as surveyor for land-agency firms, he selected and entered many thousands of acres of government land at the government land offices in western Iowa and Minnesota, as far north as Mille Lac. In this connection Dr. Bigham writes: "On these journeys, made alone, with the verdure for a couch and the saddle for a pillow, bands of the Pottawattomie, Sac, Sioux, and Chippewa Indians were met in their respective regions. In July, 1856, at a point west of Mille Lac, in northern Minnesota, while selecting pine lands, I met a caravan, *sui generis*, and quite unique. It was the annual supply train of the Pembina people, from the Red River of the north, carrying furs, pemmican, etc., to St. Paul. There were nearly three hundred carts, each drawn by a single black ox. The vehicles and equipment contained no iron or other metal, the tires being of raw hide. The season being dry, the creaking of the long line of carts afforded music as weird as the outfit was peculiar—in a region many miles from a human habitation."

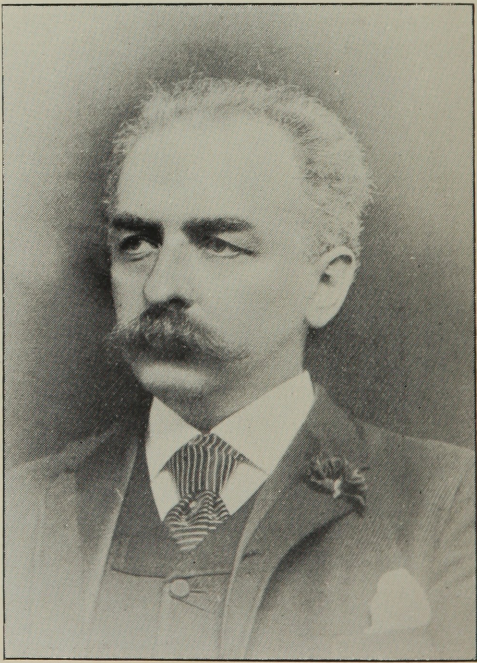


JOHN GLASGOW BIGHAM.

Dr. Bigham returned to Millersburg in December, 1856, and commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. T. G. V. Boling; attended lectures at the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, for six months ending in April, 1859; then matriculated at the University of the City of New York, Medical Department, and was graduated therefrom in March, 1860. He attended clinics in the Bellevue and New York City hospitals, and served on the staff of the New York Lying-in Asylum during the summer of 1860; practised in Fredericksburg, Ohio, during the winter of 1860–'61; was then in partnership with his preceptor, Dr. Boling, at Millersburg, until August, 1863, when he was commissioned acting assistant surgeon, U. S. army, and assigned to duty in the field, with the Regular Brigade, Fourteenth Army Corps. After the capture of Atlanta, he was commissioned surgeon, with rank of major, and was on duty in the field throughout the campaign ending at Raleigh, N. C., with the surrender of the last organized army of the Confederate States, in April, 1865. At the close of the war Dr. Bigham returned to the practice of medicine at Millersburg. He is a member of the Holmes County (Ohio) Medical Society; of the Ohio State Medical Society; of the Grand Army of the Republic, chairman of the committee on the soldiers' monument, Millersburg; president of the board of U. S. pension examining surgeons, Millersburg, 1889–'93.

Married, Dec. 31, 1868, Mrs. Nancy M. Lockheart, of Millersburg, O. Their one child, Jay Glasgow, died in 1870.

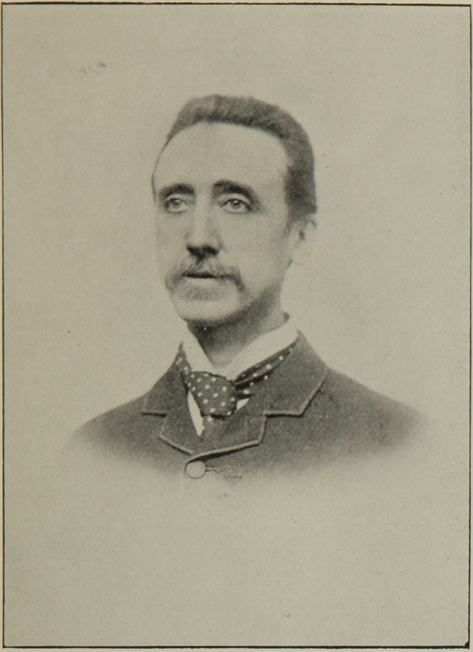
NILSEN, Jonas Rein, New York city, son of Nils (B. S.) and Laura (Rein) Nilsen, grandson of Berent Nilsen, was born February 7, 1845, at Bergen, Norway. Educated in the schools of Bergen, he came to the United States in 1866, and in 1877 matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, his preceptor being Joseph Winters, M. D.; took a three years' course of study at this institution, and was graduated in 1880; served on the surgical staff of Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York, from the fall of 1880 to the spring of 1882, when he entered the private practice of medicine in that city. He became identified with the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital soon after its incorporation, and was assistant to the chair of diseases of women under Professor A. J. C. Skene until 1885, when he was made associate professor. After Professor Skene's resignation in 1887, he was elected professor to the same chair, which position he now holds. Dr. Nilsen is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine; of the Medical Society of the County of New York; of the New York Obstetrical Society; of the Alumni Society of Mt. Sinai Hospital; and of the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association. He has published a number of articles in the different medical journals, chiefly in gynecology.



JONAS REIN NILSEN.

Married, in 1882, Miss Laura Whittemore, of New York. Their children are: Arthur, Lorna, Atassa, Hilda, and Alma.

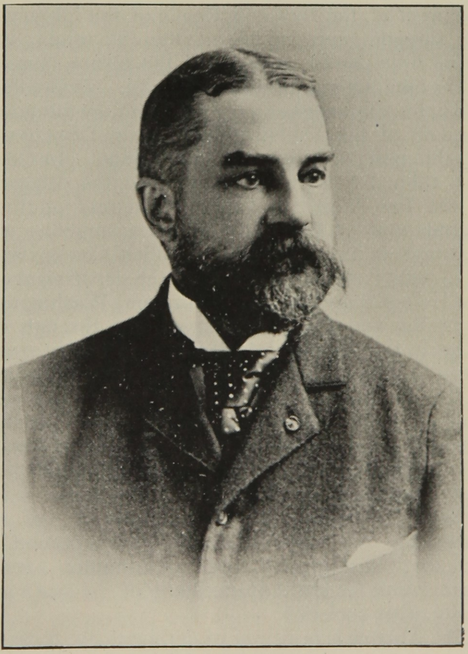
CLIFT, Frederic, St. George, Utah, son of Richard and Christian Botreaux (Hollocombe) Clift, was born August 1, 1847, at Cornwall, England. He was educated at the Grammar school at Helston, at University College school, London, and at the College of St. Mary Magdalene in the University of Cambridge, taking the degree of B. A. in 1870, M. L. in 1873, and LL. D. in 1879; commenced the study of medicine in 1866, and attended the lectures of Doctors Lathman, Humphry, and Sir George Paget, at Cambridge; but subsequently studied for the English bar, and became a member of the Inner Temple, London, in 1867. In consequence of ill-health, Dr. Clift traveled extensively and finally settled in Southern California. In 1889 he resumed the study of medicine at the Colorado School of Medicine, Boulder, Col., under Professors Kimball and Eskridge; also attended lectures at the Keokuk Medical College, Iowa, under Professors Jenkins, Scroggs, and Maxwell, and was graduated M. D. from this institution in March, 1891.


FREDERIC CLIFT.

Dr. Clift first settled in the practice of medicine at Manti, Utah, in March, 1891; but later in the same year removed to St. George. He is a member of the American Medical Association; of the Utah State Medical Society; of the Salt Lake County Medical Society; of the Medico-Legal Society of New York, vice-president for Utah, 1894–'95; and of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. He was secretary of the Norwood Cottage Hospital, Eng., 1880–'87, and vice-president of the same, 1887–'88.

Married, in 1874, Felicia Victoria, daughter of Felix Jones, late captain in the Royal Indian Navy and Her Majesty's political agent at Bagdad and in the Persian Gulf, and has issue two children: Frederic H. Clift, born in 1874, and Cyril W. Clift, born in 1877.

YARROW, Henry Crécy, Washington, D. C., son of John and Caroline (Crècy) Yarrow, grandson of George and Barbara Yarrow of England, was born November 19, 1840, in Philadelphia, Pa. After a preparatory education in private schools in his native city and Geneva, Switzerland, he entered upon the study of medicine, in 1859, under the preceptorship of Drs. J. L. Ludlow and J. J. Woodward; attended three courses of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine, and was graduated therefrom March 15, 1861. Dr. Yarrow practised medicine in Philadelphia until the outbreak of the Rebellion, when he was appointed medical examiner of recruits for the Pennsylvania Reserves, until July, 1861; was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Cameron Dragoons, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was mustered July 18, 1861; served with the regiment in Virginia until January, 1862; was then made acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A., and executive officer of the Broad and Cherry streets hospital, which he assisted in organizing. While on duty at this hospital, he volunteered for duty with troops in the vicinity of Fort Sumter, when it was thought that fortress would fall and a larger surgical force be needed. Returning to the Broad and Cherry streets hospital, he remained on duty there until the close of the war.

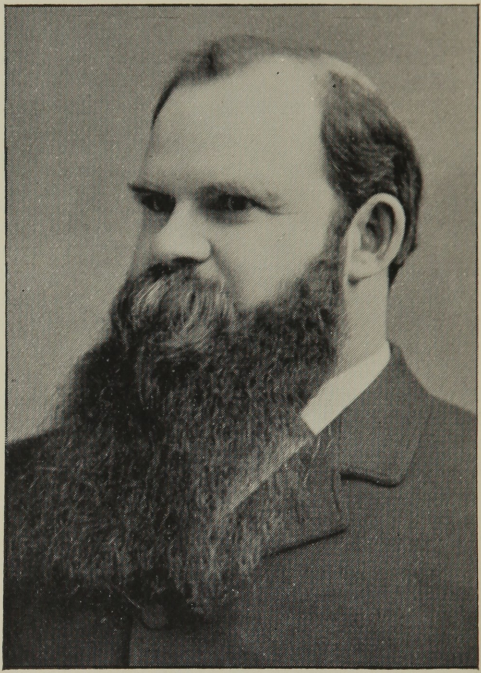

HENRY CRÉCY YARROW.

In 1866, Dr. Yarrow was again appointed acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A., and was ordered to Atlanta, Ga., and served through the epidemic of cholera of that year, and then volunteered for service at Tybee Island, Ga., where the troops were suffering from the same disease. His own health having become impaired by an attack of cholera, Dr. Yarrow was ordered to New York city, and assigned the duty to examine recruits and to accompany them to their regiments in the South. During the intervals of this service, he resided at Fort Wood, New York Harbor, acting as assistant to the post surgeon, and cholera having become epidemic at this post, in 1867, he volunteered to remain, and for this service was officially thanked by the post surgeon and Surgeon-General Barnes. Later, Dr. Yarrow was on duty at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md., Fort Macon and Charlotte, N. C., from which latter post he was relieved in 1872, that he might accept the position of surgeon and naturalist to the expedition for explorations west of the one hundredth meridian under Lieutenant G. M. Wheeler, U. S. A. On this duty he prepared the volume on Zoölogy for publication. This service continued until 1876, when he was detailed as assistant to Surgeon J. J. Woodward, U. S. A., in charge of the model military hospital at Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia. In 1877 he was detailed for duty in the surgeon-general's office, section of comparative anatomy, Army Medical Museum, Washington, D. C., and in addition was ordered to report to Surgeon D. S. Huntington, U. S. A., in charge of the Barnes Hospital, Soldiers' Home. In 1879, he was ordered to report to Surgeon John S. Billings, U. S. A., in charge of the library of the surgeon-general's office, and was assigned to the duty of preparing manuscript for, and reading the proof of, the Index Catalogue of the Library of the surgeon-general's office, 1879–'88, when, suffering from partial paralysis of the ciliary muscles of the eyes, he was granted sick leave. In October, 1888, he was assigned as assistant to the attending surgeon of the United States Army Dispensary, Washington, and remained until 1893. In October, 1889, Dr. Yarrow accompanied the delegates to the Pan-American Medical Congress on their journey through the United States, as surgeon; was assistant in the United States Fish Commission, 1872, and had charge of one of the departments of the United States National Museum, Washington, 1872–'80, and conducted expeditions through the West in the summers of 1886–'87, to obtain specimens for the Army Medical and National Museums.

Dr. Yarrow is a member of the Medical Association of the District of Columbia; of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia; of the American Medical Association; of the Anthropological and Philosophical Society of Washington; of the New York Society of Natural History; of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; Zoölogical Society of London; French Association for the Advancement of Science; and many other societies.

Dr. Yarrow is professor of dermatology, National Medical College, Columbian University, Washington; consulting surgeon to the Woman's clinic, and Garfield hospital; and to the Dorothy Dix Dispensary. He has made special investigations on antidotes to serpent's venom; has devised a vaginal speculum; a curette for finger; instruments for treating rectal fistula; a tampon introducer; an aseptic holder for bougies; and a new knife for Otis' Urethrotome. He is the author of articles on "Physometra," "Recurring Symptoms after Snake Bite," "Treatment of Rabies," and many papers in natural history.

Married, April 10, 1862, Miss Anna Provand Dryburgh, of Philadelphia, Pa. They have one child, John Yarrow.



WILLIAM SMITH LALOR.

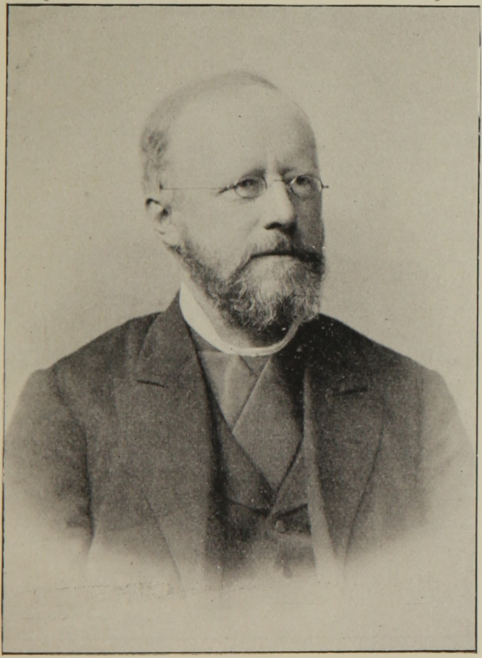
LALOR, William Smith, Trenton, N. J., son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth Tilton (Smith) Lalor, grandson of Jeremiah Lalor, was born April 16, 1848, Bow Hill, N. J. He was educated in the public schools of Hamilton township, Mercer county, N. J., State Model School, Trenton, N. J.

He received the degree of A. M., from Princeton College in 1869, and five years later the degree of A. B. Commenced the study of medicine in 1869, at Trenton, N. J., with John Woolverton; attended two courses medical lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, Medical Department, and was graduated from the same in 1872. Commenced the practice of medicine the same year, at Trenton, N. J., and has continued there to the present time. He is a member of the New Jersey Medical Society; has been president of the Mercer County Medical Society; president of the Trenton Medical Society; city physician of Trenton; county physician of Mercer county; member board of health of Trenton; medical examining surgeon for U. S. pensions; school trustee of Trenton three years; and superintendent of public instruction two years. He is at present physician and surgeon to the New Jersey School for Deaf Mutes.

Married, first, Annie E. Grambo, of Philadelphia, in 1873, who died in March, 1877; second, Emilie V. Mixsell, of Easton, Pa., October, 1880. His three children are deceased.

KLEBS, Theodor A. Edwin, Asheville, N. C., was born February 6, 1834, in Koenigsberg, Prussia, was educated in Koenigsberg, Yena, Würtzburg and Berlin, where he passed the usual examinations in the years from 1855 to 1857.

Upon the completion of his studies he qualified himself in the University of Koenigsburg as privat-docent for pathological anatomy, a subject in which he had become especially interested while studying with Virchow who was professor of pathology at Würtsburg during the years Dr. Klebs studied there. His interest in pathology and admiration for Professor Virchow caused him subsequently to accept the position of assistant to Professor Virchow. Although a rich material was now at his disposal, he still felt that pathological anatomy was not enough for the full appreciation of the nature of disease, a conviction he had already obtained through his histological studies upon tuberculosis of the intestinal canal, (Diss De mutationibus quae in intestino inveniuntur tuberculosis, Berlin, 1857) which showed the insufficiency of purely histological investigations, and that beyond the cellular changes, something more must be present as the primary cause of disease, which, with the then available method of investigations, was impossible to find.


THEODOR A. EDWIN KLEBS.

His subsequent demonstration of Psoropermes in the interior of intestinal epithelial cells and of the thereupon depending hypertrophy of these cells showed the young scientist the right path and led him to the conviction that the cellular theory of Virchow was inadequate, and that for the production of pathological changes of the cell itself, external influences must exist. Further influenced through the labors of Henle, Mühry, and others, he furnished the first proof of his belief that living organisms only, could cause structural changes in the living tissue, by his demonstration that in pyelonephritis following purulent cystitis the former is preceded by the presence of micro-cocci in the uiniferous tubules. This was the first demonstration that suppuration is not simply the result of irritation, but that it is due to micro-organisms contrary to, or perhaps better, supplementary to, the teachings of Broussais and Virchow, (communicated prior to 1865 in his work on Pathological Anatomy), a discovery which furnished the anatomical basis for the subsequent labors of Lister.

Further confirmations thereof were furnished by the labors of Professor Klebs during the Franco-Prussian war, where with the large material at his disposal in the military barracks at Karlsruhe, he had opportunity to confirm this highly important fact in all accidental wound-processes which he examined for this purpose. (Socin and Klebs, Kriegs-Chirurg. Erfahrungen Th. 2, 1872). His views upon the subject and of its general significance were communicated in an address before the Bern Medical Society, August 17, 1871, and published in the *Schweizer Correspondenz Blatt* in 1872.

His further labors during that period comprising twenty-one numbers must be considered as preliminary, a number upon normal and pathological histology showing the finer structure of tissues, nerves, nostreated muscles, ovaries, and also the impossibility of drawing coriect conclusions from histological changes alone, as to the significance of disease-processes which he particularly demonstrated in communications on the subjects of ophthalmology, tumors, and intoxications.

It was, however, particularly his study of an epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis which showed him conclusively the changes resulting from infectious inflammations and their characteristics (Milzschwellung and fettige Entartung der grossen Unterleibs-drüsen, Virchow's Arch. B 24.)

Experimental investigations by his pupils of that time completed these labors in various directions. Thus F. W. Zahn, now professor in the University of Geneva, showed in the laboratory of Professor Klebs in Bern, that it is possible to delay the usually prompt occurring suppuration of the exposed mesentery of frogs, if infection with micro-organisms are excluded. F. Tiegel, subsequently professor in Tokio, showed at that time the fever-producing properties of staphylococci and streptococci which Professor Klebs had designated as Microsporon septicum; and Sapalsky (Würzburg, 1872) demonstrated by calorimetric experiments that in septic infection the heat production is increased.

The method of Tiegel for the separation of micro-organisms and for the demonstration of their exclusive properties, was made use of by Pasteur ten years later for the same purpose in his labors with anthrax bacilli.

The many contributions which followed in the following decade to these fundamental demonstrations number about thirty and include labors upon the subjects of nearly all infectious diseases in their relation to specific micro-organisms. In this time he published also his large work "Handbuch der path. Anatomie, (1866–'76)"; the greater number of his smaller publications is found in the Archiv of experimental Pathology and Pharmacology, published by him jointly with Schmiedeberg and Naunyn.

More general subsequent contributions giving his views upon the relation of bacteria to disease are contained in addresses before the association of German naturalists, Munich, 1878, and Cassel, 1879, the first upon the changes in Medical Science, and the second upon Cellular Pathology.

From 1887–'89 Professor Klebs published the first two volumes of his work on General Pathology; the third volume is to be published when the pending questions of specific medications are more fully settled.

His labors in bacteriology began at its earliest development, and the earlier ones belong to a period when the subject was in its infancy, lacking the perfection in methods and technique towards which he and others, especially Koch, have since contributed.

From 1866 to 1872, he was professor of general pathology and pathological anatomy in the University of Bern; 1872–'73, he held the chair of his former teacher Virchow in the University of Würzburg; and from 1873 to 1882 he was professor of pathological anatomy in the University of Prague; and from that time to his final resignation as a teacher in 1891, he was professor of the same chair in the University of Zurich; exchanging then the official positions of a university professor which he had held for twenty-five years, for private life and practice, he hoped to pursue his scientific labors with greater leisure.

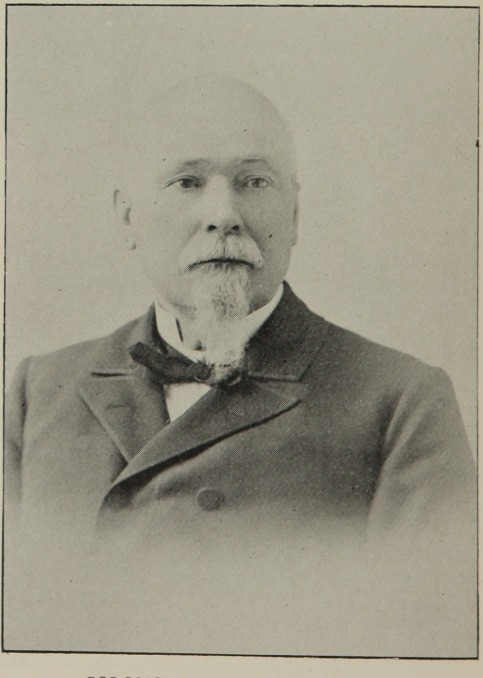
Shortly after, he established his private laboratory first at Karlsrhue, and more recently in Strassburg, Germany. In 1894 he accepted an invitation by Dr. Karl von Ruck, the director of the Winyah Sanitarium for diseases of the lungs and throat, at Asheville, N. C., to visit his institution where his method for the treatment of tuberculosis had been successfully employed for the past year. In his subsequent acceptance of association with Dr. von Ruck for the future, Professor Klebs was attracted by the advantages of an excellently conducted, closed institution for tubercular patients, where the scientific and practical are harmoniously and advantageously combined.

His permanent and paramount interest in the subject of tuberculosis is attested by many of his labors, and begins with his first contribution to medicine, his dissertation heretofore mentioned. Already in 1866 he showed the so-called "Pearl Disease" of cattle to be identical with human tuberculosis, and called attention to the communicability of the disease to the human subject through milk. His last work, "Die Behandung der Tuberculose," 1894, Leopold Voss, Hamburg and Leipsic, contains his more recent labors on the subject of tuberculosis. In his association with Dr. von Ruck, Professor Klebs will have the direction of the bacterio-therapeutic laboratory and act as consulting physician to the institution. The laboratory is now fully equipped and the study of tuberculosis will be its chief object.

Apart from the honorable positions of professorship held by him, he has had many flattering calls from different universities in Europe and also from this country, and his recognition by scientific associations is attested by his election as honorary member by quite a number, as for instance the Reale Accademia del Lincei in Rome, and the Académie Royal de Médecine de Bruxelles, while he is an active member of most of the scientific national associations in Europe.

Professor Kelbs married, in Bern, 1867, Miss Rosa Grosvenharher of Affaltern. His son, Arnold Klebs, M. D., has chosen the profession of his father, and will probably follow him to this country; and two others are engaged in other pursuits, while three children died, one son from diphtheria, which misfortune caused increased efforts on the father's part, in the study and treatment of the disease, the causative germs of which he discovered and described in 1883.

MARTIN, Solomon Claiborne, St. Louis, Mo., son of William and Elizabeth (McLanagan) Martin, grandson of John Martin, was born October 25, 1837, in Claiborne county, Miss. After attending Oakland College, Miss., the Michigan Normal School, and the University of Michigan, he spent two years, 1857–'58, in special study in Germany; matriculated in the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, 1859, Drs. Abram Sager and Moses Gunn, preceptors, and after two courses of lectures was graduated M. D., 1861. Dr. Martin was commissioned surgeon of the Wirt Adams Regiment Mississippi Volunteer Cavalry, C. S. A., 1863–'64.



SOLOMON CLAIBORNE MARTIN.

After the close of the war he took one course of lectures in the Medical Department of the University of Louisiana, now Tulane University, with the degree of M. D., therefrom in 1865. Dr. Martin practised medicine at Port Gibson, Miss., 1865–'69, and has been located in St. Louis, Mo., since the latter year. Was director of public schools 1874–'77, and since 1892 he has edited the *St. Louis Medical Era*; has been professor of dermatology and hygiene in Barnes Medical College, St. Louis, from 1892 to the present time, and medical superintendent of "The Carlsbad Springs Sanitarium," Nashville, Illinois.

He married, in 1871, Miss Rosa, daughter of James Calhoun, of Port Gibson, Miss. Their children are: Solomon Claiborne, Rosa, Clarence, Lucile, and Frederica Martin.

MORRIS, James Cheston, Philadelphia, Pa., son of Dr. Caspar and Anne (Cheston) Morris, grandson of Israel Wistar Morris, was born May 28, 1831, in Philadelphia. He obtained a literary education at Rev. Dr. Crawford's Academy of the University of Pennsylvania, with a course at the Department of Arts of the same university; began to read medicine in 1851, in Philadelphia, under the preceptorship of his father, Caspar Morris, M. D., and Prof. Joseph Carson; attended three courses of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine, and was graduated M. D. in 1854. His professional life has been passed in Philadelphia.

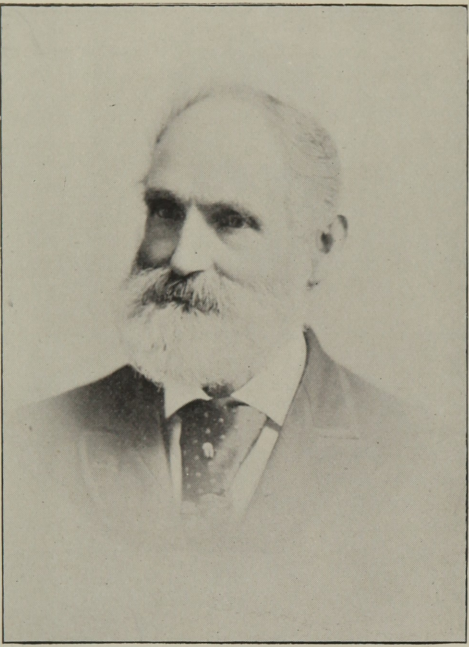
Dr. Morris is a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; of the American Medical Association; of the American Academy of Medicine, treasurer, 1890–'92; of the Franklin Institute, of Philadelphia; of the Academy of Natural Sciences, corresponding secretary, temporarily; member of the American Philosophical Society, curator since 1889. He was physician to the Moyamensing House of Industry, and to the Foster Home; attending physician to the Protestant Episcopal Hospital, 1857–'72; president of the medical board of The Sheltering Arms; president of the Hygienic Publishing Company since 1891; and president of the Virginia Mining and Improvement Company since 1872.

Dr. Morris was contract surgeon, U. S. A., 1862–'64. He has given much time and attention to the delivery of milk in glass jars, and is an earnest advocate of milk from the Devon breed of cattle, for infants and for family use. In surgical instruments, he has devised an intra-uterine galvanic stem pessary, and has made many contributions to medical literature, viz.: a translation of Lehmann's Chemical Physiology, published by Blanchard & Lea, 1856; "Analysis of Bedford Springs Water;" "The Splitting of Albumen," Proceedings of Academy of Natural Sciences; "Medical Use of Alcohol;" "On the Effects of Tobacco;" "On the Water Supply of Philadelphia;" "On the Milk Supply in Large Cities;" "Diagnosis between Croup and Diphtheria;" "Pathology of Influenza," *American Lancet*, 1891; "On Vital Molecular Vibrations," *ibid.*, February, 1891; "Suggestions as to Tuberculosis in Man and Other Animals," read before the American Philosophical Society, March 2, 1894; "An Hypothesis as to the Nature and Origin of Germ Force," Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences, of Philadelphia, 1891; "Uses of Stem Pessaries," Philadelphia County Medical Society; "Belladonna as a Prophylactic against Scarlatina," *American Journal of Medical Sciences;* "Ethics of Solomon," read before the American Philosophical Society, 1894; and many others.

Married, first, March 8, 1854, Miss Hannah Ann, daughter of Isaac Tyson, Jr., Esq., Baltimore, Md.; she died February 2, 1867, leaving four sons, who survive: Isaac Tyson, Esq.; Caspar, M. D.; James Cheston, Jr.; and Henry Johns Morris. Dr. Morris married, second, January 11, 1870, Mrs. Mary E. Stuart, daughter of Lawrence Johnson, Esq., of Philadelphia, Pa. Their children are: Lawrence Johnson; William Stuart; Mary Winder; Israel Wistar; Hannah; Caroline Johnson; Galloway Cheston; and Anne Cheston Morris.

JAMES CHESTON MORRIS.

CHANCELLOR, James Edgar, Charlottesville, Albemarle County, Va., descends from a long line of Americans of English descent—the lineage running back to 1066. When Gaultier le Chanceller, as law officer of the crown, crossed over to England with William the Conqueror, as his chief legal adviser, the sur-name of Gaultier was dropped and it came by successive changes to be written Chancellor. The family received large grants of land in Lanark county, Scotland, from Henry II of England, and have resided on these estates ever since. The great paternal ancestor, the founder of the name, was Richard Chancellor (and not John as published in some recent biographical sketches): he held a commission as captain in the Royal army under Charles II, but being a whig or non-conformist, and a Protestant, he joined the party of Monmouth, Essex, Russel and Sidney to levy war against the government of Charles, but the plot being discovered he escaped death by flight to America in 1682; his escape was connived at by the officers of the law on account of the great service which had been rendered both Charles I and Charles II by his father, Robert Chancellor, who signalized himself as a Cavalier. He settled in Westmorland County, Va., and married Catherine Cooper, daughter of William and Catherine (Fitzgerald) Cooper, becoming the father of John, Andrew, Cooper, and William Chancellor. John was born in Stratford County, Va., in 1755; married Elizabeth Edwards, daughter of Haden Edwards, (sister of Hon. John Edwards, one of the first two U. S. senators from Kentucky, and an aunt of Governor Ninian Edwards, of Illinois, afterwards senator) to this union were born John, George, William, Sanford (a major in the War of 1812), Elizabeth, Penelope, and Jane. Of these children George was born in Orange County, Va., in 1787, and was a planter. In 1815 he married Ann Pound, a widow, who bore him six children named as follows: Melzi, a Baptist minister of Fredericksburg, Va.; Lorman, attorney-at-law, Baltimore, Md.; Susan, who was married to J. P. Chartters of Spottsylvania county, Va.; George Edwards, and Ann Monroe (wife of J. E. Appler, of Columbus, Ga.), all now deceased, leaving Dr. James Edgar the only survivor of those named. The father of his family died in 1842, the mother in 1856. From this family the name of the town of Chancellorsville is derived, a town made famous by the sanguinary conflict which took place there during the recent Civil War.



JAMES EDGAR CHANCELLOR.

Dr. J. Edgar Chancellor was born in Chancellorsville, Spottsylvania County, Va., January 26, 1826; was educated at the classical Academy at Fredericksburg, Va.; his medical preceptor was Dr. G. F. Carmichael of Fredericksburg, Va. Matriculated as a student of medicine in the University of Virginia, session 1846-'47, and obtained his M. D. degree at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in the spring of 1848. In childhood he developed a medical and surgical bias. When phlebotomy was the rule he was never happier than when permitted to hold the vessel to receive the warm blood as it flowed from the open vein; as a boy he manifested great interest in surgical devices and experiments on the lower animals, to such a degree as to obtain the sobriquet of doctor before he reached his teens. He was about ten years old when his father died, leaving him a small patrimony, which was expended in prosecuting his education. Desirous of improving his mind and fitting himself for the study of his chosen profession, he taught school two years while yet in his teens; during this time he was much interested in medical works, which his association with an intelligent physician encouraged; at the expiration of the second term of his school he entered upon his medical studies. Immediately after graduating he entered into an active practice, locating in his native county, at Chancellorsville. In 1853 he married Miss Josephine Anderson of Spottsylvania County, Va., (daughter of Thomas W. Anderson) and by her had six children, of whom five grew to maturity as follows: Dr. Eustathius Chancellor, of St. Louis, Mo.; Alexander Clarrendon Chancellor, of Columbus, Ga.; Thomas Sebastian Chancellor, of Atlanta, Ga.; Samuel Cleveland Chancellor, of the University of Virginia, and Josephine (Anderson) Chancellor (now deceased). Subsequently he removed to Courtland, the county seat, where he enjoyed a large practice up to the outbreak of the civil war. In 1861 was commissioned assistant surgeon in the Confederate States Army, and assigned to duty at the General Hospital, C. S. A., at Charlottesville, Va. In the spring of 1862 he was joined by his family at this place. In July following his wife died, leaving four sons and a daughter (an infant). In November, 1867, he married Mrs. Gabriella Mays (née Garth) of Albemarle County, Va. Was commissioned full surgeon in 1862 and continued on duty at General Hospital, C. S. A., Charlottesville, Va., which had a capacity of six hundred beds. In the spring of 1864 he was sent to the battle-fields of Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, and Richmond, as a member of the reserved Corps Co. of Surgeons; a protracted illness caused his return to the General Hospital at Charlottesville as a patient. The cutting off of communications with the army of Northern Virginia by Gen. Phil Sheridan in the spring of 1865, closed the General Hospital at Charlottesville, Va. Dr. Chancellor, with an ambulance and some medical stores, set out to join Gen. J. E. Johnston's command, then in Georgia. The surrender of Gen. R. E. Lee, at Appomattox caused the doctor's return to Charlottesville, where he resumed the practice of his profession,

In October, 1865, he was made demonstrator of anatomy in the Medical Department of the University of Virginia, which position he filled until shattered health, from a dissecting wound, necessitated his resignation in 1872. During the summer season, for twenty five years he has been resident physician to some of the principal mineral springs of Virginia; a member of the Medical Society of Virginia since 1871, vice-president of the same in 1874 and 1880, and its president in 1883, and now honorable fellow of the same, (it was during his term of office that the Virginia State Board of Medical Examiners was organized); permanent member of the American Medical Association since 1875, and the American Public Health Association since 1878.

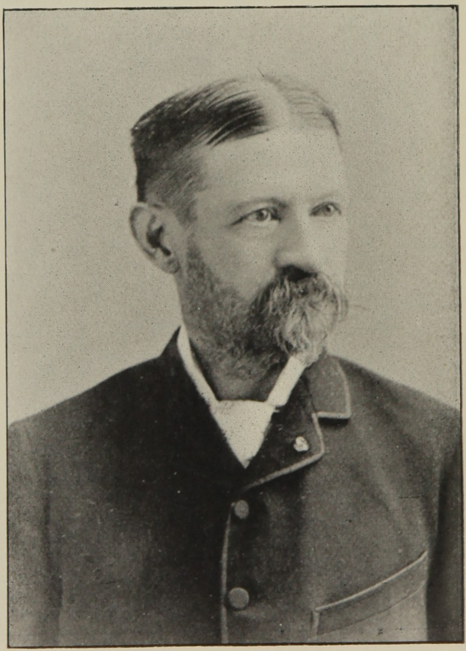
In 1885 he was elected and served one term as professor to the chair of diseases of women and children in the University of Florida at Tallahassee. and also filled the chair of anatomy in the same school: he resigned both chairs and, returning to Virginia, was appointed by the Governor of Virginia a member of the State Medical Examining Board in 1890; in January, 1893, was re-commissioned to serve four years and, under the changed medical law of Virginia, reducing the number of the medical examining board to ten members, he was re-commissioned to serve four years from the 1st of November, 1894.

He has made frequent contributions to the literature of his profession, among which are named "An exhaustive paper on the origin and use of Natural Mineral Waters of the United States;" "Ancient Medicine, its History, etc.;" "Cremation and Inhumation compared;" with papers descriptive of treatment of ingrowing toe-nails; "Uses of Iodoform in Specific Diseases;" "Removal of Fibroid Growth involving Right Parotid Gland, 1863, with Recovery," "Removal of the Right Clavicle for Osteo-Sarcoma, 1889, with Recovery, and Subsequent Amputation at the Hip Joint," for re-occurrence of same in the shaft of femur of same patient, with recovery, 1891.

WAGNER, Clinton, of New York city, son of Basil and Ann M. (Peters) Wagner, grandson of John Wagner, was born October 28, 1837, at Baltimore, Md. After obtaining a preparatory education at the College of St. James, Md., he undertook the study of medicine in October, 1856, at Baltimore, under Geo. W. Miltenberger; attended three courses of medical lectures at the University of Maryland, School of Medicine, Baltimore, and was graduated M. D. in 1859. He was an interne at the University Hospital from March, 1858, to October, 1860, and on the 11th of the latter month, having passed the examination in September, was commissioned assistant surgeon, U. S. Army. He was immediately ordered to Texas, and was on duty with the troops surrendered by General Twiggs. Dr. Wagner was in active service during the entire war; established several hospitals in St. Louis, and also the first hospital steamer, the Louisiana, put in commission on the western waters; he also established the U. S. general hospitals at Pt. Lookout, Md., and Beverly, N. J. He served with the Army of the Potomac as medical director, Second Division, Fifth Army Corps, (the regulars,) and was at the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Brandy Station, and minor engagements. After the Battle of Gettysburg he was made medical inspector of the Fifth Corps; was breveted major and lieutenant-colonel for faithful and meritorious service during the war, and on July 28, 1866, was promoted to a full surgeoncy with the rank of major. In 1869 he resigned his commission, went to Europe and devoted two years in London, Berlin, and Vienna, to the study of diseases of the throat and nose. Returning to this country in 1871, he entered into the private practice of his specialty in New York city. He has contributed to medical literature a book on "Diseases of the Nose," New York, 1884; "Habitual Mouth-Breathing," New York, 1881, and numerous papers on medical subjects.

Dr. Wagner is a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; of the American Laryngological Association; and member of the New York County Medical Society. He was formerly professor of diseases of the nose and throat, in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, and in the Medical Department of the University of Vermont. He is now senior surgeon to the Metropolitan Throat Hospital, New York city, established by him in 1873, and has devised numerous instruments for the treatment of the diseases which have received his special attention.

In the department of surgery Dr. Wagner has performed amputation at the hip joint; shoulder joint; resection of head of femur, shoulder and elbow joints; ligature of external iliac and subclavian arteries; exsection of entire right half of larynx; removal of epiglottis by sub-hyoidean incision; successful thyrotomy on an infant eighteen months old; removal of intra-laryngeal growths; naso-pharyngeal tumors; and many other operations pertaining to his specialty.



CLINTON WAGNER.

Dr. Wagner is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and of the Union League Club, New York city.

Married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. G. W. Vaughan, in London, 1882.

HILLS, Thomas Morton, Willimantic, Conn., born May 12, 1839, at Lovell, Me., is the son of Rev. Israel and Lucinda (Morton) Hills; grandson of Jared Hills, Glastonbury, Conn., and of Thomas Morton, Jackson, Me. His father's family moved from Dixon, Me., to Bolton, Conn., in May, 1854, and he prepared for college at the East Windsor Hill Academy, in the latter state; commenced the study of medicine in 1858, at Straffordville, Conn., reading nine months with Dr. Stephen F. Pomeroy, since of Springfield, Mass.; took four courses of lectures at Yale Medical School, New Haven, and was graduated in July, 1863. At the close of his first course of lectures, Dr. Hills became office assistant to Surgeons P. A. Jewett and T. Beers Townsend, whose offices were in the Tontine Hotel, New Haven, After the establishment of the Knight Military Hospital, at New Haven, Dr. Hills served as volunteer surgeon under Dr. Jewett, the surgeon in charge, and also saw much active service in the field with the Twenty-seventh Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers. In August, 1863, he went to Norfolk, Va., in response to a call from the mayor of that city for physicians, all but one of the local physicians having refused the oath of allegiance to the United States, and on that account having been denied service by General B. F. Butler. In May, 1864, he accepted a position in General Butler's army on the James river, operating against Richmond. He entered Richmond on the evening of its fall, and for a year following was engaged in civil practice there, having charge of Chimborazo Hospital under the Freedmen's bureau. Since 1866 he has practised medicine in Willimantic, Conn.

THOMAS MORTON HILLS.

Dr. Hills is a member of Windham County (Conn.) Medical Society; of the Connecticut Medical Society, president in 1887; permanent member of the American Medical Association, 1870; and of the National Association of Railway Surgeons. He has been local surgeon for the New York & New England Railway since 1870, and is also surgeon for several other lines; and is medical examiner under the coroner for the region about Willimantic.

Dr. Hills has done a general practice of surgery and gynecology, and has been especially successful in the treatment of fractures, on account of unusual care in the construction and fitting of splints. These are made in his own workshop, after his own patterns and under his personal supervision.

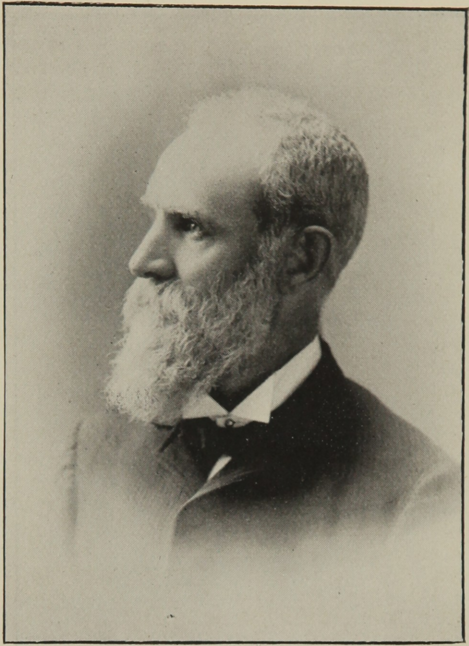
Married, in 1862, Miss Mary Anna, daughter of Rev. Wm. and Mary Hill, of New Haven, Conn.; she died at Norfolk, Va., January 16, 1864, leaving no children, as a daughter, Minnie Morton, born December 8, 1863, died ten days before the mother. Dr. Hills married, second, in 1864, Miss Laura S. Heath, of Magothy, Anne Arundel county, Md. Their children are: Arthur T. Hills; Wm. Morton Hills (born June 19, 1867, died January 17, 1886); Mary Lucinda Hills; and Laura Heath Hills, Woman's Medical College, of Philadelphia, class of 1896, who will practise with her father in Willimantic, Conn.

SCOTT, John Joseph, Shreveport, La., was born October 23, 1837, at Scott's Ferry, Savannah River, Edgefield District, S. C. He is the great-grandson of Samuel Scott, a North-of-Ireland gentleman who, with his wife, Jane (Calliham) Scott, a Scotch lady, obtained a grant of land from King George III, and settled on the Savannah river, at the place still known as Scott's Ferry, S. C., and who, prior to the Revolution, cast his lot with the colonists in their struggle for liberty. This ancestor was known as "Ready Money" Scott, and being too old and infirm to do active service, aided the struggle with his money. The great-grandmother, Joyce Scott, learning that the Tories were in the country, rode fifty miles on horseback to inform the Americans of their whereabouts, and for this act all their property at Scott's Ferry was destroyed and she was severely punished by a "ducking" in the river. He is also the great-grandson of Joseph W. Collier, a captain in the Revolution, and his wife, Amy (Mosely) Collier, who moved from Charlotte Co., Va., to South Carolina in 1778, at which time and place his grandfather, Hillary Mosely Collier, was born; his wife was Mary (Quarles) Collier. He is also the grandson of Samuel Scott, Jr., and the son of Samuel Calliham and Martha (Collier) Scott. Edward Mosely, father of Amy (Mosely) Collier, was also a captain in the Revolutionary army,—*vide* Revolutionary Records at Smithville, Charlotte Co., Va.

Dr. Scott was educated in the common schools of the country at that time, and, later, a regular English and Latin course. He commenced the study of medicine in 1854, with the family physician, Dr. Thomas H. Pattison, in Edgefield District, S. C.; attended two courses of medical lectures at the Medical College of Georgia, Augusta, from which he was graduated March 3, 1856. During the balance of the year 1856 he practised his profession in Columbia county, Ga., ten miles north of Augusta, with Dr. J. T. Smith. In the fall of 1857 he received the appointment of surgeon to General Wm. Walker's expedition to Nicaragua, Central America, which was abandoned in New Orleans, La., and from 1858 to 1861, inclusive, practised in Red Land, Bossier Parish, La. In the fall of 1861 he volunteered his professional services, without pay or official position, to the Confederate government, and was stationed at Camp Moore, (instruction), Tangipahoe, La. He furnished his own medicine and instruments. On the first of January, 1862, the troops were moved to Camp Chalmette, five miles below New Orleans. He was then, by request of Colonel Preston Pond, made acting surgeon of the 16th Regiment, Louisiana Volunteers, pending the appointment of a surgeon, and served until January 16, 1862, when the appointment was effected. During his stay with the command, Ruggles Brigade, he had entire control of all the sick located in the government barracks below the city. Returning to Bossier Parish, a cavalry was soon formed (Bossier Cavalry), mustered into state service, with whom he enlisted as a private on March 15, 1862. The company was immediately transferred to the Confederate government and moved off to Corinth, Miss., and there with another company formed the First Squadron Louisiana Cavalry, and was in General Price's Army of the West. He participated in the Battle of Farmington—was detailed that day as General Marmaduke's orderly. He was in General Beauregard's retreat from Corinth; in the fight at Boonville, Miss., on the retreat, and at Baldwin, Miss. By order of General D. H. Maury, he was discharged from the ranks and was made acting assistant surgeon of the squadron, June 3, 1862. On the 16th of that month the squadron was attached to a regiment. By permission from General Price, Dr. Scott ran the blockade of the Mississippi river, at Cat Fish Point, and on the 15th of October, 1862, again entered the ranks in Co. F, Thirteenth Battalion La Partisan Rangers. Was again asked to act as acting assistant surgeon, and continued in that capacity until the battalion was merged in the Third Louisiana Cavalry. By order of General Hebert he was made surgeon of the post at Delphi, La., during the campaign of General Taylor, opposite Vicksburg, Miss. After the battles of Lake Providence, in which he participated, and Miliken's Bend, he received the appointment of assistant surgeon to the Sixteenth Texas Regiment, Walker's division, and so served during its entire campaign in South Louisiana, and which was surrendered June 8, 1865. He holds parole No. 535, as assistant surgeon, Shreveport, La., signed by W. R. Boggs, Brigadier-General, C. S. A., and G. L. Andrews, Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

At the close of the war Dr. Scott returned to Bossier Parish and practised medicine there until 1870; was located at Minden, La., 1870–'72; at Benton, La., 1873–'74, and since the latter date at Shreveport.

Dr. Scott is a member of the Shreveport Medical Society, January, 1877, has held the office of vice-president three terms, and the presidency in 1890; was also its delegate to the state medical society in 1890; permanent member of the Louisiana State Medical Society since 1878; member of the Medico-Legal Society of New York; also a Free and Accepted Mason; Knight of Pythias; member of and medical examiner for the Ancient Order of United Workmen; Select Knights A. O. U. W.; American Legion of Honor; Knights of St. John and Malta; and a member of General Le Roy Stafford Camp No. 3, United Confederate Veterans, of Shreveport, La.



JOHN JOSEPH SCOTT.

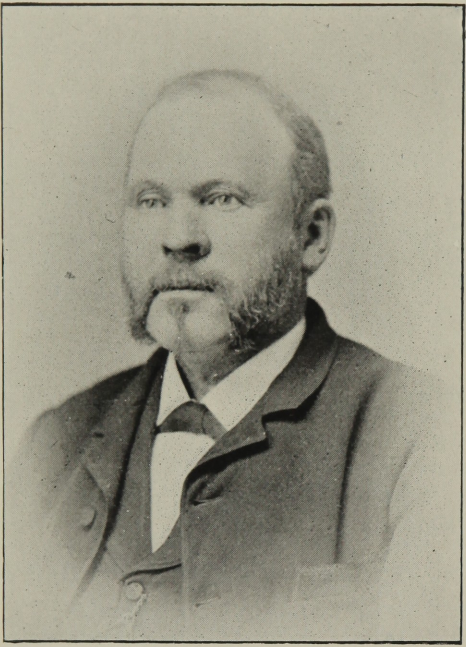
He is the author of a paper on the "Indirect Toxicological Action of Strychnia," read before Louisiana State Medical Society, at New Orleans, May, 1894.

HARRIMAN, Oscar Byron, Hampton, Iowa, born September 29, 1836, at Warner, N. H., is the son of John and Jane E. (Colby) Harriman, and grandson of Moses.

Oscar B. attended Warner High school, and Hopkinton and Boscawen academies. Taught school, and was town superintendent at the age of 22; commenced the study of medicine in 1857, at Fisherville (now Penacook) N. H., under the preceptorship of Dr. S. M. Emery, of Fisherville, Dr. L. Eaton of Warner, and Drs. Gage and Moulton of Concord, N. H. He attended three courses of lectures at Dartmouth Medical College and at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, graduating from the first named, October 31, 1860; also took post-graduate studies in New York and at the Chicago Policlinic.

Dr. Harriman was in the Federal Hospital service, then practised medicine at Marble Rock and Rockford, Iowa. Has practised at Hampton since 1865; was chosen president of Franklin County Medical Society at its organization in 1876; member of Austin Flint Medical Society; Iowa State Medical Society; Iowa State Association of Railway Surgeons; National Association of Railway

Surgeons; and of the board of Iowa State Medical Examiners, 1895. At different times has been county coroner for six years; and county physician ten years; president Hampton board U. S. pension examiners since 1893; candidate for presidential elector on Tilden and Hendricks ticket when the old Fourth district was composed of nine counties. Has been several years member of the city council, and has been three times elected mayor of Hampton. In 1885 was appointed by President Cleveland postmaster of Hampton; delegate to National Democratic Convention, 1892; member of Odd Fellows and Masonic Orders, and Knights Templar Commandery.


OSCAR BYRON HARRIMAN.

Dr. Harriman was one of the founders and for a time was senior editor of the *Hampton Globe*, the first and only Democratic paper in Franklin county, now the official organ of the city of Hampton. He is also the author of papers on "Fracture of both Patellae at the same Time," "Diseases of Shell Rock Valley," "Skeleton Sketches of Prairie Practice," and "Twenty Years in the West," published in various journals.

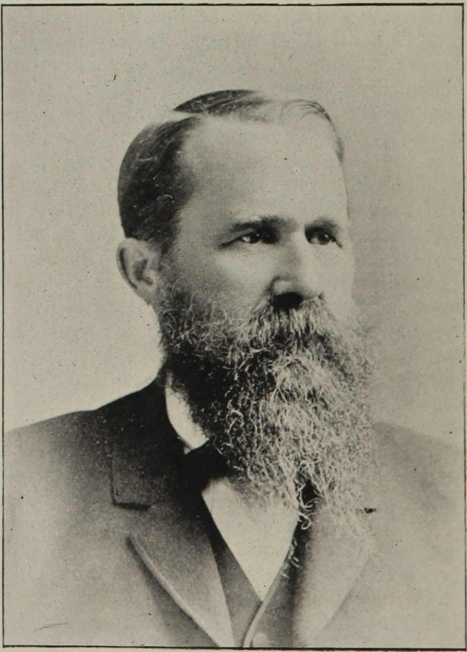
Married, in 1868, Miss Ellen J. Donovan, a student and teacher of Oberlin College, who died in 1886, leaving one son and four daughters: J. Edwin, a druggist under the firm name of O. B. Harriman & Son; Jennie E.; Lillie; Vera; and Dea.

LEECH, Thomas Franklin, Crawfordsville, Ind., son of David and America (Taylor) Leech, grandson of James Leech, was born December 27, 1840, in Shelby county, Ind. He commenced the study of medicine in 1858, with Francis M. Ferree, M. D.; attended two courses of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, from which he was graduated March 10, 1866.

Dr. Leech enlisted as a private in the Federal army, in August, 1861, and served as contract surgeon and hospital steward in the regular army, and assistant surgeon in the U. S. Navy. He practised medicine at Clinton, Mo., 1867–'71; at Attica, Ind., until 1879; and has been located at Crawfordsville since that year.

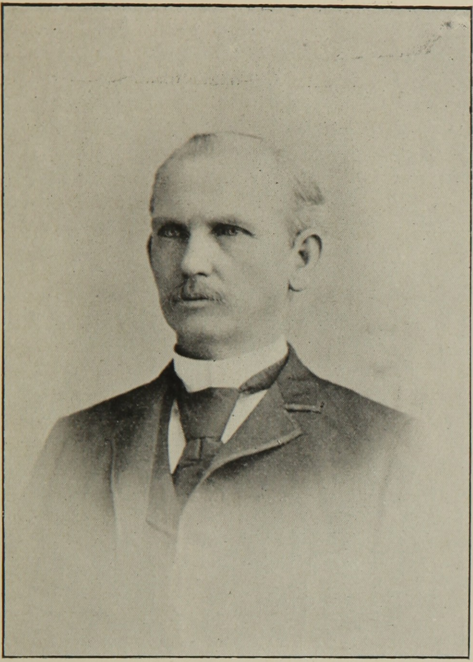
Dr. Leech was president of the Fountain County Medical Society in 1877; of Warren County Medical Society in 1875; is a member of the Montgomery Medical Society of which he is treasurer, 1893–'96; of the Indiana State Medical Society, vice-president in 1893; of the American Medical Association; of the Grand Army of the Republic; and was health officer of Attica, 1876–'78; health officer of Crawfordsville, 1893–'95. In 1884 he organized the Indiana State Chess Association, which holds mid-winter and mid-summer tourneys, and at which Dr. Leech has three times carried off the tourney championship. He has been a member of the Presbyterian church since 1866.

In surgical work he has performed successful operations for stone in the urinary bladder, strangulated hernia, cataract, vesico-uterine fistula, knock-knee, necrosed bone, amputations of all kinds, and has devised various urethral instruments and uterine forceps. His writings include papers on "Puerperal Fever," *American Practitioner*, 1869; and "Four Cases of Lithotomy," *Indiana Medical Journal*, 1877–'93.


THOMAS FRANKLIN LEECH.

Married, April 19, 1866, Miss Mary E. Locke, of Whitewater, Wis., daughter of Rev. William E. Locke of the Presbyterian church. Their children are: Mattie, Nellie, Ellerslie W., Charles H., and Mabel Leech. Their two sons are graduates of Wabash College and Mabel, the daughter, teaches in the Crawfordsville, Ind., city schools.

DANTZLER, Manly Jacob Daniel, of Elloree, S. C., born May 14, 1840, in the town of Orangeburgh, S. C., is the son of Captain Isaac and Caroline R. (O'Cain) Dantzler, grandson of Jacob Dantzler and great-grandson of Daniel Dantzler who emigrated from Germany.



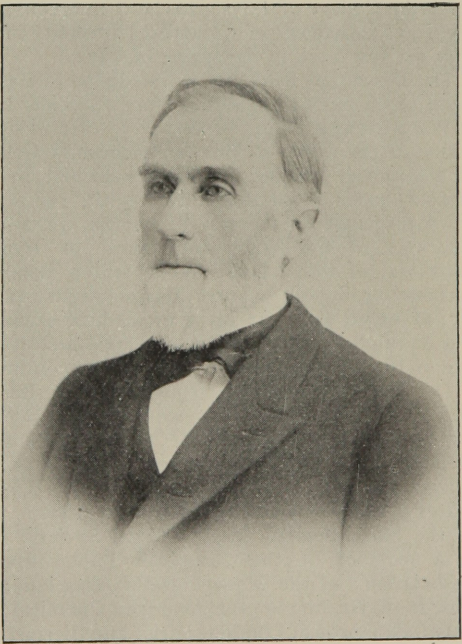
MANLY JACOB DANIEL DANTZLER.

Dr. Dantzler received a classical education at the Holly Hill High school of old Charleston District, and commenced the study of medicine in 1857 in his native county, under Dr. A. N. Wannamaker; attended two courses of lectures at the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, in Charleston, and was graduated in March, 1861. He served in the Confederate States army six months as a private, six months as hospital steward, and was then commissioned assistant surgeon, serving to the surrender at Appomattox Court House.

Dr. Dantzler commenced the private practice of medicine in 1865 at Jamison, S. C. In 1881 he removed to Dantzler, S. C., and in 1892 located at Elloree, his present residence. He was secretary of the Orangeburgh Medical Society while residing at Dantzler, S. C., and is now a member of the South Carolina Medical Association and of the Confederate Surgeon Survivors' Association of South Carolina. He has served as president and secretary of political clubs, and for a number of years was chairman of the board of school trustees at Dantzler, S. C.; is now secretary of the board of trustees of the Elloree Graded school; was a member of the advisory committee of the Ladies' Confederate Monument Association of Orangeburgh, S. C.; has served in various offices of the church; has been a member of the Agricultural society of Orangeburgh county, and is a member of the board of health of Elloree. Dr. Dantzler first performed cephalic version by manipulation on August 4, 1868, and again on November 19, 1892. His medical writings include a thesis on "Inflammation;" a report of "Arm and Shoulder Presentation," *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, vol. xxxi; "Congenital Recto-Vaginal Communication," *ibid.*, vol. xxxi; "Lusus Naturæ," *ibid.*, vol. xxxiv; "Cervico-Podalic Presentation—Cephalic Version," transactions of the South Carolina Medical Association, 45th annual meeting. Dr. Dantzler has been a successful farmer while carrying on a country practice.

Married, first, February 9, 1868, Miss Emma McMillian, who died June 27, 1870; married, second, March 2, 1875, Miss Dora, daughter of Capt. George W. Shingler, of Charleston county, S. C. Their children are: Minnie C., Manly Shingler, Camille, Butheina, Dora A., J. Marion-Sims, Adelle, Isaac Earle, and Sallie-Ruth.

CLARK, John Hendrix, Mechanicsburg, O., son of Stephen and Hannah (Jones) Clark, grandson of John Clark, was born September 28, 1829, in Champaign county, O. His preparatory education was obtained in the common schools of the neighborhood, and at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, O. In 1850 he entered upon the study of medicine at Mechanicsburg, with E. Owen, M. D.; attended two courses of lectures at Starling Medical College, Columbus, O., and received his degree therefrom in 1853.



JOHN HENDRIX CLARK.

Dr. Clark commenced the practice of medicine in the spring of 1853 at Mutual, O.; thence in 1859 to Decatur, Ill., returning to Mechanicsburg, O., in 1861. He served three months in the spring of 1862 as physician and surgeon in the Federal army, in the sanitary commission.

He is a member of the Champaign County Medical Society, of which he is an ex-president; of the Ohio State Medical Society; of the American Medical Association; was a member of the school board from 1864 until 1874; and a member of the town council from 1877 until 1885. He was medical superintendent of the Dayton (O.) Asylum for the Insane, from March 1, 1874, to May, 1876. He is an occasional correspondent of medical journals, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

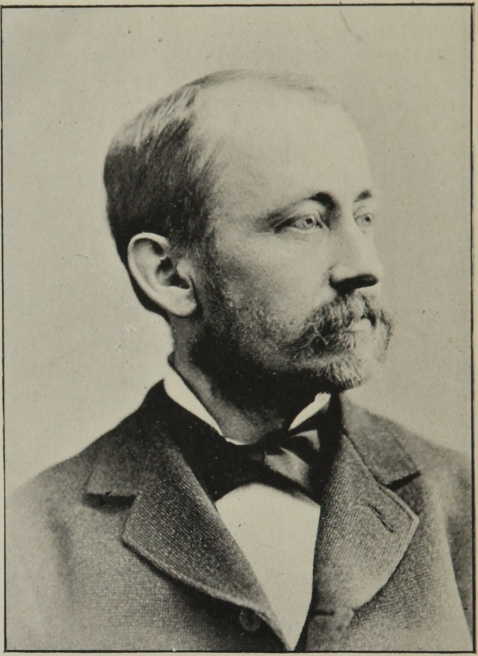
Married, September 21, 1852, Miss Ellenorah J., daughter of Wm. Williams, deceased, of Mechanicsburg, O. Their children are: Alta W., and John W. Clark.

DAVENPORT, Bennett Franklin, Watertown, Mass., son of Charles and Joan Fullerton (Hagar) Davenport, grandson of Joseph Davenport, of Newton, was born May 28, 1845, at Cambridge, Mass. He prepared for college at the Cambridge High school; was graduated from Harvard University, A. B., in 1867, and received the degree of A. M. therefrom in 1871. He went abroad in the summer of 1867, and was a student at the University of Tübingen, Germany, for two semesters in 1867–'68. He returned home in 1868 and commenced the study of medicine at the Medical School of Harvard University, under the preceptorship of Drs. Calvin Ellis and Henry I. Bowditch, and at the completion of the three years' course in the summer of 1871, was graduated M. D. therefrom. He was also graduated M. D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Medical Department of Columbia University in the City of New York in the spring of 1871.

Dr. Davenport has practised medicine in Boston since 1871, but his residence since 1890 has been at Watertown, a suburb of that city. He was professor of chemistry in the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, Boston, 1879–'86; chemist to the Massachusetts State Board of Health, 1882–'92; dairy inspector for the city of Boston, 1882–'85; chairman of the Watertown Board of Health, 1892–'94, of which board he is still a member; coroner for Suffolk county, Massachusetts, 1875–'77, at which time the office of medical examiner was instituted; and in 1893 was appointed a justice of the peace, in which office he still continues.

Dr. Davenport is a member of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement; of the Society for Medical Observation; of the Massachusetts Medical Society, of which society he was the delegate for the decennial revision of the United States Pharmacopœia in 1880 and 1890; also of the Massachusetts Medico-Legal Society. He is a member of the American Public Health Association; of the Massachusetts Association of Boards of Health; of the American Chemical Society; also those of London, Paris, and Berlin, and of the Deutsch Gesellsch. f. Angewandte Chemie; of the British Society of Public Analysts, and of the Society of Chemical Industry; of the American Pharmaceutical Association; also of the British association. He is a charter member of the Historical Society of Watertown, Mass., of which he is corresponding secretary; also a member of the New England Historic, Genealogical Society; of the Boston Society of Natural History; of the Harvard Greek letter societies, Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Eta; and fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Dr. Davenport's professional specialties have been medical and sanitary chemistry, and toxicology, with food and drug examination for adulterations.



BENNETT FRANKLIN DAVENPORT.

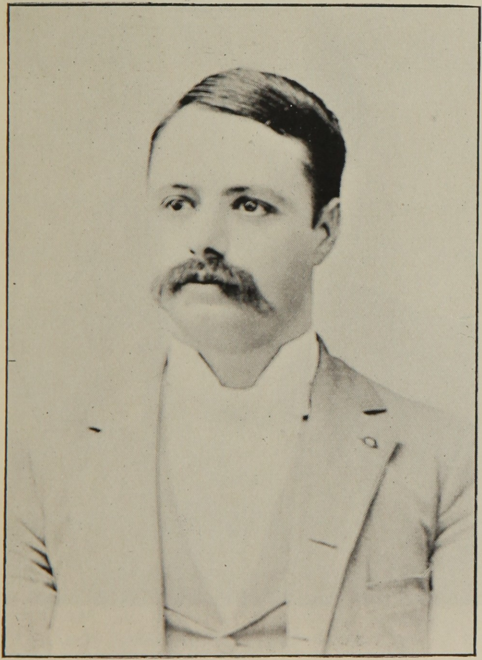
His annual reports are published in the annual reports of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, 1882–'92, and in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* for 1882–'95. Further mention is made of him in Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography.

He married, July 23, 1873, Miss Annie Emeline, daughter of John and Martha J. (Sturtevant) Coolidge, of Watertown, Mass. Their children are: Grace Coolidge, John Coolidge, Anna Coolidge, and Benita Coolidge Davenport.

CLASON, Jesse A., Neosho, Wis., born October 15, 1860, at Clason Prairie, Dodge county, Wis., is the son of Michael B. and Sarah A. (Phelps) Clason, grandson of James Clason, a lineal descendant of Stephen Clason who settled at Stamford, Conn., in 1654, having been forced to flee from Scotland in consequence of hostility to the Cromwell government.

Dr. Clason was educated in the Clason Prairie district school, in the Milwaukee public schools, and Wayland University, Beaver Dam, Wis. He began the study of medicine in 1882 under disheartening circumstances, being opposed by his father who withheld from him all aid. He followed the family physician, Dr. S. W. Thurber, to Tecumseh, Neb., and became a student under him, also securing a position as hotel clerk, porter, and general utility man. By his studiousness and energy he won many warm and true friends, among them being Miss Mary McCutcheon, a philanthropic maiden lady of Tecumseh, who died in the autumn of 1884. Although she had never met the young man, she offered, through her pastor, to advance funds sufficient to defray the expenses of his education, restitution to be made as he became able. The proposition was accepted, but being unwilling to incur too large a debt, he began to practice medicine in 1884, with funds sufficient to pay one week's board. He attended two courses of lectures at the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, and was graduated March 4, 1884. In the autumn of the same year he left Neosho and settled at Elk Creek, Neb.; after six months there, he moved to Chicago, Ill., and in October, 1885, returned to Neosho.

Dr. Clason is a member of the Wisconsin State Medical Society; of the Brainard Medical Society; of the Dodge County Medical Society, vice-president in 1894 and was re-elected in 1895; has been health officer of the towns of Herman and Rubicon since 1889; was appointed U. S. pension examining surgeon, with headquarters at Milwaukee, in 1893, and in 1894 was transferred to and made president of the board of pension examining surgeons established at Juneau, Wis. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, N. G., Wildey Lodge, No. 128; was Worshipful Master of Neosho Blue Lodge, No. 108, A. F. & A. M., 1890–'91 and 1892; a member of Oconomowoc Chapter, Olivet Commandery, No. 18, and of Wisconsin Consistory, A. F. & A. M. Dr. Clason has been president of the Neosho Young Men's Democratic Club, No. 23, in the National League, since 1892, and is now chairman of Dodge County Democratic Committee.



JESSE A. CLASON.

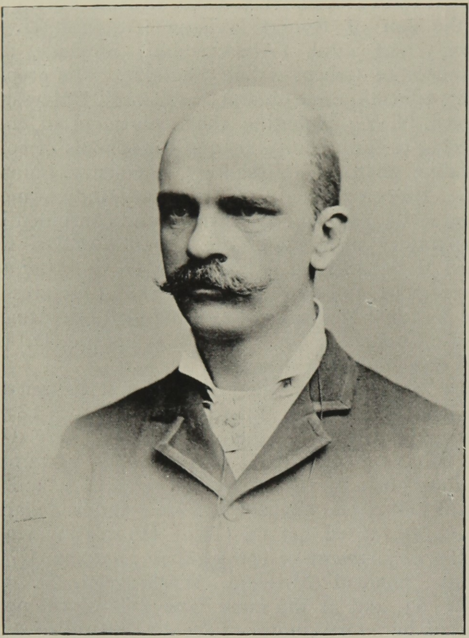
Married, first, March 11, 1883, Miss Dixie Lennox, of Sikeston, Scott county, Mo., who died January 2, 1884; married, second, May 2, 1885, Miss Bertha E. Hall, of Elk Creek, Johnson county, Neb. He has no children.

SHUFELDT, Robert Wilson, Washington, D. C., born December 1, 1850, in New York city, is the son of Robert Wilson (Admiral, U. S. navy,) and Sarah (Abercrombie) Shufeldt, and grandson of George Adam Shufeldt. His preparatory education was obtained at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., including the department of engineering to the senior year, and the schools of comparative anatomy, physiology, chemistry, botany, etc. He commenced the preliminary study of medicine while a student at Cornell, and continued his preparatory work under the direction of Dr. Edward M. Schaffer, of Washington, D. C.; attended two regular and two special courses of lectures at the National Medical College, Medical Department of the Columbian University, Washington, D. C., and was graduated therefrom in 1876.

Dr. Shufeldt was commissioned first lieutenant, Medical Department, United States army, in 1876; was promoted to a captaincy in 1881; served in the field with the United States troops, at various military posts in the states and territories, and in towns and cities adjacent thereto; and was placed upon the retired list in 1889. He was in charge of the department of comparative anatomy, U. S. Army Medical Museum, Washington, D. C., 1882–'83, and at the same time holding the position of honorary curator of the department of comparative anatomy, Smithsonian Institution, Washington. He is the author of some five hundred books, papers, critiques, original researches, etc., devoted to comparative anatomy, physics, political economy, ethnology, biology, travel, etc., which have been published by scientific societies the world over. In September, 1891, he published in the *New York Medical Journal* an article embracing "Thirty-five Hundred Comparative Observations on the Pulse, Respiration, and Temperatures of Children."

Dr. Shufeldt is a member of the Philosophical, Anthropological, Biological and Entomological societies of Washington; of the Cosmos Club; of the American Society for Psychical Research; honorary associate of the British Society for Psychical Research; member of the American Ornithologists' Union; of the American Society of Naturalists; corresponding member of the Societa Italiana d' Anthropologia, Etnologia e Psicologia Comparata, of Florence, Italy; of the Zoölogical Society of London, Eng.; of the American Society of Anatomists; alternate delegate to the American Congress of Physicians and Surgeons, 1892; member of the Biological Association of Colorado; of the Linnæan Society of New York; fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; member of the Anthropometrical Society; of the International Copyright League; of the Academy of Sciences of Philadelphia; and an ex-member of the Medical Society of New Orleans, La., and has recently been appointed an Associate in Zoölogy of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D. C.

Married, in 1876, Miss Catharine, daughter of Welles J. Babcock of Washington, D. C.; she died in 1892, leaving four children: Robert Wilson, who was drowned in 1893; Percy, Sarah A., and Catharine Shufeldt. On September 4, 1895, Dr. Shufeldt married Miss Florence Audubon, the youngest daughter of John Woodhouse Audubon, who was the youngest son of John James Audubon, the renowned ornithologist, and author of the great work on "The Birds of America."



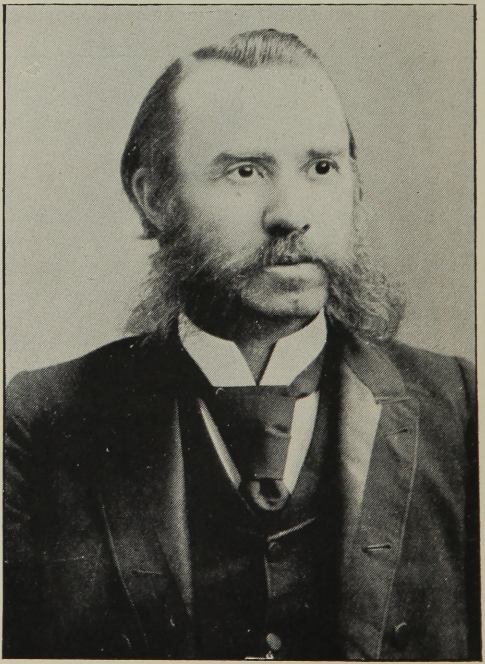
ROBERT WILSON SHUFELDT.

HUGHSON, John Scott, Sumter, S. C., son of William Edward and Mary Amelia (Doggett) Hughson, grandson of John Hughson, was born October 1, 1841, at Camden, S. C. After a preparatory course at Furman University, Greenville, S. C., he began to read medicine, in 1860, at Camden, under the direction of Dr. Thomas W. Salmond; in June, 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate service as a private in "The Hampton Legion"; transferred, in 1862, to the Second Regiment, South Carolina Cavalry, and was with the army of Northern Virginia in the Battle of Fair Oaks, seven days fight around Richmond, Sharpsburg (Antietam), Gettysburg, Brandy Station, etc. At the close of the war he resumed the study of medicine; attended lectures at the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, Charleston, and was graduated in March, 1867, with honor. Dr. Hughson practised medicine a few months in Sumter county, and then removed to the city of Sumter. He is a member of the Sumter County Medical Society, president in 1894; member of the South Carolina Medical Association, vice-president in 1888; chairman of the board of health, Sumter, since 1880; was Grand Dictator of the Knights of Honor of South Carolina in 1881, and represented South Carolina Grand Lodge at two sessions of the Supreme Lodge of Knights of Honor; is also a prominent member of the order of Knights of Pythias.

Dr. Hughson has been professor of physiology and of chemistry in Sumter Female Institute since 1886; is a member of Sumter Baptist church and superintendent of its Sunday-school for the past twenty-five years.

Dr. Hughson is the author of a paper on "Salicin in the Treatment of Chronic Diarrhea," *Charleston Medical Journal and Review*, January, 1875; "The Use of Gelseminum in Malarial Fevers," *ibid.*, October, 1875; "Hypodermic Injections of Morphine in Puerperal Convulsions," read before the South Carolina Medical Association, 1882. He was the first physician, as far as recorded, to use morphine hypodermically in convulsions of infants, and in 1884 read a paper on this subject before the South Carolina Medical Association.

Married, while on a furlough in March, 1864, Miss Eliza Randolph, daughter of Shirley Carter and Sarah (Legare) Turner, of Virginia, who died in January, 1876, leaving three children: Shirley Carter Hughson, a writer of some note; Mary Amelia; and Zadah Bascom Hughson. Dr. Hughson married, second, in May, 1879, Miss Celeste E., daughter of Dr. Joseph Quattlebaum, of Fairfield county, S. C., who died August 30, 1893; their children are: Lucile, Edna, Clara Bessie, Celeste, Iva Belle, and Eleanor.



JOHN SCOTT HUGHSON.

CAMPBELL, Daniel, Saxton's River, Vt., son of Edward R. and Clarissa (Chamberlain) Campbell, grandson of Edward R. Campbell, familiarly known as "Dr. Ned," was born March 20, 1820, at Westminster, Vt. He was educated in the common schools and at the Burr and Burton

Academy, Manchester, Vt. He commenced the study of medicine in 1838, at Ashby and Fitchburg, Mass., under Dr. Alfred Hitchcock and Prof. B. R. Palmer, of Woodstock, Vt.; was graduated from Vermont Medical College, Woodstock, in 1842, and also took a degree at the Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Mass., in 1843. Dr. Campbell was demonstrator of anatomy at the Berkshire Medical College for a year or more, 1844, being associated in practice with Prof. H. H. Childs, at that time lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts; was then at Westminster West, Vt., about ten years; and has been a practitioner at Saxton's River since 1854. He has been a member of the American Medical Association; of the Vermont State Medical Society; of the Connecticut River Valley Medical Association; represented Rockingham, Vt., in the legislature of 1864–'65; and in 1880 was the Democratic candidate for congress, having been defeated by James M. Tyler. Many years ago Dr. Campbell was offered the chair of the science and practice of medicine in Dartmouth Medical College, but his tastes led him to decline the offer. He has performed many of the major operations in surgery, being among the first in Vermont to perform ovariotomy successfully. He has been much interested in the schools of his locality, taking an active part in forming the present system of graded schools. Dr. Campbell has in a measure retired from the practice of his profession.

DANIEL CAMPBELL.

Married, in 1844, Miss Julia A. Hall, of Westminster. Of their eight children, Charles and Alice died in childhood; Flora E., Edward Raymond, M. D., William H., Harriet J., Clara O., and Mary E., are living.

CAMPBELL, Edward Raymond, Bellows Falls, Vt., son of Dr. Daniel and Julia A. (Hall) Campbell, grandson of Edward R. Campbell, was born September 27, 1853, at Westminster West, Vt. He was educated in the common schools of his native town, and Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., and was for one year a student in the Scientific Department of Dartmouth College. He began to read medicine in 1872, at Saxton's River, Vt., under the guidance of his father, Daniel Campbell, M. D.; attended one course of lectures at Dartmouth Medical College, and one course at the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, receiving the degree of M. D. from the latter in July, 1875, having been elected valedictorian of the class.

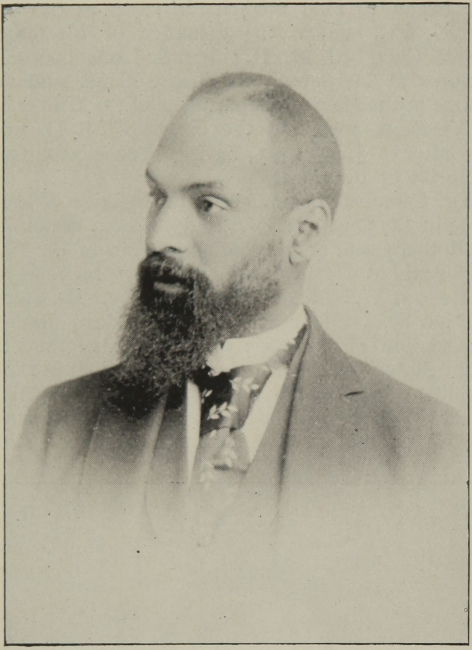
Dr. Campbell commenced the practice of medicine in 1875, at Turner's Falls, Mass., remaining there two years, and becoming a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society. In 1877 he removed to Bellows Falls, his present residence. Dr. Campbell has been a member of the American Medical Association since 1880; is a member of the Vermont State Medical Society, vice-president in 1886, president in 1888; a member of the Connecticut River Valley Medical Association, treasurer 1879–'95; and pension examining surgeon since 1885. He has made frequent contributions to the state medical society and to medical journals.

EDWARD RAYMOND CAMPBELL.

Married, in 1876, Miss Inez E. Morse, of Westminster, Vt. They have had two children: Daniel R., and Henry W. Campbell, the latter having died in 1892.

WESLEY, Allen Alexander, Chicago, Ill., son of Edward Edrington and Elizabeth Ann

(Davis) Wesley, grandson of William Edrington Wesley, was born September 25, 1856, at Dublin, Ind. He was educated in the common schools of Cincinnati; at Bryant and Stratton's Business College, Chicago; and was graduated A. B. from Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., in 1884. He commenced the study of medicine in 1870, with Dr. William Mussey, of Cincinnati, and later under the preceptorship of R. N. Isham, M. D., of Chicago; took a three years' course of study at the Chicago Medical College, now Northwestern University, Medical School, and received the degree of M. D. from the same in 1887.



ALLEN ALEXANDER WESLEY.

Dr. Wesley has been a practitioner in Chicago since the year of his graduation. He was a tutor in mathematics and Latin in Fisk University, 1878-'83; clinical assistant to the late Walter Hay, M.D., LL. D., in the department of mental and nervous diseases, Chicago Medical College, 1885-'89; clinical assistant to Prof. R. N. Isham, in the department of surgery of the same college, 1886-'88; lecturer on "Surgical Emergencies" in Provident Training School; district county physician for Cook county in Chicago; and is president of American Union Club, of Chicago.

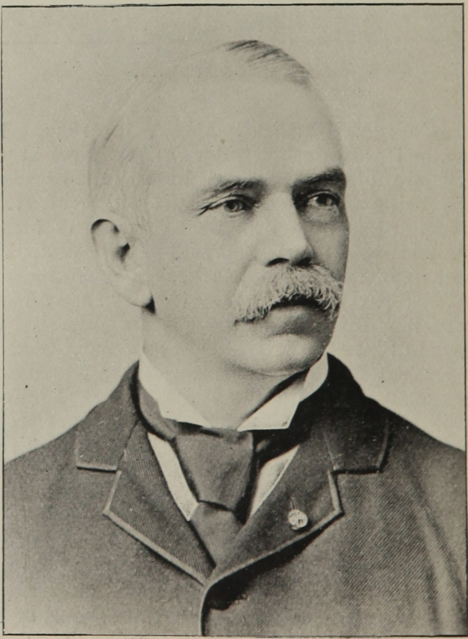
Dr. Wesley has been gynecologist to the Provident Hospital, of which he was one of the founders in 1891, since 1891, and was appointed surgeon-in-charge in 1894.

Dr. Wesley is a member of the Chicago Medical Society, the American Medical Association, an Odd Fellow and a Mason. Unmarried.

AYRES, Stephen Cooper, Cincinnati, Ohio, son of Dr. Henry P. and Eliza K. (Rowan) Ayres, was born June 5, 1840, in Troy, Ohio. He was educated in Fort Wayne, Ind., High school, and was graduated B. A. from Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, in June, 1861, M. A. in 1876; also received the honorary degree of M. A. from Wooster University, Wooster, Ohio, in 1874. He commenced the study of medicine in 1861, at Fort Wayne, Ind., under the direction of his father, Henry P. Ayres, M. D., who was president of the Indiana State Medical Society in 1872; attended two courses of lectures at the Medical College of Ohio, and was graduated M. D., in March, 1864.

Dr. Ayres was private in Company B, Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in 1861, medical cadet in the Federal army, 1863-'64, acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A., 1864-'65, was commissioned assistant surgeon, U. S. Volunteers in June, 1865, and served until February, 1866, when he was honorably mustered out, with rank of brevet captain. Dr. Ayres is and for several years has been government expert examiner for pensions due to diseases of the eye and ear, to which branch of medicine he gives particular attention. He practised medicine in Fort Wayne from 1866 to 1870, spent the year 1870-'71 in the ophthalmic hospitals of London and Vienna, and in 1871 located in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dr. Ayres is a member of the Ohio State Medical Society; Cincinnati Academy of Medicine; American Medical Association; American Ophthalmological Society; American Otological Society; chairman of section of ophthalmology of the American Medical Association, Nashville meeting.

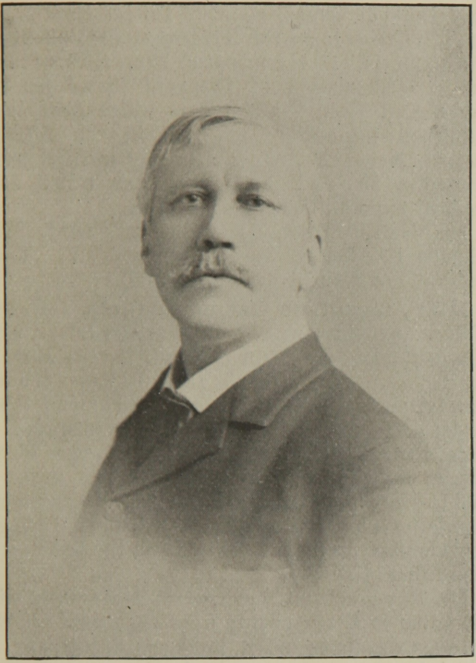


STEPHEN COOPER AYRES.

Dr. Ayers is oculist to St. Mary's Hospital; to the Episcopal Hospital for Children; was oculist on the staff of Cincinnati Hospital, 1871-'84, when he resigned; is colaborator of the *American Journal of Ophthalmology*, and of the *Annals of Ophthalmology and Otology*. He is a member of the

Literary Club of Cincinnati, president in 1886, member of the Loyal Legion, trustee of Cincinnati College, and is professor of ophthalmology in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery.

Married, in October, 1873, Miss Louise McLean. Their children are: Wylie McLean, Rowan, Robert Williams, Louise, and Gertrude.



GEORGE WASHINGTON NEWMAN.

NEWMAN, George Washington, Brooklyn, N. Y., born in New York city, July 11, 1842, is the son of Dr. James and Margaret (Cathcart) Newman, of English and Scotch-Irish birth respectively, and grandson of Henry Newman, of Sussex, England. He was educated at the Franklin Hall Academy, Williamsburgh, now Brooklyn, in the public schools and under private tutors; commenced the study of medicine in 1861, under the preceptorship of Dr. F. M. Lorette, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; attended three courses of lectures at the University Medical College, New York city, and was graduated March 4, 1864.

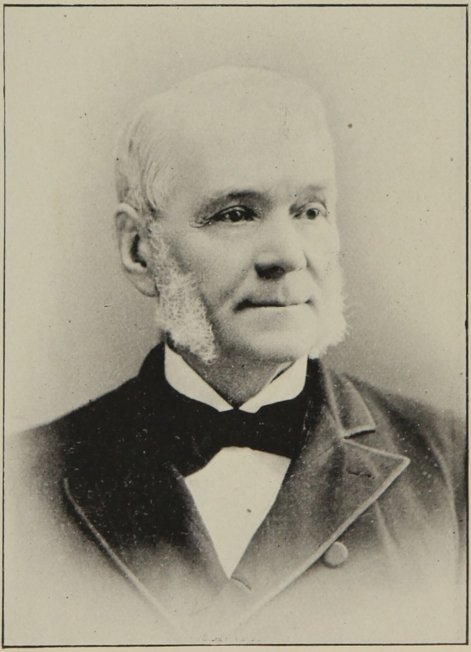
Dr. Newman commenced the practice of medicine immediately after graduation, in Brooklyn, Eastern District, but was soon commissioned assistant surgeon of the Fifth Heavy Artillery, New York Volunteers. He was offered the rank of full surgeon, but chose the position of assistant on account of his youth and the responsibilities. An accident, however, placed him in charge of the brigade hospital at Harper's Ferry during the spring and summer of 1865, and he there discharged the duties the responsibility of which he had so much dreaded.

Dr. Newman is a member of the Medical Society of the State of New York; Knights of Honor; Ancient Order of United Workmen; Grand Army of the Republic; and is a member of the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association. In 1874-'75 he was on the staff of the Brooklyn health officer, and has served in a public capacity in epidemics of smallpox. Dr. Newman was among the first to practice divulsion in phimosis.

Married, July 4, 1869, Miss Madeleine P. Vandervoort, of Bergen, N. J. Their living children are: Dr. Fernando, Edwin, James, Harry, and Mabel Newman. Two other children died in infancy.

McMURDY, Robert Strong, Minneapolis, Minn., son of Anthony and Catharine (McGourkey) McMurdy, was born July 17, 1824, at Albany, N. Y. He was educated at Albany Academy, and in 1840 commenced the study of medicine, his preceptors being Drs. Wing and Boyd, and Prof. James H. Armstrong, M. D., all of Albany; attended four courses of lectures at Albany Medical College, and was ready to graduate in 1843; but on account of his age, being but nineteen, was not awarded his diploma until 1846. Having complied with all the requirements of the law entitling him to practice, except in regard to age, he went to Mantua, Ohio, and formed a partnership with Dr. James Cromwell, who had been a fellow student with him in the office of Drs. Wing and Boyd. In 1853 Dr. McMurdy removed to Albany, N. Y., where he continued in practice until 1873, when, having made a visit to Minneapolis, Minn., he determined to move to that city, which has continued to be his residence since March of that year.

Dr. McMurdy is a member of Albany County Medical Society; of the Medical Society of the State of New York; of Hennepin County (Minn.) Medical Society; of the Minnesota State Medical Society; and of the American Medical Association. He has been consulting physician to Asbury Hospital, Minneapolis, since 1890, and is medical examiner for several life insurance companies.

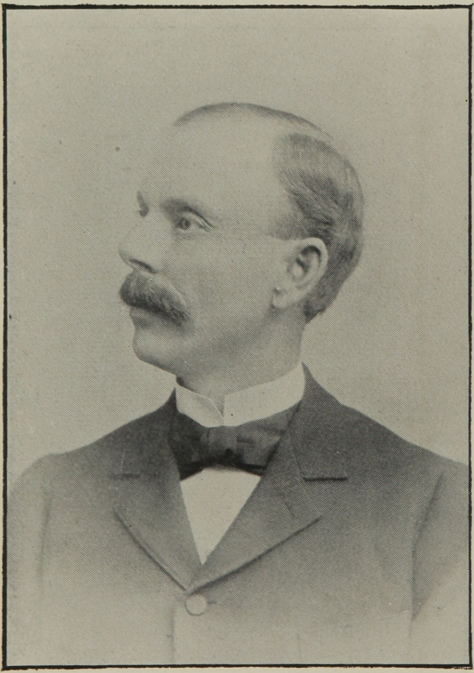


ROBERT STRONG MCMURDY.

Married, in 1847, Miss Eliza Leverich, of Newtown, L. I., who died in 1871, leaving one son, Robert C. He married, second, in 1873, Miss Mary E., daughter of E. H. Pease, of Albany, N. Y. Their children are: Katherine E. and Charles Erastus McMurdy.

HALL, Albert Llewellyn, Fair Haven, N. Y., son of Ransom L. and Mary Jane (Barnes) Hall, grandson of Hopestill Hall, was born December 14, 1850, in the town of Hastings, N. Y. He was educated in the common schools of the state and at Cazenovia Seminary. He then taught school for five years, and was principal of some of the graded schools of Oswego county, N. Y. Commenced the study of medicine January 1, 1875, at Central Square, N. Y., under Dr. Nelson W. Bates, of that place; attended five terms of graded instruction at the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, and the College of Medicine of Syracuse University, and was graduated with first honors from the latter June 25, 1879. September 29 of the same year he entered upon the practice of medicine at Fair Haven, N. Y., and has since continued there.

Dr. Hall is a member of Cayuga County Medical Society, and was its president in 1889; Central New York Medical Association; National Association of Railway Surgeons; was sanitary inspector in the U. S. Marine Hospital Service during the epidemic of small-pox in Canada, 1885; state sanitary inspector during the threatened cholera invasion, 1892; health officer of Fair Haven since 1891; coroner of Cayuga county since 1885; member of the board of education since 1887; president of the village of Fair Haven since 1892; secretary of the Auburn board of pension examining surgeons since 1889; surgeon for the Lehigh Valley Railway since 1890; and is also a Mason.



ALBERT LLEWELLYN HALL.

Dr. Hall has been engaged in researches for determining the curability and prevention of hay asthma through home treatment, or without the removal of the affected person to an exempt locality. He is the author of articles on "Sensory Derangements Following Intracerebral Injuries," "Creosote in the Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis," "Hæmostatic Properties of Puff Ball," "Simulation of Diseased States for the Purpose of Gain," and others which have been published from time to time in the *Medical Record*, New York. In the line of medical jurisprudence, Dr. Hall has often been called as a medical expert in nervous diseases.

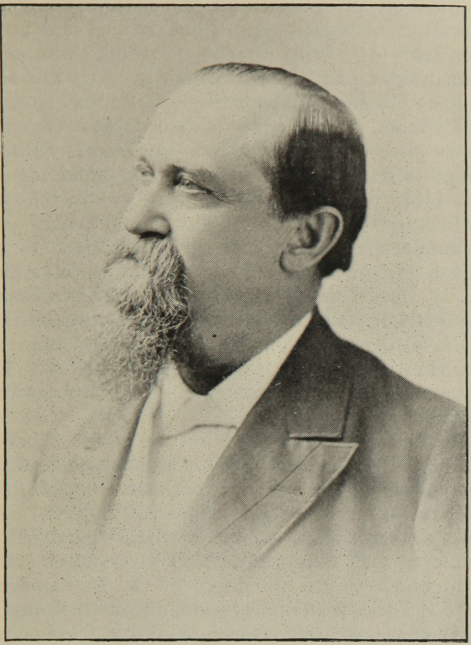
Dr. Hall married, December 29, 1875, Miss Almeda L. Allen, of West Monroe, N. Y. Their children are Blanche and Ralph Hall.

ROY, Gustavus Garnett, Atlanta, Ga., son of Dr. Augustus Gustavus Dunbar and Lucy Carter (Garnett) Roy, grandson of Capt. Beverly Roy, of Scotland, was born June 8, 1836, in Essex county, Va. After a literary course in Richmond (Va.) College, he entered upon the study of medicine, in 1854, in Essex county, under the direction of his father; attended one course of lectures, each, in the University of Virginia, Medical Department, Charlottesville, and Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, taking his degree from the last named institution in 1857.

Dr. Roy practised medicine in partnership with his father in Essex county from 1857 until the war between the states, when he raised a company, of which he was made captain, in Essex county, and was promoted to major of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, Virginia Volunteer Infantry, C. S. A., by reason of the loss of his ranking officer in the seven days' fight around Richmond, Va. In 1862 he resigned his commission, to enter the medical department, and was placed on hospital duty in Atlanta, Ga., as assistant surgeon and later as full surgeon, standing his examination before the army medical board at Charleston, S. C.

After the close of the war, Dr. Roy practised medicine in Cartersville, Ga., for three years, then removed to Atlanta for a permanent residence. He is a member of the Atlanta Medical Society; of the Medical Association of the State of Georgia; an honorary member of the Medical Society of the Southern Medical College; member of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association; of the Royal Arcanum, and state medical examiner of the order for Georgia; American Legion of Honor; National Union; and of the Knights of Pythias. He was one of the city physicians of Atlanta, Ga., 1879–'82; councilman for the city of Atlanta, 1885–'86; has been professor of materia medica and therapeutics, Southern Medical College, Atlanta, since 1881; and lecturer on gynecology and state medicine in the same institution since 1882 until recently, when his large general practice and other duties compelled him to give up this latter work.

Dr. Roy gives his chief attention to non-surgical diseases of the reproductive organs of women. He has written a number of practical papers and clinical reports for medical societies, among them being: "Relative Mortality of the Southern and the Northern States," "Maternal Impressions," "Inebriety a Disease," etc.



GUSTAVUS GARNETT ROY.

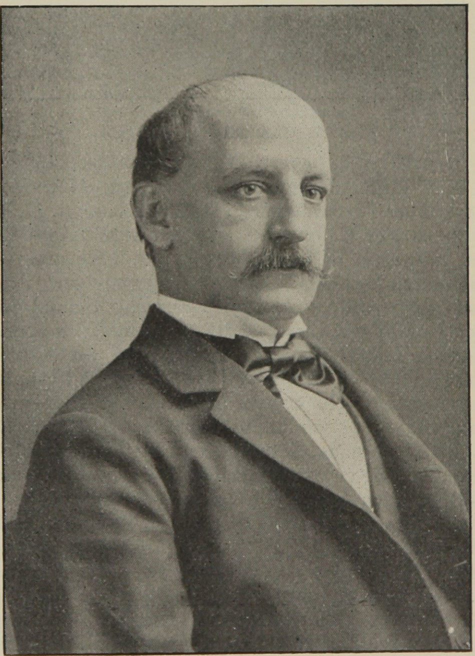
Married, in 1860, Mrs. Flora Faunt LeRoy, of Selma, Ala. Of their children, Rosa and Gennie, twins, died of typhoid fever in their fifteenth year, within eight weeks of each other; Charles Dunbar Roy, his only son, graduated A. B., from the Richmond (Va.) College, in 1887, took his degree of M. D. from the Medical Department of the University of Virginia, in 1889, spent two years at Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island, N. Y., and completed his medical studies in Germany. He is now a prominent and prosperous specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat in Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Roy and his family are Baptists, and he is active in the religious work of his denomination.

JUDKINS, William, Cincinnati, O., son of Dr. William and Mary Miller (Palmer) Judkins, grandson of James Judkins, was born September 7, 1847, in Cincinnati. His preliminary education was obtained in the public schools of that city, and under private instructors. As a boy and young man, during the war and after, he was employed in the wholesale hardware establishment of Tyler Davidson & Co., Cincinnati; commenced the study of medicine early in 1871; attended two winter and two summer terms of lectures at the Miami Medical College, besides work in the Cincinnati Hospital, and was graduated February 28, 1873. He is also an honorary alumnus of the Medical College of Ohio, class of 1889.

Dr. Judkins commenced the practice of medicine in Cincinnati immediately after graduation, and has since continued in that city. He is a member of the American Medical Association; Ohio State Medical Society; American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons; Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, president in 1889; Cincinnati Medical Society, secretary 1879–'80; secretary of the Alumni Association of Miami Medical College from its organization in 1874 to 1881; member of the board of trustees and a director of the Ohio Humane Society; birthright member and trustee of the religious society of Friends; and a member of the Ohio Society of the Sons of the Revolution, through two maternal great-grandfathers: Thomas Palmer, who was captain of the private brig *Mercury* that frequently salivated the British (it was this vessel, with this commander, that brought the million dollars that France loaned the government during the trying times our ancestors had, when fighting for independence); and James Bryson, lieutenant in the "Philadelphia Associators," under Col. Sharpe Delaney. He was also assistant postmaster-general, under Benjamin Franklin.

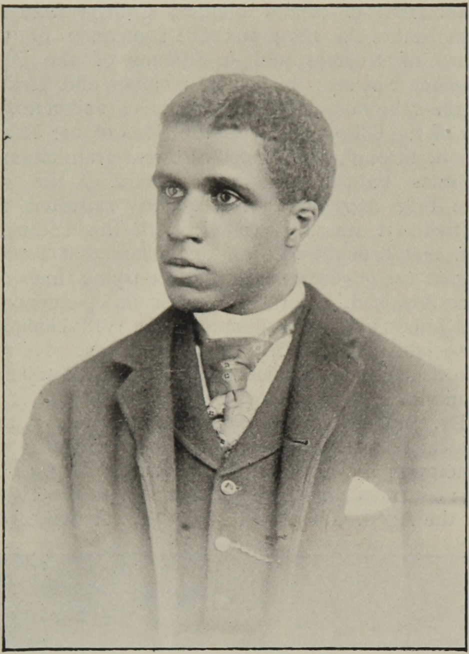
Dr. Judkins was professor of physiology and clinical lecturer on genito-urinary surgery in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, 1882–'83; and was physician and surgeon to the Home for the Aged, Cincinnati, 1873–'82. Articles from his pen have appeared from time to time in the *New York Medical Record*, *Journal of the American Medical Association*, *Cincinnati Lancet-Clinic*, *Journal of Cutaneous and Venereal Diseases*, and in the *Ohio Medical Journal*. He invented, but did not patent, the plaster-of-Paris box known as



WILLIAM JUDKINS.

the "William Judkins Plaster-of-Paris Apparatus," which obviates the dust in preparing such bandages.

Married, February 10, 1880, Miss Nellie Anderson, grand-daughter of Richard Clough Anderson, of Revolutionary fame, and a niece of Maj. Robert Anderson, of Fort Sumter. Their children are: Edith, Ellen, and William, Jr.



JOSEPH CAMBRIDGE RITTER.

RITTER, Joseph Cambridge, New York city, born November 20, 1869, in Brooklyn, N. Y., is the son of Cambridge and Adalaide (King) Ritter, grandson of Cambridge Ritter. He attended the public schools of Brooklyn and New York, and was graduated from Grammar School No. 35, New York, June 10, 1884; pursued a special course of study at the University of the City of New York, through the freshman and sophomore years. He commenced the study of medicine in 1889, under the preceptorship of Dr. William Thomas Carr, Jr., of Baltimore, Md.; attended one course of lectures at the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, and two courses at Dartmouth Medical College, Hanover, N. H., graduating from the latter institution November 24, 1891.

Dr. Ritter commenced the practice of medicine March 22, 1892, in New York city, having passed the New York State medical board and received a license to practice by the board of regents of the University of the State of New York; was recommended to the board by Drs. George F. Shrady and Thomas E. Satterthwaite, of New York city.

Dr. Ritter was elected a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York May 22, 1893, upon the recommendation of Dr. Daniel Lewis, of New York city; also a member of the Dartmouth Medical Alumni Association. Member of the A. O. of Foresters of A. and G. U. O. O. F.

Married, at Morristown, N. J., June 19, 1895, to Lottie A., daughter of I. S. and C. A. Ray.

GREENE, David Milton, Grand Rapids, Mich., born March 22, 1853, at Rochester, Mich., is the son of David and Mary (Olin) Greene, grandson of Edwin Robinson Greene, and a descendant of "John Greene, Surgeon," who came from England to Boston, Mass., in 1635, and with Roger Williams, Sampson Shotten, Randall Holden, and others, formed the Rhode Island colonies. Seven governors and lieutenant-governors of Rhode Island were his direct descendants, including his son John, who was colonial governor. In the family line are the following distinguished men: Gen. Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary fame, Washington Greene, of Boston, editor and journalist, Dr. J. O. Greene, Dr. William Henry Greene, chemist, Dr. William Henry Greene, surgeon, Dr. J. N. Greene, and many other doctors of note; also Gen. George Sears Greene, of Boston. Dr. Greene had three brothers, two of whom were practising physicians.

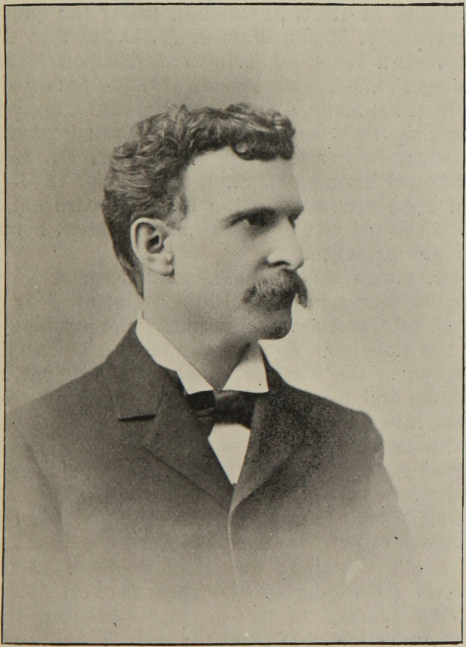
Dr. Greene was educated in the public schools, and at the Rochester Academy and commenced the study of medicine in 1871, with an elder brother, William Henry Greene, at Cass City, Mich. He took a three years' course in the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, and received the degree of M. D. therefrom in 1881. Soon after his graduation he took up the study of the eye and ear as a specialty, taking post-graduate work in the schools of New York from time to time up to 1888, when he abandoned general practice, returned to the New York Post-Graduate School and remained until 1889, when he returned to Grand Rapids, Mich., and located in the practice of his specialty.

Dr. Greene practised medicine in Plainfield, Livingstone county, Mich., and at Leslie, until 1888. He is a member of the Grand Rapids Academy of Medicine, and chairman of the eye, ear, and throat section of that body; a member of the Grand Rapids Medical Library Association, was one of its promulgators, and is a member of its board of directors. He is a member of the State Medical Society, 1894–'95 was chairman of the committee on necrology, was elected chairman of the surgical section of that body for 1895–'96.

Dr. Greene is a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat; has been eye and ear surgeon to Butterworth Hospital, Grand Rapids, since 1890; Union Benevolent Association Hospital since 1890, and lecturer in its training school for nurses since 1891. He is eye and ear surgeon to the Holland Home for the Aged since 1893; lecturer on the voice and vocal organs to the Western Michigan College Conservatory of Music since 1892; lecturer on hygiene in the Western Michigan College since 1892; and lecturer to St. Mark's Training School for Nurses since 1891.

In 1881, Dr. Greene successfully resected the hip joint; has resected the elbow joint several times, and has done perineal lithotomies; in 1890 he removed a whole temporal bone in the St. Marks Hospital, Grand Rapids, for caries; and ligated the common carotid artery for aneurism of the orbit. In original work Dr. Greene has done a great deal in relation to the diagnosis and treatment of mastoid complication of middle ear disease. In a paper read before the American Medical Association, in 1892, he laid down the rules for making a diagnosis of suppuration in the mastoid cells complicating middle ear disease, which was entirely original; the diagnosis being made without external swelling, redness, œdema, pain, tenderness, etc., over the mastoid process. In his paper he reported five cases in which a diagnosis had been made of mastoid complication from ACUTE suppuration of the middle ear, with four operations and recovery, one not operated followed by death, and autopsy proving diagnosis. In 1895 he reported in a paper read before the Michigan State Medical Society, six mastoid cases similar to those above mentioned. Dr. Greene has done nearly a hundred mastoid operations with but one death. He believes the operation *per se*, if properly performed, practically devoid of danger.

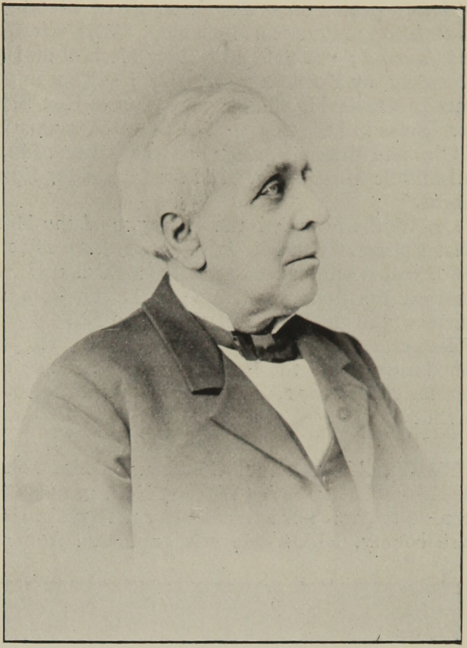
He is the author of articles entitled "Endemic Jaundice," "Removal of Epithelial Growth Involving Whole Lower Lip," "Diphtheria and Croup Non-Identical," "Foreign Bodies in the Eye," "Reports of Interesting Surgical Cases," and many other papers on medical topics.



DAVID MILTON GREENE.

Married, in 1886, Miss Florence N., daughter of Dr. S. D. Newbro, of Lansing, Mich. Their children are: Mildred Ida, born June 4, 1890, and Eula P., born February 26, 1893.

WYTHE, Joseph Henry, Oakland, Cal., son of Joseph and Mary (Chamberlain) Wythe, grandson of John Wythe, was born May 19, 1822, in Manchester, Eng. He removed with his parents to Philadelphia, Pa., in 1832. Attended private schools there, and received the honorary degree of A. M. from Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., in 1844. Commenced the study of medicine in 1844, in Philadelphia, under the preceptorship of Drs. Warrington, James R. McClintock, and J. Bryan, of that city; attended two courses of lectures at the Philadelphia College of Medicine and Surgery, and received his degree therefrom in 1850.



JOSEPH HENRY WYTHE.

Dr. Wythe commenced the practice of medicine in Philadelphia, remaining there from July, 1851, to March, 1852; was then at Port Carbon, Pa., until 1857; surgeon in the collieries of Carbon county, Pa., until 1860; practised his profession at Mauch Chunk, Pa., until 1862; was commissioned assistant surgeon U. S. Volunteers, in July, 1862, and promoted to surgeon, December, 1862; organized the camp hospital near Alexandria, D. C., for sick and wounded paroled prisoners, and was in the service in California for nearly a year; practised in Salem, Oregon, 1865–'69; in San Francisco, Cal., 1869–'80; and at Oakland since 1880.

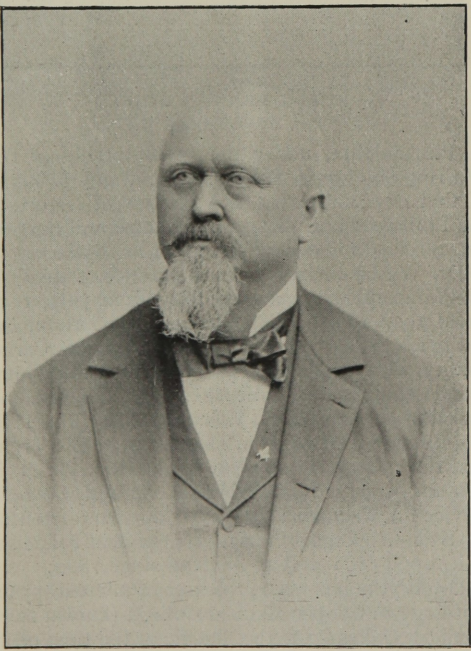
Dr. Wythe has been professor of microscopy and histology in Cooper Medical College (known as the Medical College of the Pacific at the time of his appointment), since 1872. He is president of the Society of Physicians and Surgeons of Alameda county, Cal.; a member of the Medical Society of the State of California; of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of San Francisco; of the American Medical Association; of the Victoria Institute, London, Eng.; a fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society of London, Eng.; and an honorary member of the San Francisco Microscopical Society.

Dr. Wythe performed his first ovariotomy with Dr. Washington L. Atlee, of Philadelphia, in 1853, and performed the first successful ovariotomy on the Pacific coast, in 1863. His literary work includes a "Physician's Pocket Dose-Book," Lindsay & Blakiston, Philadelphia, 1887, eighteen editions; "The Microscopist," *ibid.*, 1880, four editions; papers on "The Structure of Blood and Its Relation to Practical Medicine," *California Medical Journal;* "A Safe and Easy Method of Hysterectomy by Eneucleation," *ibid.;* "The Importance of Observing the Degeneration of Red Blood Corpuscles in Disease;" "The Spiral Arrangement of Ultimate Muscle Fibre"; "Eneucleation of Inner and Middle Muscular Wall of the Uterus for Epithelioma."

Dr. Wythe occupied the pastorate of the Methodist Episcopal church, at intervals, from 1842 to 1880, and is still connected with its ministry. He received the honorary degree of D. D. from the University of the Pacific in 1876, and LL. D. from Willamette University, Ohio, in 1885. He published a work on the "Agreement of Science and Revelation," in 1872, and "Physiology of the Soul," in 1888.

Married.

NEIL, Alexander, Columbus, Ohio, son of Charles and Elizabeth (Walker) Neil, grandson of James Neil, was born December 21, 1838, in Delaware county, Ohio. He was graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, A. B., in 1858, and received therefrom the degree of A. M. in 1861; began to read medicine in 1858, in Cincinnati, Ohio, under Dr. George C. Blackman, professor of surgery in the Medical College of Ohio, and a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Eng.; attended three courses of lectures at the Medical College of Ohio and the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, receiving the degree of M. D. from the latter institution in 1861.



ALEXANDER NEIL.

Dr. Neil served as surgeon in the Federal army, 1861–'65, during the latter part of the war on General P. H. Sheridan's staff, as medical purveyor of the Valley Department. After the close of the war he practised at Sunbury, Ohio, 1865–'70, and has been a resident of Columbus since 1870.

Dr. Neil spent one year, 1867, in St. Bartholomew Hospital and Guy's Hospital, London, Eng. He is a member of the American Medical Association; of the Ohio State Medical Society; of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association; was president of the Columbus Academy of Medicine in 1878; a member of the Columbus school board, 1872–'90; and has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1864. He is the author of a number of papers published in the current medical journals.

Married, September 5, 1866, Miss Marietta, daughter of Hon. David H. Elliott, of Sunbury, Ohio. Their children are: Cammie, wife of Mr. D. R. Kinsell, of Columbus, Ohio; Dessie; Goldie; and Blanche, deceased.

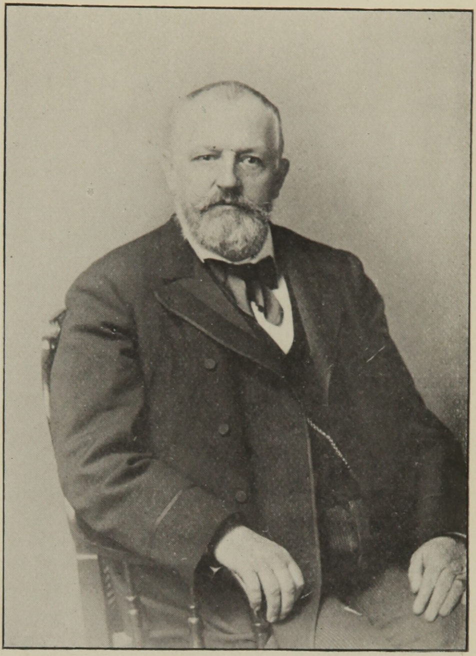
GREEN, Samuel Abbott, Boston, Mass., son of Joshua and Eliza (Lawrence) Green, grandson of Joshua Green, was born March 16, 1830, at Groton, Mass. He fitted for college at Groton Academy; was graduated from Harvard University, A. B., in 1851, A. M., 1854; began the study of medicine in 1851, at Boston, under the preceptorship of J. Mason Warren, M. D., of that city; attended a course of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, session of 1851–'52; matriculated at the Medical School of Harvard University, attending three courses of lectures and graduating in 1854. After receiving his degree, Dr. Green continued his medical studies in Paris, 1854–'55, and upon returning to the United States entered upon the practice of medicine in Boston, his permanent residence.

Dr. Green was commissioned surgeon of the Second Massachusetts Militia regiment, May 19, 1858, by Governor Banks, and at the breaking out of the Rebellion, entered the service as assistant surgeon of the First Massachusetts regiment, and was the first medical officer in his state to be mustered into the three years' service; was promoted to be surgeon of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts regiment, September 2, 1861 to November 2, 1864; had charge of the hospital-ship *Recruit*, in General Burnside's expedition to North Carolina, and later, of the hospital-steamer *Cosmopolitan* on the coast of South Carolina; was chief medical officer at Morris Island during the siege of Fort Wagner in the summer of 1863; was post-surgeon at St. Augustine, Fla., in October, 1863, and at Jacksonville in March, 1864; was with the army at the capture of Bermuda Hundred in May, 1864; was acting staff-surgeon in Richmond for three months following the surrender of that city in April, 1865; and in 1864 was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for "gallant and distinguished services in the field." Dr. Green organized a cemetery on Roanoke Island, one of the first regular burial places for Union soldiers during the War of the Rebellion, which was dedicated February 23, 1862.

Dr. Green is a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society; a member of the Boston Society for Medical Observation; of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement; vice-president of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and librarian since 1868; of the American Philosophical Society, of Philadelphia; of the State Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity, 1885–'86; was superintendent of Boston Dispensary, 1865–'72; city physician of Boston, 1871–'82; president of Channing Home, a hospital for consumptives, 1870; a member of the school board of Boston, 1860–'62 and 1866–'72; mayor of the city of Boston, 1882; trustee of Boston Public Library, 1868–'78, and acting librarian, October, 1877, to October, 1878; overseer of Harvard University from 1869–'80, and from 1882 to the present time; trustee of the Peabody Education Fund since 1883, and secretary of the board, and from 1885–'88 the acting general agent; in 1870 was appointed by Governor Clafflin one of a commission to care for disabled soldiers; in 1878 was a member of the board of experts authorized by congress to investigate the causes and prevention of yellow fever; in 1884 was appointed on the board of commissioners to investigate the condition of the records, files, papers, and documents in the state department of Massachusetts which is still in existence; and was one of the editors of the *American Journal of Numismatics*, 1871–'91.

Dr. Green has taken a deep interest in the history of his native town and in Lawrence Academy, formerly known as Groton Academy, has been a member of its board of trustees since 1866, was president of the board, 1884–'89, and in December, 1868, was made chairman of the committee to solicit aid for the rebuilding of the academy; in 1883 he presided over the celebration on the ninetieth anniversary of the academy; February 20, 1880, delivered an historical address at the dedication of three monuments erected by the town of Groton; and July 4, 1876, an historical address in commemoration of the destruction of that town by the Indians in March, 1676, and of the Declaration of Independence in 1776.

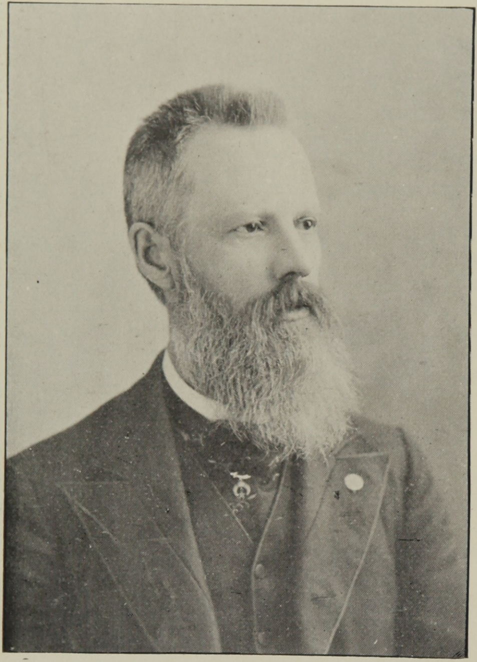
Among Dr. Green's publications are: "My Campaign in America," a journal kept by Count William de Deux-Ponts, 1780–'81, translated from the French MS. with an introduction and notes, Boston, 1868; "The Story of a Famous Book," an account of Dr. Benjamin Franklin's autobiography, Boston, 1871; "School Histories and Some Errors in Them," Boston, 1872; "Epitaphs from the Old Burying Ground in Groton," Boston, 1878; "Early Records of Groton, 1662–1678," Groton, 1879; "History of Medicine in Massachusetts," Boston, 1881; "Groton During the Indian Wars," Groton, 1883; "Groton During the Witchcraft Times," 1883; "Boundary Lines of Old Groton," Groton, 1885; "The Geography of Groton," prepared for the use of the Appalachian Mountain Club, 1886; "Groton Historical Series," 1884–'93, three volumes; "An Account of the Physicians and Dentists of Groton," 1891; also "An Account of the Lawyers of Groton," 1892; "The Career of Benjamin Franklin," a paper read before the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, May 25, 1893, on the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its foundation; and "An Address Before the Old Residents' Historical Association of Lowell," 1893; also an account of the library of the Massachusetts Historical Society, 1893; "An Historical Sketch of Groton, 1655–1890," 1894; and a "List of the Early American Imprints" in the library of that society, 1895.



SAMUEL ABBOTT GREEN.

WARD, Wadsworth Aaron, Conneaut, Ohio, son of Arvin and Plooma (Preston) Ward, grandson of Richard Ward, was born October 1, 1838, at Chautauqua, N. Y. He attended the common schools of Westfield, N. Y., until about 1853, then entered the Westfield Academy, but left in the spring of 1856, to enter the office of the *Sentinel*, a newspaper printed at Mayville; commenced the study of medicine in 1858, in the office of A. B. Ireland, M. D., Camanche, Iowa; returned to Westfield in the spring of 1859, and entered the office of Dr. John Spencer; attended two courses of lectures at the Western Reserve University, Medical Department, Cleveland, Ohio, and was graduated therefrom in 1861.

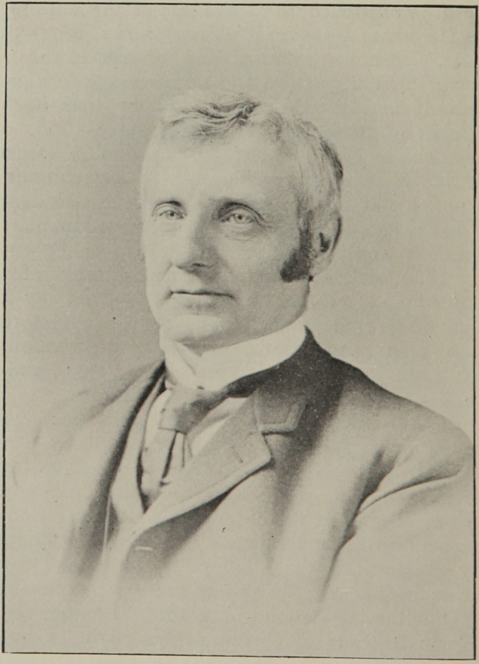
Dr. Ward commenced the practice of medicine in April, 1861, at Monroe, Ohio; was commissioned acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A., and served at the general hospital, Little Rock, Ark., during the autumn and winter of 1864–'65; and has practised at Conneaut since July of the latter year. He is a member of the Ashtabula County (Ohio) Medical Society and ex-president; Ohio State Medical Society; Cleveland Medical Society; Medico-Legal Society of New York; National Association of Railway Surgeons; Ohio State Association of Railway Surgeons, president in 1893–'94; honorary member of the Erie Association of Railway Surgeons; of the Masonic fraternity, blue lodge, chapter, commandery, and thirty-second degree, and also Knights of Pythias, Royal Arcanum, Ancient Order of United Workmen; has been surgeon to the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway since its construction; a member of the school board of Conneaut some fifteen years; and a member of the town council.


WADSWORTH AARON WARD.

Married, December 12, 1861, Miss Mary E. Chapin, of Westfield, N. Y. Their children are: Charles (died in infancy), Julia E., Fred A., Gertrude P., Mary L., and Lizzie A. Ward.

HILDRETH, John Lewis, of Cambridge, Mass., born November 29, 1838, at North Chelmsford, Mass., is the son of John Caldwell and Harriett Maria (Blanchard) Hildreth, grandson of Elijah Hildreth, and seventh in descent from Richard Hildreth, who came to Cambridge from England about 1642. He was educated at Appleton Academy, New Ipswich, N. H., graduating therefrom in 1860; commenced the teaching of district schools in New Hampshire in the autumn of 1857; was made principal of the High school, Ashby, Mass., in the autumn of 1858, and taught regularly during the winters, and occasionally in the autumn, until the spring of 1862; entered Dartmouth College in 1860, but left college in the autumn of his junior year, to enter the employ of the United States Sanitary Commission, and served in the field. He was with General Burnside at Fredericksburg, with General Banks on the Red River expedition, and subsequently was inspector of camps and hospitals for the Department of the Gulf. Graduated A. B., 1864, from Dartmouth College. In the spring of 1865, he was elected principal of Peterborough (N. H.) Academy, and held the position nearly three years, at the same time reading medicine with Dr. Albert Smith, of Peterborough, and Drs. Buck and How, of Manchester, N. H.; attended one course of lectures, each, at the Medical School of Harvard University and Dartmouth Medical College, receiving his degree from the last named in November, 1867, with the first prize for scholarship.

Dr. Hildreth practised medicine at West Townsend, Mass., from December, 1867, to August, 1870, then made a permanent residence in Cambridge, Mass. He is a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society; member of the Massachusetts Benevolent Society; of the Cambridge Medical Improvement Society; of the Massachusetts State Board of Lunacy and Charity, appointed in 1895; was made surgeon of the Fourth Battalion, 1874, and medical director of the First Brigade, Massachusetts Infantry, in 1877; was medical examiner for Middlesex County 1877–'82; organized the Cambridge Dispensary in 1873, and was its clerk until 1879; was visiting physician to Avon Home, 1873–'79; has been visiting physician and surgeon to the Cambridge Hospital since the opening of that institution in 1886; and has been professor of clinical medicine in Tufts College Medical School, Boston, since June, 1894.


JOHN LEWIS HILDRETH.

Dr. Hildreth was a member of the Townsend school board, 1868–'70, and served on the Cambridge school board almost continuously from 1873–'89, being chairman of the High school committee for several years. He is a trustee of the Boston Dental College; a trustee of the New Ipswich, N. H., public library; president of the Boston Alumni of Dartmouth College; chairman of the executive committee of the General Alumni Association of Dartmouth College; president of the board of trustees of the permanent funds of the Social Union of Cambridge, similar to the Young Men's Christian Association in other cities; a member of the St. Botolph Club, of Boston; and of the Colonial Club of Cambridge.

In 1885, Dr. Hildreth prepared a history of the gifts from the estate of Edward Hopkins, and in recognition of this work was appointed, in 1886, one of the trustees administering them.

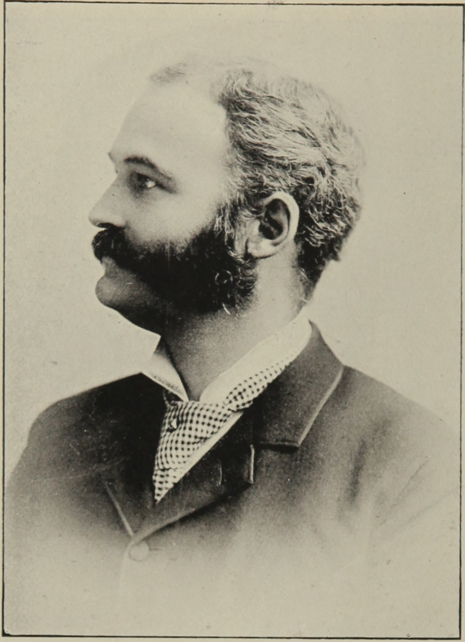
Married, March 2, 1864, Miss Achsah Beulah, daughter of Nathan Colburn, of Temple, N. H. Their children are: John Lewis, Jr.; Beulah Gertrude, wife of Charles Edward Barrett, of Boston; and Alfred Hitchcock Hildreth.

LONGYEAR, Howard Williams, Detroit, Mich., is the son of Hon. John Wesley and Harriett (Munroe) Longyear, grandson of John Longyear. His father was the late U. S. district judge for the eastern district of Michigan. His preparatory education was obtained at the Lansing High school and at the Michigan University. He then spent a year in the study of analytical chemistry at the latter institution, before commencing the study of medicine in 1870, at Detroit under the late Dr. D. O. Farrand; attended two courses of lectures, one at the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, and one at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, graduating from the latter in 1875.

Dr. Longyear commenced the practice of medicine in Detroit, where he was house physician and superintendent to Harper Hospital until 1879, when he went abroad, and was a student for eight months under A. Martin, Virchow, and Schroeder, of Berlin, and Billroth, Spaeth, Schroetter, Wiederoder, and Gruber, of Berlin; was also six weeks with Lawson Tait in 1890. Dr. Longyear has been gynecologist to Harper Hospital since 1881; president of the staff of the Woman's Hospital and Foundlings' Home since 1890; clinical professor of gynecology and abdominal surgery in the Detroit College of Medicine since 1892.

Dr. Longyear is a member of the American Medical Association; of the Michigan State Medical Society, of which he was chairman of the section in gynecology, 1891; of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, vice-president in 1892; of the Detroit Gynecological Society, president in 1888; and of the Detroit Medical and Library Association; was recently appointed member of the Board of Health of the city of Detroit by Governor Rich. Dr. Longyear gives special attention to gynecology and abdominal surgery; has devised a self-retaining, silver, stem pessary, a cylindrical curette, and abortion forceps.

He wrote "A Plea for Better Surgery in the Closure of the Abdominal Incision," Transactions of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, 1893, and in the *American Gynecological Journal*, June, 1893; "Mechanical Treatment of Abortion," and "Recent Advances in the Treatment of Intro-Peritoneal Diseases," Transactions of the Michigan State Medical Society, 1893; "The Relation of Gonorrhœa to Diseases of the Uterine Appendages," *ibid.*, 1891; "The Present Status of the Buried Animal Suture in Abdominal and Gynecic Surgery," *ibid.*, 1895; "Peritonitis: Remarks on Comparative Methods of Treatment," *American Gynecological Journal*, February, 1893; "Kraurosis Vulvae: a Contribution to its Pathology and Therapeutics," Transactions American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, 1895.



HOWARD WILLIAMS LONGYEAR.

Married, September 7, 1880, Miss Abbie Scott. Their children are: Esther and Olga; the latter deceased.

TEIGEN, Knut Martin Olson, Minneapolis, Minn., son of Ole Kristianson and Kari Helliksdatter (Holtan) Teigen, grandson of Kristian Olness (or Oelness,) was born August 23, 1854, near Utica, Wis. He attended the common schools until his confirmation in 1869, then continued his studies at home while assisting his father upon the farm. Having read Latin, German, Mathematics, History, and Literature with the celebrated Prof. I. D. Jacobson for a year, he was in consequence advanced two years when entering Luther College, Decorah, Ia., in the autumn of 1877, where he remained one year and a half, teaching common school in Minnesota and Wisconsin during vacations. He entered the University of Wisconsin, Madison, in 1874, chiefly continuing his studies of the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, German, French, Spanish, Anglo-Saxon, Icelandic, Swedish, and Norwegian languages, and after a year and a half there, took one year of theological studies at Luther Seminary in the same city. In 1877 he entered upon the study of medicine with Dr. Fred Falkenberg Laws, at Stoughton, Wis.; matriculated in the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, in 1879, and was graduated therefrom March 9, 1882. Since that time he has taken special courses in physical diagnosis, clinical examination and semeiology at Bellevue Hospital with Prof. Alfred L. Loomis and Prof. William H. Thomson; in quantitative and qualitative chemistry with Prof. John L. Draper, M. D., LL. D.; in practical gynecology with Prof. Montrose A. Pallen and Dr. Carl Von Ramdohr; in operative surgery with Prof. J. W. Wright and Dr. Frantz Heuel, Jr.; and in histo-pathological microscopy with Prof. J. W. S. Arnold and Dr. M. N. Miller, of New York city. During the past four years he has devoted himself almost exclusively to psychiatrics and neurology.

M. O. TEIGEN.

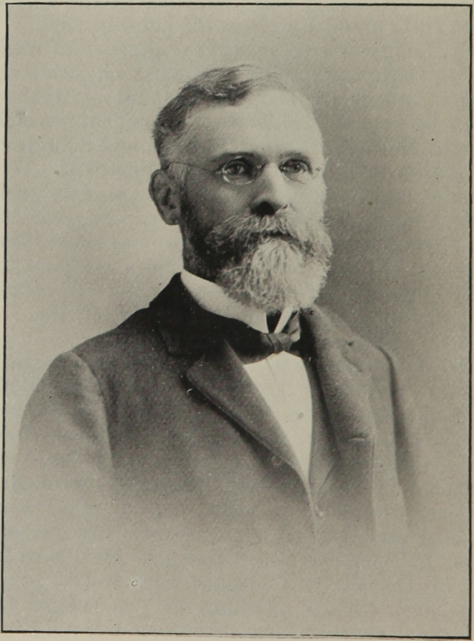
Dr. Teigen first settled in the practice of medicine, April 20, 1882, at Decorah, Ia., where he remained two months. During the following twelve years his residence was at Fargo, N. D., from which place he removed in March, 1894, to Minneapolis, Minn. In medical literature he is the author of papers on "Penile Fistula, Nelaton's Operation," *St. Paul Lancet*, 1883; "The Kataforetic Action of Electricity," which principle he discovered and applied in practice with success nearly four years before Mr. Thomas A. Edison announced his discovery of it in 1889; "Salicin as a Prophylactic against Scarlatina," *Medical Review;* "Hereditary Psychoses," *ibid.;* and "Notes on Nuclein Therapeutics," *Northwestern Lancet* and *Therapeutic Gazette*, 1895.

Dr. Teigen is a member of Cass County (North Dakota) Medical Association; North Dakota Medical Association; was vice-president of the State Board of Health of North Dakota, 1890–'93; a member of the State Board of Medical Censors of North Dakota, 1891–'94; of the advisory council World's Fair Medical Congress; of the American Public Health Association; of the Hennepin County Medical Association; of the Mimer Literary Society of Madison, Minn.; of the Gimle Literary Society, Fargo; and of the Fargo Scientific Association.

Dr. Teigen has been a prolific controversialist on political economy, and was unanimously nominated for congress by the People's party of North Dakota in 1892, but soon withdrew his name. He is an enthusiastic and proficient Volapukist, a profound student of philosophy and the natural sciences, of a philanthropic turn of mind, and a frequent contributor to the press, journals, and periodicals in several languages.

Married, in 1875, Miss Mathea Lunde, who died in 1890, leaving five children: Konrad Martin, Gina Olivia, Hedwig Leonora Charlotte, Hjalmar Odin, and Selma Eugenie Teigen. Married again, in 1894, to Miss Amanda Ross-Lindholm.

DAVIS, Charles Edward, Eureka Springs, Ark., born February 14, 1844, at Troy, Oakland county, Mich., is the son of Jehiel Davis, born near Northampton, Mass., in 1787, and his wife, Phœbe Titus (Dean) Davis, born near Newburg, N. Y.; grandson of Kittredge Davis, for seven years a soldier in the American Revolution. He was reared in the faith of the Friends or Quakers, of which society both his parents were members, and educated at the Dickinson Institute, Romeo, Mich., at the Pontiac Union school, and at the Michigan State Normal school, at Ypsilanti, Mich.,



CHARLES EDWARD DAVIS.

from which he was graduated in the full regular course March 4, 1869. He began to read medicine in 1868, under Dr. F. B. Galbraith, Pontiac, Mich., for a short time, then under Dr. D. O. Farrand, of Detroit; attended lectures at the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, with special courses in diagnosis and clinical medicine, and was graduated in June, 1874; also took studies and clinical observation at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and Cincinnati Hospital in 1872–'73 in connection with work as general agent for the National U. S. A. Life Insurance Company.

Dr. Davis practised medicine at 60 North Clark street, Chicago, Ill., 1874–'81, then removed to Eureka Springs, Ark., for the benefit of his wife's health. Here he practised medicine and surgery for several years, but is now engaged principally in the development of a sanitary institution to be known as the Eureka Springs Sanitarium. He is a member of the American Medical Association; of the Eureka Springs and Carroll County Medical Society, president in 1892; of the National Christian Temperance Union; of the Ancient Order of United Workmen; ex-member of the Chicago Medical Society, and of the Chicago Medico-Historical Society. Dr. Davis was a delegate to the meetings of the American Medical Association in 1892 and 1893. He has operated successfully in ovariotomy, extra-uterine pregnancy, strangulated hernia, etc.

Dr. Davis delivered an address on "Physiology and Hygiene, and Their Relation to Teachers and Schools," before the Michigan State Teachers' Institute, 1876; "Relations of the Farmer to the Professions," before the Northern Arkansas Farmers' Institute, Rogers, Ark., 1889; "Action of Alcohol on the Human Will," before the Temperance and Municipal Reform Association, and other similar addresses.

He was a member of the advisory board or council for Arkansas of the World's Fair Congress on Medico-Climatology in 1893, and presented papers on the "Relative Influence of Variable and Equable Climates on the Development and Conservation of Physical or Vital Force," and "Pure vs. Medicinal Waters in Health and Disease," before the Congress on May 30, 1893 (see report of that congress). By invitation of the chairman he also gave a response as delegate to the address of welcome by Dr. Curtin—or, as it proved, his substitute.

Married, March 4, 1875, Miss Mina I. Wadsworth, of Petersburgh, Mich. Of their three children, only one, Crystal M., survives; Jessie P., and Roy W., are deceased. Dr. and Mrs. Davis were among the original members of the late Prof. David Swing's Central church, Chicago, and held their connection there till after leaving Chicago.

KNAPP, Philip Coombs, Boston, Mass., was born at Lynn, Mass., June 3, 1858. He is the son of Philip Coombs and Sarah Harriette (Moore) Knapp, the grandson of William Knapp, and the ninth in direct descent from William Knapp, who came to Massachusetts from England in 1630. Dr. Knapp prepared for college at the Lynn public schools, and received the degree of A. B. from Harvard College in 1878. He matriculated at the Harvard Medical School in 1878, and after five years of study, received the degrees of M. D. and A. M. in 1883, the latter for special work in diseases of the nervous system. From 1882–'84 he did special work in the Boston City and Boston Lunatic Hospitals as house physician, in connection with work in the Harvard Medical School. In 1884, he began the active practice of medicine in Boston. He was from 1886–'88 physician for diseases of the nervous system at the Boston Dispensary, and he has been physician for diseases of the nervous system at the Boston City Hospital since 1885, and clinical instructor in diseases of the nervous system at the Harvard Medical School since 1888. He is also consulting physician to the Massachusetts State Asylum for Insane Criminals.

PHILIP COOMBS KNAPP.

Dr. Knapp is a member of the American Neurological Association, and was its president from 1894–'95; is a member of the New England Psychological Society; Massachusetts Medical Society; Massachusetts Medico-Legal Society; Boston Society for Medical Improvement; and of the Boston Medico-Psychological Society. He has been a member of the council of the Dante Society since its foundation in 1881.

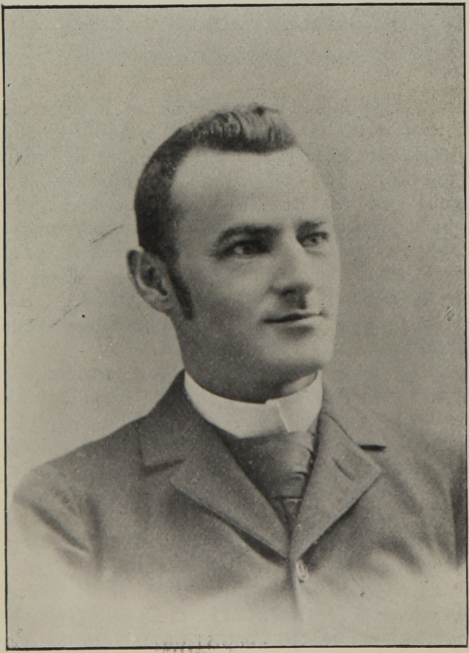
Dr. Knapp is the author of "The Pathology, Diagnosis and Treatment of Intra-Cranial Growths," Boston, 1891; of the chapter on "Nervous Affections Following Railway and Allied Injuries," in Dercum's American Text-book of Nervous Diseases; of the chapter on "Feigned Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System," in Hamilton's System of Legal Medicine; and of many articles on affections of the mind and nervous system in various medical journals. He was one of the translaters of Strümpell's Text-book of Medicine, to which he added various editorial notes to the sections on nervous diseases.

Dr. Knapp was married to Mrs. Isabel Williams Stebbins, of Springfield, Mass., December 12, 1893.

BARRELL, Charles Corydon, Galveston, Tex., son of Corydon and Margaret (Taylor) Barrell, grandson of Charles Barrell, of Livermore, Me., was born July 14, 1859, at Houston, Tex. He was a pupil in the common schools of Galveston from the age of seven to fifteen years, when he entered an office and served as bookkeeper for eight years; commenced the study of medicine in 1882, under Dr. A. W. Fly, of Galveston; attended four courses of lectures: at Louisville Medical College, and at the Kentucky School of Medicine, Louisville, graduating from the latter June 26, 1884. Dr. Barrell was interne at Louisville City Hospital, Ky., 1884–'85, and commenced the private practice of medicine at Galveston, Tex., in 1885.

Dr. Barrell is a member of the Texas State Medical Association; of the Galveston County Medical Club; of the Association of American Anatomists; of the National Association of Railway Surgeons; of the Masonic fraternity; Knights Templars; fourteenth degree Scottish Rite; Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Knights of Pythias; and of other secret societies.

Dr. Barrell was demonstrator of anatomy in the Texas Medical College and Hospital, 1889–'91; has been local surgeon to the International & Great Northern Railway since 1890; and is medical examiner for several life insurance companies. He gives special attention to diseases of rectum and anus, and to diseases of women.



CHARLES CORYDON BARRELL.

Married, October 24, 1888, Miss Mary Bell, daughter of Hon. L. J. Cox, of Frankfort, Ky. They have one child, Leonard Corydon Barrell.

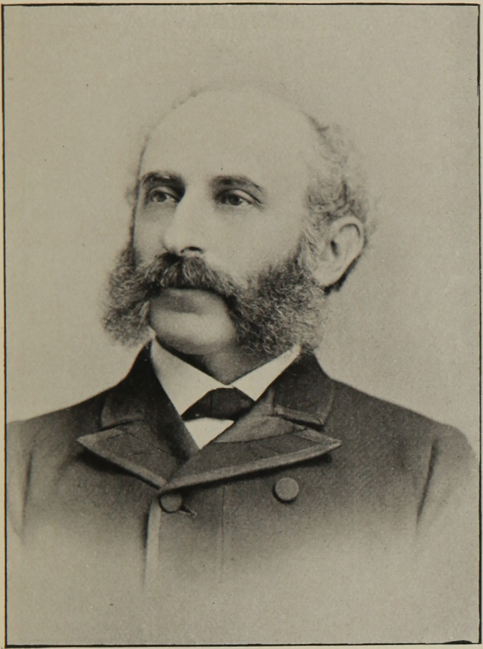
LaCRONE, Oliver Almond, Kalamazoo, Mich., son of Peter and Sarah (Evans) LaCrone, was born December 21, 1859, at Springfield, O. He was educated in the public schools of Springfield, and at Otterbein University, Westerville, O.; commenced the study of medicine in 1880, at Berrien Springs, Mich., under W. F. Mason, M. D.; attended four courses of lectures at the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, receiving the degree of M. D., in 1886; also took a post-graduate course in diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat, at the University of Michigan, 1889, and Chicago, 1891.

OLIVER ALMOND LACRONE.

Dr. LaCrone practised at Berrien Center from 1886–'89; was assistant to the chair of medicine, University of Michigan, 1889–'90; and since June, 1890, has practised at Kalamazoo. He has been consulting ophthalmologist to the Michigan Asylum for the Insane, since 1893; ophthalmologist and otologist to the Borgess Hospital, Kalamazoo, since 1891; and special U. S. pension examining surgeon since 1892. He is a member of the American Medical Association; of the Michigan State Medical Society; president of the Kalamazoo Academy of Medicine; member of the Knights Templars; and Mystic Shrine.

Married, February 7, 1894, Miss Mary Evelyn, daughter of the late S. E. Walbridge, of Kalamazoo, Mich. He has two sons by a former marriage: Thomas Mars and Frank Wood LaCrone.

GOLDSCHMIEDT, Leopold, San Francisco, Cal., son of Sigmund A. and Babette (Rosenzweig) Goldschmiedt, was born July 27, 1847, at Keszthely, Zala county, Hungary. He was educated in the public schools, and was graduated from the Gymnasium of Baja, Bács county, Hungary, in 1865. He commenced the study of medicine in New York city, in 1867, under Prof. Alfred L. Loomis, in special diagnosis with Prof. P. A. Aylett, and was assistant to Prof. William H. Thomson in his medical clinic; attended two full winter and the intervening spring, autumn, and special courses of lectures, at the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, which institution conferred upon him the degree of M. D., in March, 1869, his thesis on "The Pathology of Phthisis" receiving honorable mention.

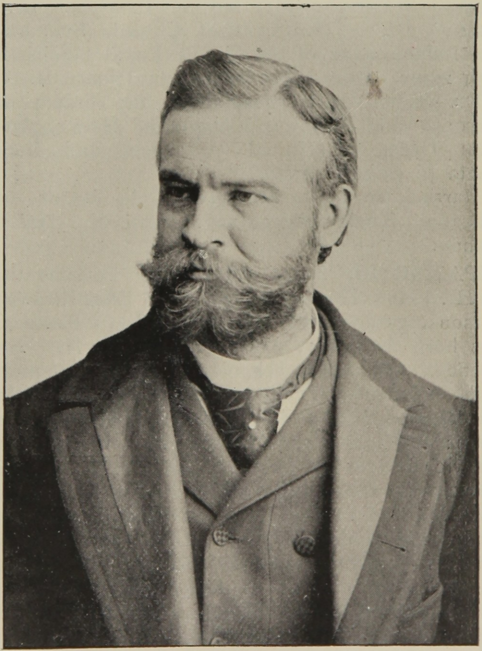


LEOPOLD GOLDSCHMIEDT.

Dr. Goldschmiedt was interne at Charity Hospital, New York city, from March, 1869, to October, 1870; attending physician to the North Eastern Dispensary and to the female department of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, 1870–'76; consulting physician to the Home for Ancient and Infirm Hebrews, 1870–'76; deputy coroner of New York city, January 1, 1876, to January 1, 1882; sanitary inspector, 1884–'88; and for a short time in 1888, was superintendent of the German department of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, and manager of the Metropolitan department of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. Dr. Goldschmiedt practised medicine in Los Angeles, Cal., 1888–'89, and has been a resident and practitioner of San Francisco from 1889–'94, when he left the latter place to travel for recreation and rest. While a resident of the state, he was a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York, and of the Medico-Legal Society of New York, for a short time; is a member of the Alumni Association of the University of the City of New York; of the Masonic fraternity; Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Knights of Pythias; Knights of Honor; Knights and Ladies of Honor; American Legion of Honor; Royal Arcanum; B'nai B'rith; Druids; etc.

Married, in 1878, Miss Mathilda Grace Heilpern, of New York city. They have no children.

BISHOP, Seth Scott, Chicago, Ill., son of Lyman and Maria (Probert) Bishop, grandson of Jonathan Bishop, was born February 7, 1852, at Fond du Lac, Wis. He was graduated from Pooler Institute, Fond du Lac, and was for three years a student at Beloit College; commenced the study of medicine in 1869, with Dr. S. S. Bowers, of Fond du Lac; attended three courses of medical lectures at the University of the City of New York, Medical Department, and at Chicago Medical College, from the latter of which he was graduated in 1876. He commenced the practice of medicine in Fond du Lac, in 1876; was then one year in Rochester, Minn., and has practised in Chicago since 1879. Dr. Bishop makes a specialty of diseases of the nose, throat, and ear, and attended clinics in Berlin, Germany, in 1890. He has devised several operations for correcting deformities of the ear; discovered the properties of camphor-menthol, largely used by specialists; invented an improved inhaler for catarrh; an adjustable lamp bracket and light concentrator; pneumatic otoscope; automatic tuning fork; nasal speculum; compressed air meter and inflator; middle ear mirror; an aspirator; curette; chromic acid applicator; tonsilotome; ear snare; and many other instruments.



SETH SCOTT BISHOP.

Dr. Bishop is a member of the Chicago Pathological Society; Illinois State Medical Society;

Minnesota State Medical Society; Wisconsin State Medical Society; Mississippi Valley Medical Association; American Medical Association; Ninth and Tenth International Medical Congresses; and of the Pan-American Medical Congress. He was physician to the South Side Free Dispensary, 1881–'86; physician to the West Side Free Dispensary, Chicago, 1886–'87; attending surgeon to the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, 1882 to the present time; consulting surgeon to the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home ever since its foundation, 1885; made professor of otology in the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, Chicago, in 1894.

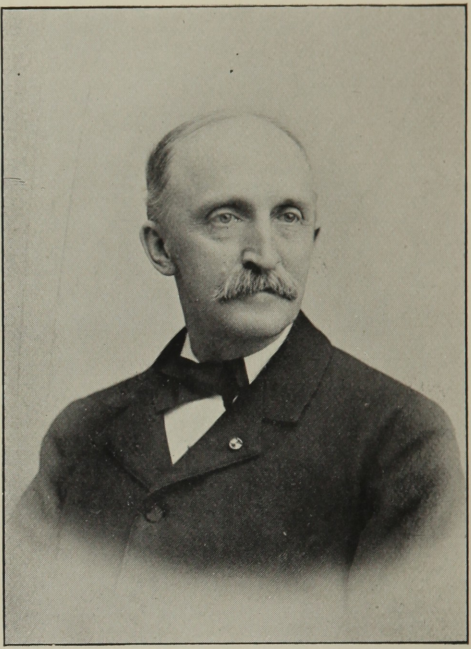
His chief medical writings are: "Cocaine in Hay Fever," a lecture delivered at Chicago Medical College; "The Pathology of Hay Fever," and "A Statistical Report of 5,700 Cases of Diseases of the Ear," Ninth International Congress; "Atresia of the External Auditory Canal," Tenth International Medical. Congress, Berlin; "The Rational Treatment of Common Aural Catarrh," "A New Theory and Treatment of Nervous Catarrh; a prize essay on "Hay Fever;" and a prize essay on "A New Pathology and Treatment of Hay Fever;" "Operations on the Drum Head for Impaired Hearing;" "Operations for Mastoid Disease;" "The Indications for Mastoid Operations, and the Preferable Methods," at the Pan-American Medical Congress; "Compressed Air and Sprays in Diseases of the Nose, Throat, and Ear;" "Menthol in Diseases of the Respiratory Passages;" "Camphor-Menthol in Catarrhal Diseases;" "The Treatment of Chronic Suppurative Inflammation of the Middle Ear;" published with many others in various medical journals.

Dr. Bishop is a member of the orders of Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Honor, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Beta Theta Pi college society.

Married, in 1885, Miss Jessie A. Button, of Chicago. Their children are: Jessie and Mabel Bishop.

PARSONS, John William, Portsmouth, N. H., son of Thomas Jefferson and Eliza (Brown) Parsons, grandson of Dr. John Wilkes Parsons, was born August 1, 1841, at Rye, N. H. He attended the public schools of Rye; Hampton Falls Academy; Pembroke Academy; Franklin Academy; was at Phillips Exeter Academy three years; and took a scientific course of one year at Norwich University, Vermont. He began to study medicine in 1861, in Dover, N. H., with Levi G. Hill, M. D.; attended one course of lectures in Dartmouth Medical College, 1862, and took a course in practical anatomy there in 1863; also attended two courses of lectures and summer school at the Medical School of Harvard University, receiving the degree of M. D. therefrom in March, 1865; and a special course in gynecology at Boston under Horatio R. Storer, M. D., in 1867.

Dr. Parsons was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, in April, 1865, and was mustered out of service in January, 1866, since which time he has practised his profession in Portsmouth, N. H. He is a member of the American Medical Association, vice-president in 1885; New Hampshire Medical Society, president in 1884, and member of its council eight years, and board of censors fifteen years; Strafford District Medical Society, president in 1885–'86; Portsmouth Medical Association, president in 1884, 1889, 1891; Harvard Medical Alumni Association; honorary member of the Medical Society of the State of California; member of the Grand Army of the Republic; Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Massachusetts Commandery; and of the Sons of the Revolution.



JOHN WILLIAM PARSONS.

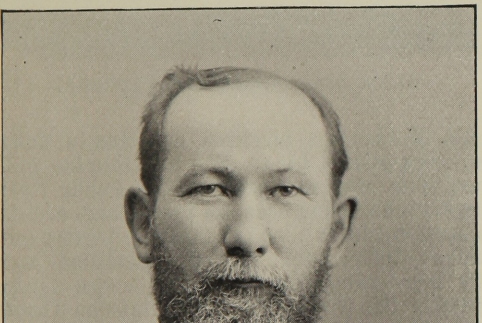
Dr. Parsons was examining surgeon for pensions, 1885–'89; is a trustee of the Portsmouth Cottage Hospital and has been a member of its visiting staff since 1885; physician to Chase Home for Children since 1880; a justice of the peace since 1871; and in 1876 was appointed, by the governor, auditor of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane.

Married, February 12, 1873, Miss Mary Augusta, daughter of Capt. Ebenezer G. Adams, of Portsmouth, N. H. They have no children.

STEVENS, Cyrus Lee, Athens, Pa., born March 10, 1851, at Stevensville, Pa., is the son of Cyrus and Lydia Ann (Lacey) Stevens; grandson of Col. Aden Stevens, commissioned September 9, 1805, in the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, Second Brigade, Ninth Division, and one of the pioneers of Wyalusing Valley; great-grandson of Peter Stevens, of New Milford, Conn., a Revolutionary soldier, who died August 6, 1779, from the effects of a wound received at the capture of Danbury.

Cyrus Lee Stevens attended the country schools and then taught in the same, and in a select school at Camptown, Pa., and was for one year, 1871–'72, principal of the East Smithfield, Pa., public schools; in September, 1872, entered Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., from which he was graduated in 1876, with the degree of A. C., and in 1880, he received the degree of A. M. During his freshman year he was one of the editors of the *Lafayette Miscellany*, and during his senior year he was managing editor of the *Lafayette College Journal*. He was a tutor in natural science, Parsons College, Fairfield, Ia., 1876–'78, during which time he became a registered student in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Ia. He attended two courses of medical lectures at this institution, and was a private student of Dr. Joseph H. Hughes, Sr., dean of the college, during the entire time, including vacations, and was graduated in the spring of 1880, receiving first prize for notes on the lectures in chemistry during the first year.

Dr. Stevens spent the summer of 1880 in visiting the hospitals of New York, London, and Paris, and in the same year was made professor of surgery and obstetrics in the Medical Department, Central Turkey College, at Aintab, Turkey-in-Asia, where he remained three years. In 1882 he visited Egypt during the cholera epidemic, and during the years 1884–'85 was medical superintendent of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. Since the latter year he has been in general practice in Athens, Pa.



CYRUS LEE STEVENS.

Dr. Stevens is a member of the American Medical Association; and of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, being a member of the board of trustees and judicial council, chairman of the committee on increase of membership and extension of polyclinic teaching since 1884, for three years a member of the legislative committee, which in 1893, secured the enactment of the law constituting the state medical council and examining boards, and in 1895 delivered the address in surgery before the society. He is also a member of the Bradford County Medical Society, having served as secretary, as president, and since 1891 as one of the censors; was a member of the borough board of health, 1888–'92; surgeon to the Lehigh Valley Railway, 1889–'93; consulting surgeon to Packer Hospital, Sayre, Pa., 1889–'93; is a member of the committee on sanitation of the Athens Board of Trade, since 1894; and is medical examiner for a number of the more prominent life insurance companies.

Dr. Stevens is a member of the Masonic fraternity; a past grand in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; a member of the Royal Arcanum; and of the Presbyterian church, in which he is a ruling elder and clerk of the session. Since 1893 he has been president of the Athens school board and of the Athens Y. M. C. A. He is also vice-president of the Village Improvement Society.

Married, in 1880, Miss Nettie Jackson, adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Keeney, of Laceyville, Pa. Their one child died in infancy during their residence in Turkey.

TURNER, Lewis C. S., Colfax, Ia., born November 2, 1854, in Jasper county, Ia., is the son of Charles Carroll and Ann E. (Parks) Turner, and grandson of Dr. Hiram S. Parks, one of the pioneer physicians of Jasper county, who followed the Indian trails and swam rivers to visit his patients. Charles Carroll Turner, born in Oxford county, Me., in 1826, removed to Adams county, Ill., in 1834, and to Jasper county, Ia., in 1850, being among the first settlers of the latter county, settling upon a farm three miles north of Colfax. Dr. Turner's mother, born in Noble county, Ind., October 2, 1836, died May 10, 1856. June 4, 1857, his father married Miss Mary Catharine Pease, one of the pioneer teachers of Jasper county, a lady of great force of character and breadth of intellect, who directed his early education. At the age of nineteen years he commenced teaching in a country school, and spent the following ten years either as teacher or pupil. In 1873 he entered Simpson College, Indianola, Ia., and in 1874 was a student in the Central University, Pella, Ia. In June, 1877, he completed a course at Baylie's Mercantile College, Keokuk, Ia., and in April, 1878, finished a course in penmanship at Pierce's Normal Institute, in the same city.

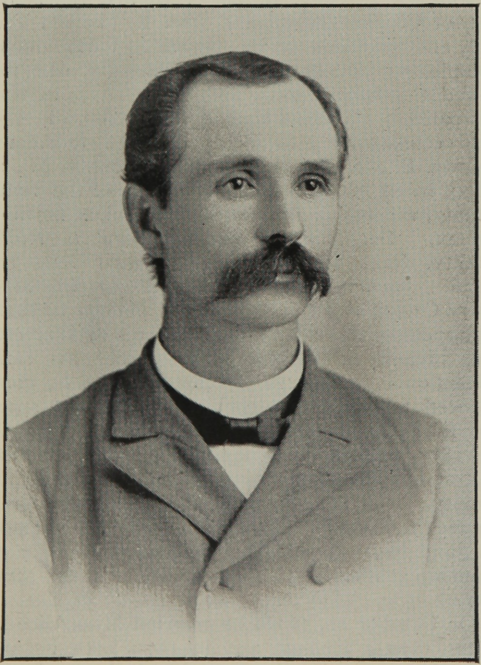
On October 21, 1878, he married Miss Alice B. Sams, then a teacher, and in 1879 both he and his wife entered school at Mitchell Seminary, Mitchellville, Ia., where he was also instructor in penmanship. In October, 1880, they matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, from which he was graduated February 28, 1882, and his wife February 26, 1884. They located at Colfax, Ia., their native town, in March, 1882, Dr. Turner having to earn enough by his pen to defray his expenses home after graduation.

Dr. Turner chose his life work while pursuing the study of physiology in the common schools. His preceptors were Drs. Tillman Seems, Mitchellville, Ia., and J. J. M. Angear, Fort Madison, now of Chicago. He is a member of the Jasper County Medical Society; of the Des Moines District Medical Society; of the Iowa State Medical Society; has been health officer for Colfax, Ia., since 1888; a member of the school board, 1892–'95; is a member of the Knights of Pythias; and of the Modern Woodman. In July, 1883, he received a pharmacist's certificate from the State Board of Medical Examiners, and has always dispensed his own drugs.

Dr. Turner is examining surgeon for a score of insurance companies, and has written and read several interesting papers for the medical societies of which he is a member. Among many minor surgical appliances of his construction, is one for raising an invalid from a bed, which can be operated with ease by one person. Obstetrics and surgery occupy more of his time than do other lines of practice.

In 1894 he constructed a suite of bath rooms in connection with his office and is giving special attention to the therapeutic application of electricity and the mineral waters of his town.

Married, October 21, 1878, Miss Alice B. Sams, M. D., who graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Ia., February 26, 1884. Their children are: Vera Turner, born October 2, 1881, and Carroll J. Turner, born March 28, 1893.



LEWIS C. S. TURNER.

TURNER, Alice Bellvadore Sams, Colfax, Ia., daughter of John and Evalin (Humphreys) Sams, grand-daughter of Edmund Sams, was born March 13, 1859, at Greencastle, Ia. Her preparatory education was obtained at Lincoln (Ill.) University, Simpson College, Indianola, Ia., and Mitchell Seminary, Mitchellville, Ia. In 1880 she began to read medicine under J. J. M. Angear, M. D., Keokuk, Ia.; took three courses of lectures, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, and was graduated therefrom February 26, 1884.

ALICE BELLVADORE SAMS TURNER.

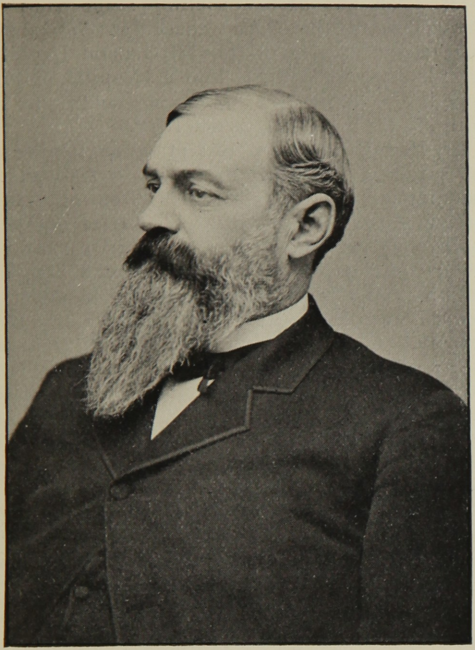
Dr. Turner has practised medicine in Colfax, Ia., since March, 1884. She is a member of the Iowa State Medical Society; Iowa Public Health Association, having been the first woman admitted to membership, in 1890; of the State Library Association; Colfax Public Library Association, secretary four years, 1893–'97; Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle; Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Woman's Relief Corps; Rathbone Sisters; and was health officer of Colfax, Ia., 1886–'87.

Dr. Turner read a paper on "Physical Culture," before the teachers' institute, February 21, 1885; "Hygiene of Bathing," Chautauqua assembly, June 24, 1890; "Climacteric Period," "Epileptic Mania," "The Tongue in Health and Disease," and "Mineral Acids," before the Jasper County Medical Society, 1887–'89.

Married, October 21, 1878, L. C. S. Turner, M. D., of Colfax, Ia. Their children are: Vera and Carroll J. Turner.

CARBEE, Samuel Powers, of Haverhill, N. H., son of John H. and Annie (Powers) Carbee, grandson of Joel Carbee, was born June 14, 1836, at Bath, N. H. After a preparatory education in the common schools of Bath and Newbury (Vt.) Seminary, he began to read medicine, in 1860, at Wells River, Vt., his preceptors being Dr. A. H. Crosby, Prof. Dixi Crosby and Prof.

A. B. Crosby; took two courses of lectures at Dartmouth Medical College, receiving his degree therefrom November 3, 1865; and also took a post-graduate course at the Medical School of Harvard University during the winter of 1872–'73.

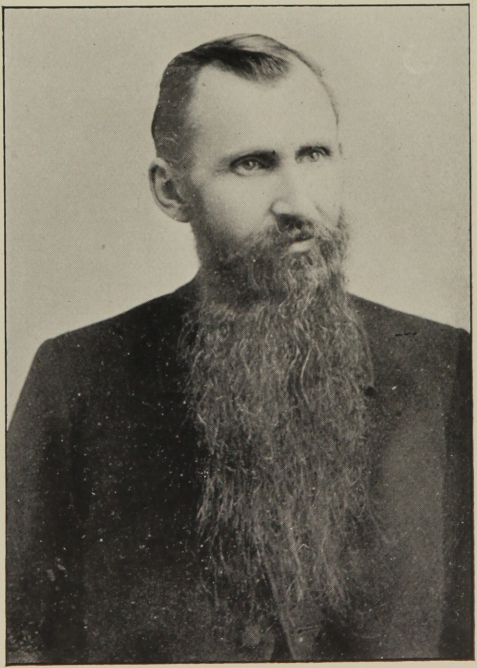


SAMUEL POWERS CARBEE.

Dr. Carbee has practised medicine in Haverhill, since November 20, 1865. He is a member of the Moosilauke Medical Society; White Mountain Medical Society; New Hampshire Medical Society; Masonic fraternity; Independent Order of Odd Fellows; commander of Post 50, Grand Army of the Republic; was county commissioner for Grafton county, 1885–'89; representative to the general court, 1895; surgeon general of New Hampshire, on the staff of Gov. Charles A. Busiel, 1895–'97; and was assistant surgeon of the Twelfth New Hampshire Volunters, U. S. A., 1863–'65.

Married, September 30, 1885, Miss N. Della, daughter of Lyman Buck, of Haverhill.

ROUZE, Joseph Eddy, McPherson, Kan., son of John Forsyth and Nancy Jane (Reed) Rouze, grandson of Joseph Rouze, was born November 5, 1846, in Decatur county, Ind. When three years of age he removed with his parents to a farm in Iowa, where he was taught to do all sorts of farm work and was educated in the district school. In June, 1863, at the age of sixteen years and seven months, he enlisted in the Union service, as a private in Company B, Eighth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and served under General Gellem in middle Tennessee during the winter of 1863–'64, and participated in the Sherman campaign through Georgia, from Chattanooga, Tenn., to Atlanta, Ga.; also in the campaign of Thomas against Hood, from Muscle Shoals, Ala., to Nashville, Tenn., 1864, where he received his third and severe wound. He was committed to the hospital at Pulaski, Tenn., then at Nashville, Tenn., Louisville, Ky., St. Louis, Mo., and finally Keokuk, Ia., and in 1865 attended the spring term of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, by permission of Dr. J. C. Hughes, dean, being still an inmate of the hospital, by reason of his wound, where Dr. Hughes was also in charge. He was mustered out of the service August 7, 1865, and continued to read medicine, in a desultory way, while pursuing other branches of study. He commenced the practice of medicine in a small way in 1870, as an under graduate, in Osage county, Kan., whither he had gone on account of threatened pulmonary consumption. He then began to study theology, passed through the regular conference courses, was ordained in the Methodist Protestant church, and held a pastorate at Ottawa, Kan., in 1874; at Jessup, Ia., 1875–'79; at Millersburg, Ia., 1879–'81; at Marne, Ia., 1881–'83; at Des Moines, Ia., 1883–'85; and is still a minister in good and regular standing in that denomination. He matriculated in the Medical Department of Drake University, Des Moines, in 1883; attended three courses of lectures, and was graduated M. D., in 1885. He then practised medicine in Des Moines from 1885–'87, and since the latter year has been a resident and practitioner of McPherson.



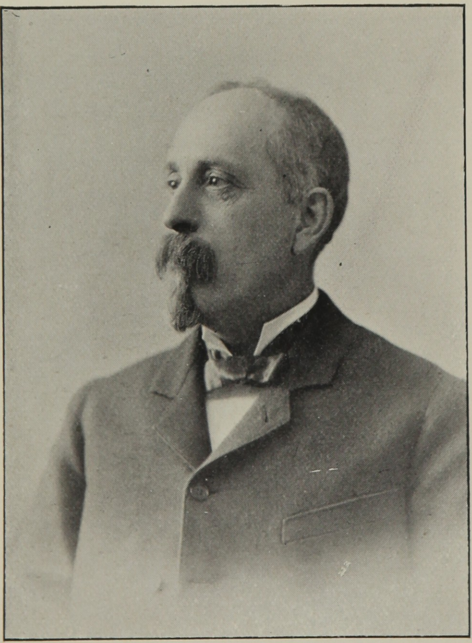
JOSEPH EDDY ROUZE.

Dr. Rouze is a member of the McPherson County (Kan.) Medical Society, secretary and treasurer, 1888–'91, and president from 1891 to the present time; member of the Independent Order of Good Templars; of the Free and Accepted Masons; of the Loyal Veteran Legion of

America; of the Grand Army of the Republic; and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen; served each of these fraternal organizations at sundry times in the capacity both of surgeon and chaplain. He was professor of diseases of the nose, throat, and lungs in Medical Department, Drake University, Des Moines, Ia., 1885–'87; and is medical examiner for several benefit associations. He was been a member and secretary of the board of U. S. pension examining surgeons at McPherson, from 1887–'94; a member and secretary of the county board of health since 1888; health officer of McPherson county since 1888; coronor of McPherson county from 1889–'93; was pastor of Whitewater, Kan., station charge, Methodist Protestant church, September, 1894, to September, 1895; and was appointed to the pastorate of the First Methodist Protestant church of Fort Scott, Kan., September 1, 1895, and removed with his family to that city.

Married, March 7, 1867, Miss Eliza Jane Sparks, of Marion county, Ia. Of their four children, only one is living, Fossa May, born in 1878.

IRISH, John Carroll, Lowell, Mass., son of Cyrus and Catherine (Davis) Irish, grandson of Sylvanus Irish, was born September 30, 1843, in Buckfield, Me. He was for three years a student in Waterville College, now Colby University, and received the degree of A. B. from Dartmouth College in 1868; attended lectures at the Medical School of Maine at Bowdoin College, and was graduated M. D., from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, in 1872; also did post-graduate work in the hospitals of Paris and London, 1887.



JOHN CARROLL IRISH.

Dr. Irish practised medicine at Buckfield, Me., 1872–'74, and at Lowell, Mass., since that time. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society; American Academy of Medicine; American Medical Association; Gynecological Society of Boston, president, 1893–'94; president of the Middlesex North District Medical Society in 1895; and honorary member of the Vermont State Medical Society.

Dr. Irish has been consulting surgeon to the Massachusetts State Almshouse, at Tewksbury, since 1890; surgeon to Lowell General Hospital, since its opening; to St. John's Hospital, Lowell, since 1886; and has been medical examiner for the Fifth Middlesex District since 1877.

Dr. Irish devotes his chief attention to abdominal surgery; has performed four operations for acute intestinal obstruction, with three recoveries; three nephrectomies, with two recoveries; seventy-one hysterectomies, fifty-eight recoveries; and was the first in America, in 1884, to advocate early operation in the case of ovarian tumor. Among his medical writings are: "Reasons for Early Ovariotomy," *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1884; "Treatment of Uterine Fibromata by Hysterectomy," *ibid.*, September, 1890; "Appendicitis," *Annals of Gynecology*, May, 1894; and "Surgical Treatment of Uterine Neoplasms," *American Gynecological and Obstetrical Journal*, December, 1894.

Married, in July, 1872, Miss Annie M., daughter of Hon. William R. Frye, of Lewiston, Me. They have two children: Estelle and William Frye Irish.

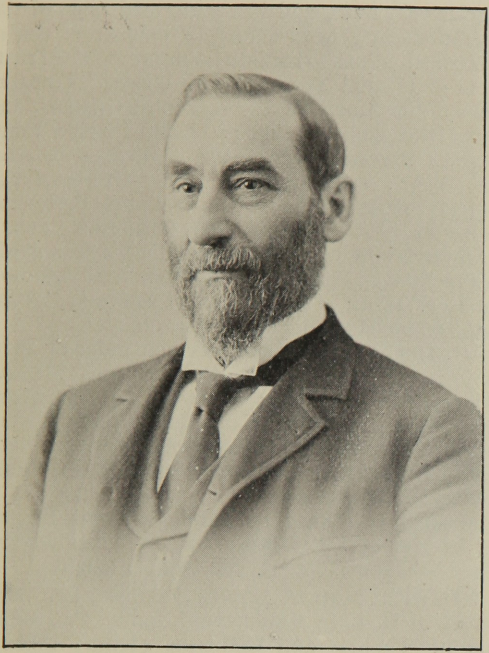
CHENERY, Elisha, Boston, Mass., born August 23, 1829, at North Livermore, Me., is the son of Elisha and Betsey (Philbrick) Chenery, natives of Jay and Livermore, Me., respectively; grandson of William Chenery, a Puritan, born in Watertown, Mass. He prepared for college in private schools and at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary; commenced the study of medicine in 1850, at Jay, Me., under the direction of Dr. A. K. P. Childs, and later with Dr. E. B. Moore of Boston, with whom he practised two winters, 1851–'52, and 1852–'53; attended two regular courses of lectures, each, at the Medical School of Maine at Bowdoin College, and the Medical School of Harvard University, taking his degree from the latter institution March 2, 1853. He took a post-graduate course at Harvard during the winter of 1866–'67, and has done post-graduate work from time to time in New York and Philadelphia.

Dr. Chenery practised medicine at Searsmont, Me., four years, 1853–'57; at Wiscasset, Me., 1863–'66; at Cambridge, Mass., until January 13, 1870; and in the city of Boston since that time.

Dr. Chenery passed the examination and was appointed surgeon in the U. S. Army in 1862, but contracted diphtheria before reaching the front, and was discharged. He was dean of the faculty and professor of pathology and therapeutics, Boston Dental College, 1876-'81, and professor of the principles and practice of medicine, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Boston, 1881–'85, 1893–'94. He is a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society; member Suffolk District Medical Society; of the American Medical Association;

and of various religious and benevolent societies. He was a delegate from Maine to the convention that nominated Fremont for president of the United States.

Dr. Chenery first used hyposulphite of soda in the treatment of diphtheria in 1863; began the free use of milk in typhoid fever in 1854; in 1871 first applied fuming nitric acid to the fundus of the uterus for hemorrhage, before the present curettage was employed, and also applied it in chronic gleet when confined to the fossa navicularis; and in 1864 originally operated on nævus of head in a child by passing needles crosswise at base, then dividing the skin with knife between them for ligation. Among contributions to medical literature are papers on "Chloral Hydrate and Morphine," *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1874; "Diphtheria Successfully Treated," *ibid.*, 1876; "Double Conception," *ibid.*, 1871; "Does Alcohol Conserve Tissue," *Journal of the American Medical Association*," 1890; "Does Science Justify the Use of Alcohol in Therapeutics?" *ibid.*, 1891; and in 1890 published a book entitled, "Alcohol Inside Out."



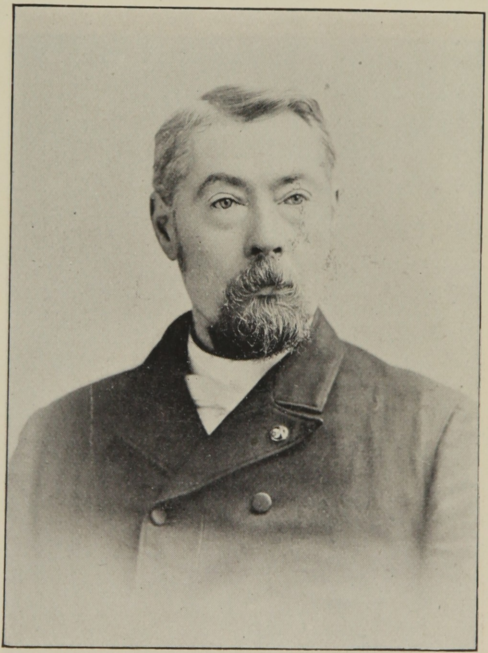
ELISHA CHENERY.

Married, Nov. 22, 1855, Miss Harriet A., daughter of William Grose of Jay, Me., a veteran of 1812. Children: Harriet Marilla, an artist, wife of Henry Jeffers of Chelsea, Mass.; Annie Luella, deceased; and William Elisha Chenery, A. B., Boston University, 1887, M. D., Harvard, 1890, and one year post-graduate; practising medicine in Boston, with specialty on nose and throat diseases.

BARCLAY, William Franklin, Pittsburgh, Pa., son of John Agnew and Margaret Medlar (Lomison) Barclay, grandson of Lowry Barclay, was born February 13, 1842, in Indiana county, Pa. His preparatory education was gained in the academies of Mechanicsburg, Cherry Valley, and Jacksonville, Pa., and at the Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa., from which he was graduated in 1867. He began to read medicine in 1861, with his uncle, H. G. Lomison, M. D., at Greenburgh, Pa.; attended four courses of lectures, at the Jefferson Medical College, and the Long Island College Hospital, the latter of which institutions conferred the degree of M. D. upon him in 1866.

Dr. Barclay practised medicine at Saltsburgh, Pa., until 1877; spent eighteen months, 1878–'79, in special study; and has been a practitioner at Pittsburgh since that time. Dr. Barclay is a member of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, censor since 1894; of the Masonic fraternity, Blue lodge, chapter, consistory, and Mystic Shrine; of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and of the Grand Army of the Republic, having served as a private in Company D, Fifty-fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, 1863–'64.

Dr. Barclay is the discoverer of the solution of bromide of gold and arsenic, of bromide of gold, arsenic, and mercury, solution of bromide of gold and manganese, and solution of gold and strontium described in the *Maryland Medical Journal*, *Texas Times and Register*, and in the *Medical Mirror*, 1894.

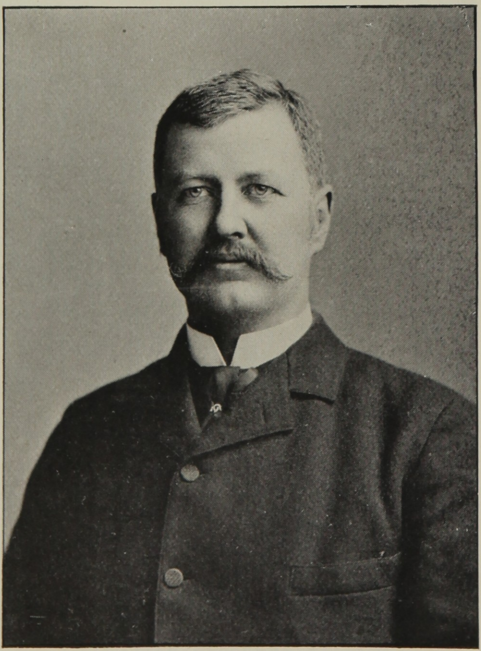


WILLIAM FRANKLIN BARCLAY.

Among the papers written by Dr. Barclay may be mentioned "Syphilis," (a pamphlet); "Solution of Bromide of Gold and Arsenic in Therapy," read before the Tri-State Society, Cumberland, Md., June 28, 1894; and "Toxics," *Journal* *of the American Medical Association*, March 2, 1895.

Married, in 1867, Miss Emma S. Brown; married, second, in 1886, Miss Annie N. Wills, of Pittsburgh. His children are: Albert H., who was graduated from Yale College in 1891, and Yale Law school in 1895; Paul Loring, who died December, 1886; Henry Carl, a sophomore in Yale College; and Athalia G. Barclay.

HUGHES, Donnel, Philadelphia, Pa., born March 1, 1858, in Philadelphia, is the son of Dr. Isaac Wayne and Alice Emily (Donnel) Hughes; grandson of Benjamin Bartholomew Hughes and of the late Judge Chas. G. Donnel of Pennsylvania; and a direct descendant of John Hughes, the stamp officer, who received the commission for the province of Pennsylvania in 1765. His preliminary education was obtained at the West Philadelphia Academy, at the Saunders College of Philadelphia, and at the Classical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. He read medicine under the direction of his father, Isaac Wayne Hughes, M. D.; was matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine, in 1876, and received his degree therefrom after three courses of lectures, March 14, 1879. He also spent a short time in Berlin, in 1890, studying Koch's treatment of tuberculosis, and taking special branches in surgery.



DONNEL HUGHES.

Dr. Hughes has been a practitioner in Philadelphia since graduation. He was obstetrician and gynecologist to the Philadelphia Hospital, 1883–'84. In 1891 he established a private hospital for the treatment of the diseases of women, and has devised an operation for laceration of the female perineum, by dissecting the entire lower end of the vagina from its bed and bringing the muscular structures in contact beneath it; also modified an instrument for transfixing the pedicle of ovarian tumors, etc. He has performed several hundred abdominal sections; a large amount of gynecological surgery; has ligated the carotid artery twice, in the removal of cervical tumors; has ligated the jugular vein once, and has performed most of the operations in general surgery a number of times. His contributions to medical literature are: "Treatment of Fibroid Tumors of the Uterus," Transactions of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, 1890; "Extra-Uterine Pregnancy," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1891; "Treatment of Extra-Uterine Pregnancy," Transactions of International Periodical Congress of Gynecology and Obstetrics, 1892; "Observations of the Treatment of Tuberculosis as Practised by Koch," *Medical Times and Register*, January, 1891; "Supra Pubic Cystotomy," *Medical Times* of Philadelphia, 1884, etc.

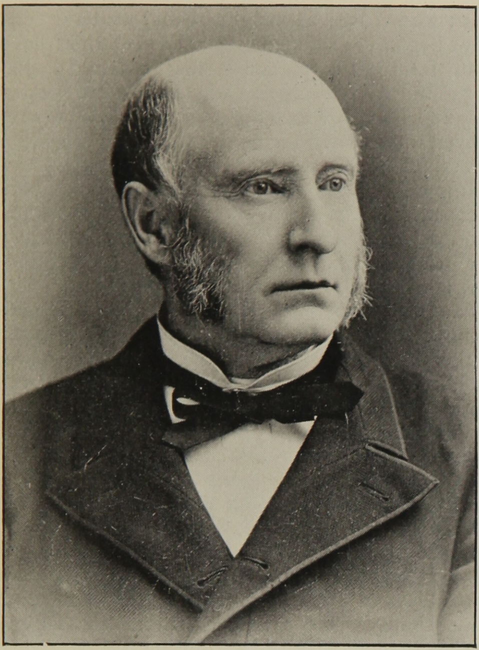
Dr. Hughes was assistant demonstrator of anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania, Medical Department, 1878–'80; fellow of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists; member of American Medical Association; Medical Society of State of Pennsylvania; Philadelphia County Medical Society.

Married, in 1884, Miss Sarah Sommers, daughter of Rev. G. J. Burton, of Philadelphia, Pa. They have one child, Burton Donnel Hughes.

SIBBET, Robert Lowry, Carlisle, Pa., born March 4, 1826, in Cumberland county, Pa., is the son of Thomas and Catherine (Ryan) Sibbet, grandson of Samuel Sibbet, who emigrated from the north of Ireland near the close of the last century, and settled in the United States.

Dr. Sibbet was reared on his father's farm, not far from Shippensburg, Pa., but had two natural inclinations in other directions: he loved books, and on wet days, in the evenings and on Sundays, made free use of the few books which constituted his father's library. He also inclined to the mechanic arts, and, consequently, was apprenticed, at the age of nineteen, to coach and wagon making, by which he secured an independent support and at the age of twenty-four years had accumulated about two hundred dollars. In addition to the common branches of study, he had gained some knowledge of the natural sciences, and by working at his trade on Saturdays and during vacations, was able to take a course at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, from which he was graduated A. B. in 1856, and received therefrom the degree of A. M. in 1869. He taught a classical school, at Centerville and Shippensburg, from 1856 to 1862; commenced the study of medicine in 1862, under Drs. Alexander Stewart and Charles A. Howland, of Shippensburg; attended one course of lectures, with a course in the chemical laboratory, at the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, 1863–'64, and then returned to his preceptors for the more practical study of medicine; attended a second course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine, 1865–'66, and received the degree of M. D. therefrom at the close of that term.

Dr. Sibbet began to practice medicine immediately after graduation, at Harrisburg, but on account of ill health, removed to New Kingston, Pa. In 1870 he went abroad, and after visiting the Royal Infirmary, Edinburg, where he met Professor Lister, he returned to England, and during the Franco-German war, was for seven months a resident of Paris, during the entire siege of that city, living as did the French people, upon horse meat and soups, and attending the hospitals each day. He was present at the illumination in Berlin, on the return of the emperor, and returned to Paris just at the close of the insurrection, while the smoke was yet rising from the Tuileries, the Hotel de Ville, and the Palais Royal. From Paris Dr. Sibbet went to Spain and Italy, and on the first of August, 1871, entered upon a course of study at the University of Vienna. This course completed, he returned by way of Munich and Geneva to Paris and London, remaining in the latter city two months for gynecological study.



ROBERT LOWRY SIBBET.

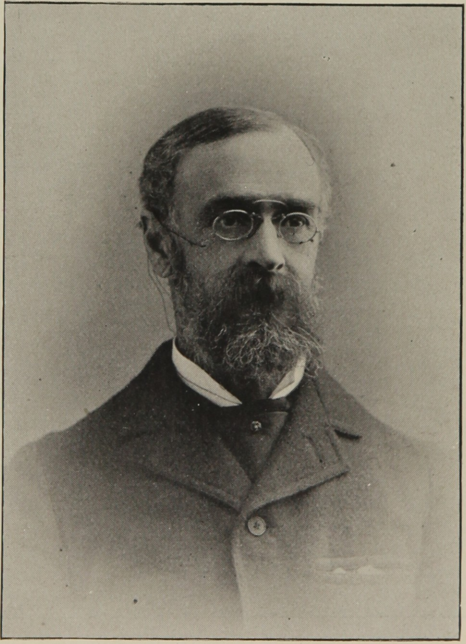
Dr. Sibbet returned to the United States in 1872, and settled at Carlisle. He is a member of the Cumberland County (Pa.) Medical Society; of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; in 1873 was appointed chairman of a large committee on medical legislation, and edited eight reports of that committee, 1873–'82. He advocated the registration of all practitioners of medicine, and is the author of the law of 1881, as now in force. In 1874 he began an extensive correspondence with eminent men in the profession, proposing an organization to advocate a higher standard of attainments, which should require at least five years of preparatory study before entering upon the study of medicine. This resulted in the organization of the American Academy of Medicine, in 1876, in Philadelphia. Dr. Sibbet was secretary of the association, 1876–'78, and has been a member of the council during the greater part of the time. He contributed a chapter to Scott's History of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, on the Medical Profession, and is the author and publisher of "The Siege of Paris, 1870–'71," 700 pages, illustrated.

Dr. Sibbet represented Pennsylvania, by appointment, at the Ninth International Medical Congress, was vice-president of the section in obstetrics, and read before it a paper on "Puerperal Fever." He was one of the first to urge the American profession to adopt Listerism, *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, Philadelphia, Vol. 34, 1876. He is medical inspector of the Pennsylvania State Board of Health for Cumberland county.

Is unmarried.

SMITH, William Thayer, Hanover, N. H., born March 30, 1839, in New York city, is the son of Asa Dodge Smith, D. D., LL. D., seventh president of Dartmouth College, and his wife, Sarah Ann (Adams) Smith, of Andover, Mass.; grandson of Rogers Smith, M. D., assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, War of 1812.

William Thayer Smith was graduated from Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., 1855; from Yale University, A. B., 1860, A. M., 1874; completed one year's study at Princeton Theological Seminary, 1861–'62; began to study medicine in 1875, under Carlton P. Frost, M. D., LL. D., Hanover; attended three courses of lectures in Dartmouth Medical College, receiving the degree of M. D. therefrom in 1878; was graduated M. D. from the University Medical College, New York city, 1879, after one course of lectures; and spent six months in post-graduate work in Paris, Heidelberg, and Vienna, 1888–'89.



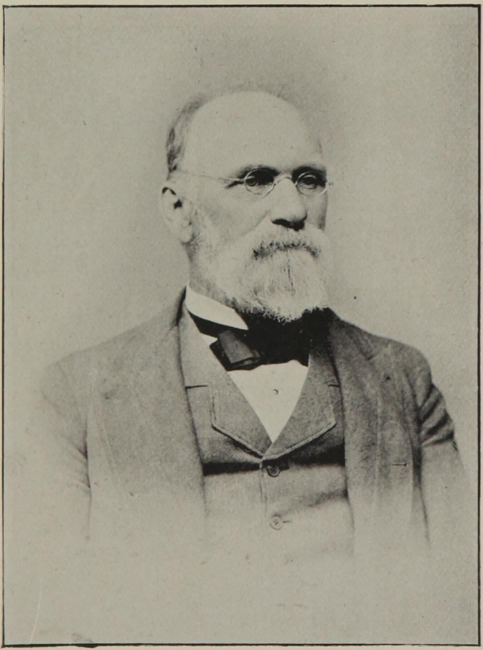
WILLIAM THAYER SMITH.

Dr. Smith has practised medicine in Hanover since May, 1879. He was associate professor of anatomy and physiology in Dartmouth Medical College, 1883–'85, and has been professor of physiology in the same institution since the latter year. He is a member of the American Academy of Medicine; New Hampshire Medical Society, trustee and member of the executive committee; White River Medical Association; and of the Northern Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Dr. Smith is the author of a series of school physiologies, which are extensively used. He is a deacon in the Congregational church.

Married, in 1885, Miss Susan Weston, daughter of Edmund B. Kellogg, of Knoxville, Ill. Their children are: Morris Kellogg and Thayer Adams Smith.

HOLDERNESS, Edward Page Granville, Chenoa, Ill., born November 5, 1832, at Manchester, Eng., is the son of Dr. William Henry and Harriett (Kitching) Holderness; grandson of Hon. Skiffington Holderness, whose younger children were cared for and educated by the English government, since he was an officer in the English service at the time of his death. Dr. William H. Holderness after receiving his degrees in medicine came to the United States, with his family, early in the year 1833, and first settled in Eastern Kentucky; later he moved to Southern Indiana, but remained there only a few years, then returned east to Adams county, Ohio, where he settled on a little farm and practised medicine.



EDWARD PAGE GRANVILLE HOLDERNESS.

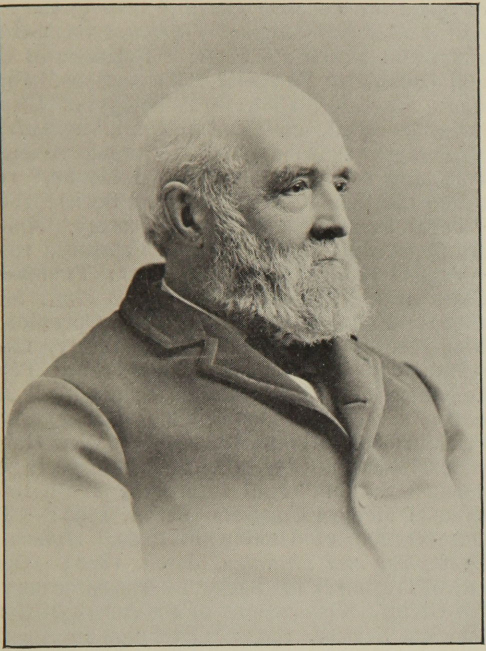
Dr. Holderness was educated in the common country schools of Adams county, Ohio, and in the select or high school of Manchester, Ohio; worked at the printer's trade from 1840–'48, in Ripley, Ohio; in 1848 or '49 returned home and worked on the farm; in 1850 started the *Pioneer of Progress*, a weekly newspaper, in Concord, Lewis county, Ky., but abandoned it after one year, as it was not a financial success; in 1851–'52, made several trips down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, working for eight or ten dollars a month. After attending the Manchester High school, summers of 1853 and 1854, he taught school winters, and in 1855 began to read medicine with his father, having read intermittingly before that date. In June, 1855, the Asiatic cholera was introduced into the neighborhood by a young man who had been employed upon a steamer on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The disease spread rapidly, his mother being one of the victims, while his father barely escaped. His disability threw the whole work upon the son, and it was at this time that he first learned the use of antiseptics—creosote, an account of which was published in a weekly medical journal of Columbus, Ohio, of that year. In 1855 he attended lectures at the Eclectic College of Medicine and Surgery, Cincinnati, Ohio; the next spring he rode on horseback to McLean county, Illinois, where he worked and taught school, to procure the means for further study. In the fall of 1858 he became the assistant of Dr. J. W. Waters, of Pleasant Hill, Ill.; continued reading and teaching until the winter of 1859–'60, when he matriculated at the Missouri Medical College, and was graduated in the spring of 1860. In 1861 he settled in the practice of medicine in Towanda, Ill., remaining there until the autumn of 1875, then moved to Chenoa, in the same county. He attended lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, during the session of 1864–'65, and took a post-graduate course in 1874–'75 at Bellevue, receiving the degree of M. D. again at this time. Spent part of the winter of 1888–'89 at Rush Medical College, Chicago, doing special work. During the winter of 1894–'95 took a general course in New York Post-Graduate Medical School, and specials in New York Polyclinic, in the spring following.

Dr. Holderness is a member of the McLean County Medical Society; of the Illinois State Medical Society; of the American Medical Association; of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; of the Masonic fraternity, Royal Arch Chapter; and an elder in the Presbyterian church.

Married, in June, 1860, Miss Lurinda A. Mitchell, of Pleasant Hill, Ill. They have no children.

HART, Ira F., Elmira, N. Y., son of Alonzo Orville and Eveline Maria (Tobey) Hart, grandson of Josiah Hart, was born November 7, 1829, at Harford, N. Y. His early education was obtained in the district and village schools, followed by a preparatory course in the Owego and Homer academies, which admitted him to Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., from which latter institution he was graduated A. B., in 1849, and received the degree of A. M. therefrom in 1852, and Phi Beta Kappa in 1886. Brief intervals of teaching, and of medical study commenced in 1849, at Clinton, under Dr. Panet M. Hastings, paved the way for a course of lectures at Albany Medical College, and two courses at Jefferson Medical College, from the latter of which institutions he received the degree of M. D., March 8, 1852.

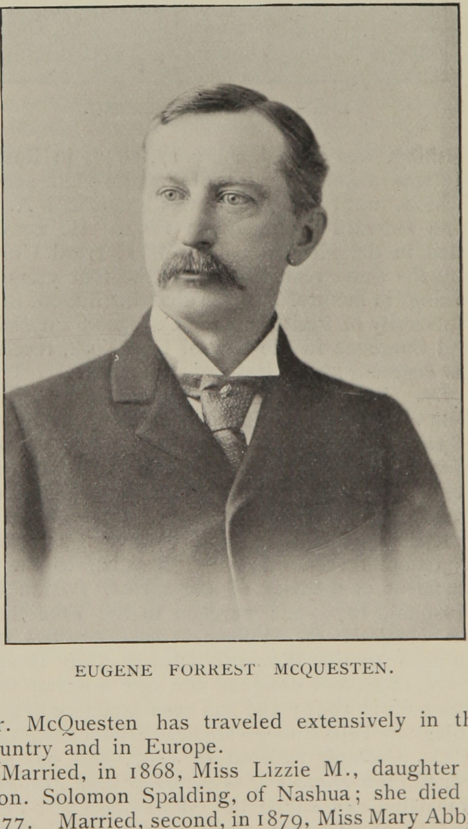
Dr. Hart has resided at Elmira, N. Y., his first and only location, since April, 1852. When the provost marshal's office was created at Elmira, in 1862, Dr. Hart was appointed medical examiner and served two years in that capacity. He did general service among the hospitals at the Elmira rendezvous, 1861–'65, and was in charge of the Williams Street Hospital, 1864–'65. Upon the establishment of pension boards, Dr. Hart was appointed a member of the Elmira board, and was president of the same from 1884 to 1886, and since retirement from that office, has done expert service in the same direction. He is a member of the Elmira Academy of Medicine, secretary 1860–'63, president in 1865; of Chemung County Medical Society; of the Medical Society of the State of New York; of the American Medical Association; of the Elmira Academy of Science; of the Historical Society; and of the Young Men's Christian Association. Dr. Hart was health officer of Elmira three terms, 1855–'70–'71; was a proprietor and editor of the *Elmira Daily Advertiser*, 1870–'86; editor of the *Elmira Review*, 1866–'68; and in 1868 was appointed historian of early Elmira. He has also been active in religious, missionary, and church work.


IRA F. HART.

Married, March 11, 1852, Miss Marion E., daughter of Hon. Chauncy C. Cook, of Clinton, N. Y. Their children are: Fannie E., Orville K., Martha L., and Esther H. Hart.

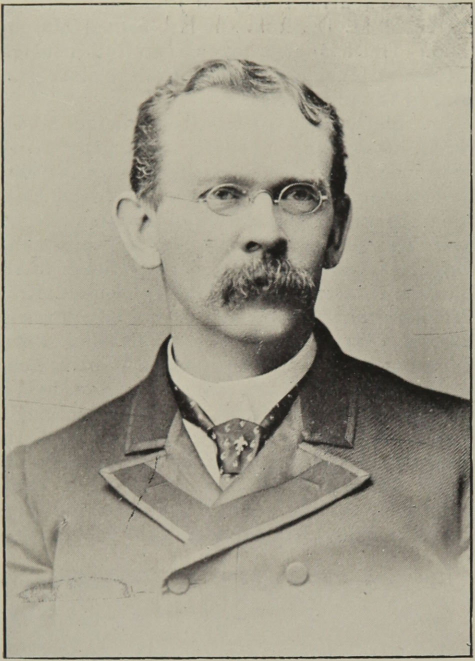
McQUESTEN, Eugene Forrest, Nashua, N. H., son of Isaac and Margaret Ann (Chase) McQuesten, grandson of Robert McQuesten, was born October 11, 1843, in Litchfield, N. H. He obtained an elementary education in the Nashua public schools; was graduated from the Nashua High school in 1860; was a student in Blanchard (Pembroke) Academy, 1861–'62; and in the Scientific Department, Dartmouth College, until the close of the second year of his course; began to read medicine in the autumn of 1863 with Dr. Josiah G. Graves, of Nashua; attended one course of lectures at Dartmouth Medical College, and two courses at Jefferson Medical College, receiving the degree of M. D., from the last named March 10, 1866. He has also taken two full courses of lectures at Jefferson Medical College since graduation, in 1874 and 1892.

Dr. McQuesten practised medicine at Lynn, Mass., from June 1, 1866, to January 1, 1867, then made his permanent residence in Nashua. He is a member of the American Medical Association; American Association of Railway Surgeons; New Hampshire Medical Society, president in 1895; Nashua Medical Society, president in 1892; Masonic Fraternity, Blue Lodge, Chapter, Knights Templars, and Mystic Shrine; was city physician of Nashua, 1871; secretary of the Nashua Board of Education, 1871–'72; represented Ward 2, Nashua, in the General Court, 1873–'74; and has been secretary of the board of pension examining surgeons at Nashua since 1893. He was in charge of the epidemic of small-pox, by appointment of the mayor and aldermen, Nashua, in 1871, and has performed, among others, operations in herniotomy, anaplasty, abdominal and pelvic surgery. Dr. McQuesten has traveled extensively in this country and in Europe.


EUGENE FORREST MCQUESTEN.

Married, in 1868, Miss Lizzie M., daughter of Hon. Solomon Spalding, of Nashua; she died in 1877. Married, second, in 1879, Miss Mary Abbie, daughter of Joseph A. Howard, of Nashua; she died in 1885. Married, third, in May, 1887, Miss Anna E., daughter of William R. Spalding, of Nashua; their children are: Philip, Josephine, and Eugene F. McQuesten.

CUSHING, Ernest Watson, Boston, Mass., son of Thomas and Elizabeth Adelaide (Baldwin) Cushing, was born January 17, 1847, in Boston. He was a student in the Chauncy-Hall school, Boston, until 1863, and was graduated A. B., from Harvard University in 1867. He matriculated in the Medical School of Harvard University the same year, and spent the four years following, in medical study in that institution, in the University of Paris, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, receiving his degree from the last named, in 1871.



ERNEST WATSON CUSHING.

Dr. Cushing was interne one year, 1871, in Bellevue Hospital, New York; spent two years, 1872–'74, and again one year, 1885, in post-graduate work in Paris, Vienna, Berlin, and Rome, with special courses in bacteriology, diseases of women, and antiseptic surgery. He has practised medicine in Boston since 1874, except as before mentioned; was physician to the department of diseases of the throat, Boston City Hospital, 1876–'84; surgeon to the Free Surgical Hospital for Women, 1886–'89; has been surgeon to the Woman's Charity Club Hospital since 1890, and designed the new hospital which was built in 1892; and has been professor of gynecology in Tufts College Medical School since 1894.

Dr. Cushing founded in 1887, and has since edited, the *Annals of Gynæcology and Pædiatry*; translated and edited the "Pathology and Therapeutics of Diseases of Women," of A. Martin, Berlin, published in Boston, 1890; and is also the author of articles on: "Buccal Ulcerations of Constitutional Origin," with Dr. Wigglesworth, *Archives of Dermatology*, 1882; "Religious Instruction in Public Schools," *Barnard's Journal of Education*, 1884; "Sunspots and Epidemics," *International Review*, 1885; "Specific and Infectious Nature of Tuberculosis," and "Examination of Sputa for Tubercle Bacilli," both in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, December 20, 1885, and March 26, 1886; "Relations of Certain Bacteria to Puerperal Inflammations," *Physician's Magazine*, 1886: "Pathology of Ulcerations, so-called, of the Os Uteri," *Annals of Gynecology*, 1887; "Case of Chronic Arsenical Poisoning of Supposed Criminal Nature," read before the Suffolk District Medical Society, 1887; "Tubal Pregnancy, Rupture, Recovery," *Annals of Gynæcology and Pædiatry*, February, 1888; "Vaginal Hysterectomy for Cancer; Twenty-one Cases with Nineteen Recoveries," *ibid.*, May, 1890; "Extra Uterine Pregnancy; Operation at Nine Months; Recovery," *ibid.*, January, 1891; "Pathology and Diagnosis of so-called Pelvic Cellulitis, with Specimens of Salpingitis," *Annals of Gynecology*, March, 1889; "Diagnosis of Pelvic Tumors," Transactions of the New Hampshire Medical Society, 1889; "Drainage in Abdominal Section," read before the Tenth International Medical Congress, Berlin, 1890; "The Degeneration of Uterine Fibroids," *Annals of Gynæcology and Pædiatry*, March, 1890; "Operative Treatment of Backward Displacements of the Uterus," Transactions of the American Gynecological Society, 1893; "Evolution in America of Abdominal Hysterectomy, *Annals of Gynæcology and Pædiatry*, June, 1895; has made original investigations into the "Pathology of Incipient Cancer of the Uterus," *Annals of Gynecology*, 1888; and was the first to apply the modern half-tone process to microphotography, see *Annals of Gynecology*, 1887, *et seq.*

Dr. Cushing is a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society; of the American Gynecological Society; of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists; of the Ninth and Tenth International Medical Congresses, being secretary of the section on gynecology, Washington, 1887, and at Berlin, 1890; of the Pan-American Medical Congress, secretary of the section on gynecology, Washington, D. C., 1893.

Married, in 1873, Miss Maria Magdalene Ralenowsky, of, and at, Vienna, Austria. Their children are: Elsa H., Adelaide Olga, Mary Magdalen, Helen Prince, and Margaret Putnam Cushing.

HEINEMAN, Henry Newton, New York city, son of Lineson and Rosie (Rosen) Heineman, grandson of Lineson Heineman, was born December 25, 1852, in New York city. He was educated in private schools, and was a student one year in the public schools, as required by law in order to enter the city college; matriculated at the College of the City of New York, and was graduated B. S., in 1871, being one of the six honor men of that class; commenced the study of medicine in 1870, under the preceptorship of Drs. Thomas M. Markoe and Alonzo Clark; attended the prescribed courses of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, and was graduated M. D., in 1874, receiving the first faculty prize for that year. During the second year of his course he was assistant prosector for Prof. Henry B. Sands. In 1874, having passed the competitive examination, he was assistant physician to Roosevelt Hospital; later became resident physician in the same institution, serving until the end of the year 1875; and was assistant pathologist there from 1875–'84 and curator from 1880–'84. He served as assistant to Dr. Francis Delafield from 1875–'81; clinical assistant to Dr. Alonzo Clark from 1876–'84; was physician to the children's department of the New York Hospital from 1877–'87, declining to become a candidate for visiting physician because it would require remaining in town all summer. Was an instructor and quiz-master to the faculty students at the College of Physicians and Surgeons from 1876–'84; has been attending physician to the Mt. Sinai Hospital since 1879; was professor of the practice of medicine in the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary from 1881–'85; and professor of clinical medicine in the New York Polyclinic from 1887–'95.

Dr. Heineman was a general practitioner of medicine, rigidly excluding all obstetrical work. He has devoted several months in each of the past seven years to study abroad, walking the principal German and French hospitals, supplemented with laboratory instruction. In 1894, he retired from private practice with the intention, after two years of continuous study abroad, of adopting special work. Natural inclination induced him to adopt cardiac and pulmonary disorders, as consulting physician only. He purposes to assist in the introduction of a new era in the treatment of chronic cardiac disorders, by practising and promulgating the so-called "Schott" treatment. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York; of the New York Pathological Society; of the New York Neurological Society; of the New York Academy of Medicine; of the French Tubercular Congress in 1888; and has been a delegate to the Medical Society of the State of New York. He has contributed numerous articles to the several societies of which he is a member.

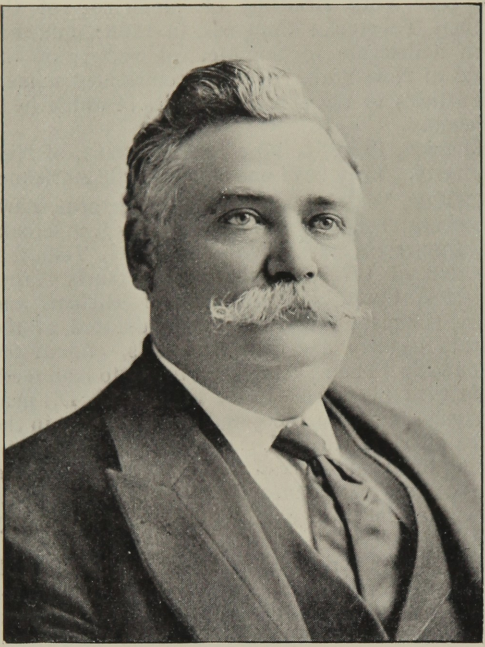
HENRY NEWTON HEINEMAN.

Married, in 1885, Miss Sevilla Straus, of New York city. They have one child, Myrtle Adrienne.

COOP, William Alfred Henderson, Lawrenceburg, Tenn., born March 29, 1848, in Crockett, formerly a part of Gibson county, Tenn., is the son of William Cooper and Francis Harris (Fielder) Coop, and grandson of Richard and Mary (Cooper) Coop. He was educated at the private country and district schools, and at the Friendship (Tenn.) Academy; began to read medicine with his uncle, J. R. Fielder, M. D., near Grenada, Miss., in 1866, and was a student in the office of T. J. Rice, M. D., Dyer county, Tenn., during the greater part of the year 1868; attended two courses of lectures, 1868–'69, 1880–'81, at Rush Medical College, taking his degree February 22, 1881.

Dr. Coop practised medicine in association with Dr. J. R. Fielder, in Carroll county, Tenn., for one year, 1869; was then located in Crockett county, near Friendship, until 1883; in Friendship until 1889; in Dyersburg, Tenn., until 1893; in Nashville about six months of the year 1893; then settled in Lawrenceburg. He is a member of the Middle Tennessee Medical Society, being one of its organizers in 1894; of the Medical Society of the State of Tennessee since 1882, vice-president in 1892, and a delegate to the American Medical Association in 1882 and 1884; of the International Medical Congress; of the American Public Health Association; of the American Medical Association, 1882; of the West Tennessee Medical Society, 1883; of the Crockett County Medical Society, vice-president in 1884; of the Dyer County Medical Society, vice-president in 1891; of the board of health of Dyersburg, 1890–'91; of the Masonic fraternity; and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Dr. Coop is a general practitioner, but has given special attention to surgery and gynecology. In April, 1884, he did an original operation for the repair of the complete laceration of the female perineum, which is also applicable to the repair of incomplete lacerations, an account of which was published in the Transactions of the Medical Society of the State of Tennessee, 1892. He is also the author of a "Report of a Case of Congenital Fistula in Ano," *ibid.*, 1893, *Memphis Medical Monthly*, May, 1893; "Prognostic Value of Examinations—Abdominal, Vaginal, and Pelvic—before Labor," *Virginia Medical Monthly*, April, 1895; "A Curious Anomaly of the Female Genitalia, with Striking Resemblance of Some of the Male Elements, Converted by Plastic Surgery into a Woman of Normal Appearance," illustrated by photographs, presented at the first meeting of the Middle Tennessee Medical Society, November, 1894, published in the *American Gynecological and Obstetrical Journal*, May, 1895; "Crural Phlebitis, with Illustrative Cases," Transactions of the Medical Society of the State of Tennessee, 1895, and *International Journal of Surgery*, October, 1895; "Acute Cystitis," before the second semi-annual session of Middle Tennessee Medical Society. Dr. Coop is the medical examiner of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company, for Lawrenceburg, Tenn.


WILLIAM ALFRED HENDERSON COOP.

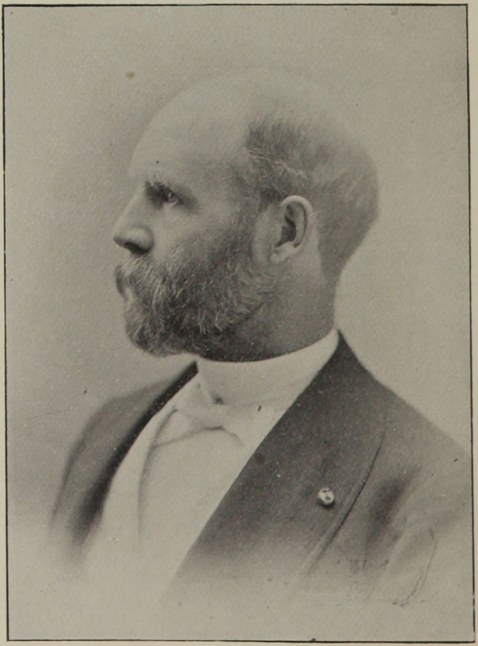
Married January 10, 1871, Miss Mary Melinda, daughter of J. B. Agee, Tennessee. Their children are: William B., Claudius, Aubrey Earl, Francis Elizabeth, Hester Lillian, Cleopatria, and Maud Alfred Coop.

McNUTT, William Fletcher, San Francisco, Cal., son of William and Mary (Johnson) McNutt, grandson of Samuel McNutt, was born March 29, 1839, in Nova Scotia. He attended the primary preparatory schools in Nova Scotia, and the Presbyterian Seminary of the lower provinces (now the University of Dalhousie); began to read medicine in 1859, with Dr. Samuel Muir, Truro, N. S.; attended lectures at the Medical School of Harvard University during the spring, summer, and winter terms, 1861–'62; and at the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, annual term of 1862, graduating at University of Vermont, 1862; at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New York, annual term of 1862–'63; at Philadelphia hospital, autumn term of 1862; at Paris, annual term of 1864–'65; at Winburg, London, spring and summer of 1865; and received the diplomas of the Royal College of Surgeons and the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, in 1865.

Dr. McNutt served as surgeon in the United States navy, 1863–'64, being present at the siege of Vicksburg, and passed the examination for the British army, in London, in August, 1865. He practised medicine in Nova Scotia, 1866–'67, and has been a resident of San Francisco since 1868. He is a member of the International Medical Congress; American Medical Association; Medical Society of the State of California; San Francisco County Medical Society; San Francisco Gynecological Society; St. Andrew's Society; British Benevolent Society; Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and Knights Templars.

Dr. McNutt has been professor of the principles and practice of medicine, Medical Department of the University of California, since 1879; is professor of the diseases of the heart and kidneys, post-graduate department of the same university; is president of the board of trustees of the veterinary department, University of California; is consulting physician and surgeon to St. Mary's hospital, San Francisco, and to the Children's hospital; was state prison director four years; and was a member of the board of freeholders for making the charter for the city and county of San Francisco in 1883.

Dr. McNutt has operated for vaginal hysterectomy of the pregnant uterus; for abdominal pregnancy at full term, with removal of uterus and large fibroid tumor; and for the removal of a large teratomous tumor (fetus in fetu) from a child eleven years old. His contributions to medical literature are many, including a text-book on "Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder," Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, 1893; chapter on "Appendici-


WILLIAM FLETCHER MCNUTT.

tis," The American System of Medicine, Alfred L. Loomis, M. D., editor, 1895; papers on "Cremation, the Only Sanitary Method of Disposing of the Dead," California State Sanitary Association, June, 1894; "Tincture of Chloride of Iron in the Treatment of Typhoid Fever," *International Medical Journal*, 1894; "Vaginal Hysterectomy for Cancer—Twenty-three Cases," *Pacific Medical Journal*, 1894; "Vaginal Hysterectomy for the Pregnant Cancerous Uterus," *ibid.*, April, 1893; "Abdominal Pregnancy," *ibid.*, 1894; "Asiatic Cholera," *ibid.*, 1892; "Asiatic Cholera's Cradle," read before the Geographical Society of the Pacific, 1892; "Tubercular Peritonitis," American Medical Association, 1894; "Treatment of Pneumonitis and Croupous Pneumonia," *Western Lancet*, 1880; "Jute Culture"; address on "Canadian Day" before the mid-winter fair, San Francisco, 1895; "Treatment of Calculous Disease of the Kidneys," *London Practitioner*, vol. xv, 1876; "Indications for Tracheotomy in Diphtheria"; report to the Medical Society of the State of California on "The Etiology of Leprosy," 1887; on "Clinical Medicine," *ibid.*, 1885; on "Medical Education," *ibid.*, 1884; and a report on "The Mineral and Thermal Springs of California," to the International Medical Congress, 1887, etc.

Dr. McNutt married, in 1871, Miss Mary L., only daughter of Hon. H. P. Coon, M. D., of San Francisco. They have two sons and two daughters.

HERR, Martin Luther, Lancaster, Pa., son of Christian B., and Maria (Light) Herr, grandson of Adam Herr, was born September 13, 1838, at Strasburg, Pa. He was educated in the common schools and at the Pennsylvania State Normal school, at Millersville, Pa.; commenced the study of medicine in 1861, under the preceptorship of Dr. Patrick Cassidy, of Lancaster, Pa.; attended one course of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, and in January, 1863, entered the Union service as medical cadet, United States army; attended a second course of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Nashville, Tenn., and was graduated from the same in 1866.

Dr. Herr practised medicine in Nashville, Tenn., about one year, and has been a resident of Lancaster, Pa., since 1866. He received the degree of A. M., from Franklin and Marshall College in 1888. He is a member of Lancaster City and County Medical Society; of the Lancaster City Pathological Society, which he organized in 1891; of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; of the American Medical Association; of the International Medical Congress; was a member of the school board of Lancaster, 1870–'83; a member of the city council, and president of its popular branch, 1875–'76; a member of the Masonic fraternity; Odd Fellows; and vestryman of St. James Protestant Episcopal church since 1883. He organized the first board of health in the city of Lancaster, in 1867.

Dr. Herr makes a specialty of gynecology, and has performed a large number of laparotomies. He has prepared many papers on medical and surgical subjects for the different medical societies, one of which on "Hospital Gangrene and Its Treatment by Bromine," was published in the *Western Medical Review* in 1867.

Married, in September, 1870, Miss Rose E. Hubley, of Lancaster, Pa., who died in 1889, leaving five children: Sarah Marie, William Hubley, John Light, Anna Elizabeth, and Robert Martin Herr.

MARTIN LUTHER HERR.

In 1894 he married Elizabeth Henderson Hager, daughter of John C. Hager, Esq., a prominent citizen of Lancaster.

MITCHELL, Thomas Snead, Columbus, Ga., son of Joshua Snead and Mary Hazlewood (Alexander) Mitchell, grandson of Richard and Mary Mitchell, was born September 4, 1836, at LaFayette, Ala. He left his mother and family at the age of thirteen years, and has been "his own man" ever since. With a preliminary education at LaFayette Male High school, he began to read medicine in 1853, with Dr. William A. Mitchell, of Dadeville, Ala.; attended two courses of lectures at Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1854; also took a post-graduate course at Atlanta Medical College in 1866.

Dr. Mitchell began to practice medicine at Alexander City, Ala., where he was located from 1854–'56; practised in Tuskegee, Ala., 1857; at Ellerslie, Ga., 1859–'60; at Hamilton, Ga., 1860–'86; and at Columbus, Ga., since the latter year. He was assistant surgeon in the Confederate States army, 1862–'64; and city physician of Columbus, 1891. He is a member of the Medical Association of the State of Georgia; a Free and Accepted Mason; a member of the Knights of Pythias; Ancient Order of United Workmen; and Improved Order of Red Men.

Married in 1856, Miss Willie Susan Cooper, of

Muscogee county, Ga. Their living children are: Fannie Lola Lowe, wife of W. A. Hill; James Willis, M. D.; Edgar Snead, a dental student; Stella Lorine; Effie Lee; and Clifford Ray Mitchell, a dental student. Five children are deceased: Mary Eulalie, died in 1858; Homer and Evelyn died in childhood; Dr. Thomas Rutledge Mitchell, died February 14, 1894; and William Cooper Mitchell, died September 21, 1894.

THOMAS SNEAD MITCHELL.

HUGHES, Charles Hamilton, St. Louis, Mo., born May 23, 1839, in that city, is the son of Capt. Harvey J., organizer of the first military company in Iowa, and Elizabeth R. (Stocker) Hughes; grandson of Richard Hughes. The family of Hughes, as shown by their emblazoned pedigree, drawn by Chaloner of London in 1622, is of royal Welsh origin, being known in heraldry as the "Hughes of Gwerclas," in Edeirnion, county of Merioneth, Wales. They were granted armorial bearings November 4, 1619, when Sir Thomas Hughes was knighted at Whitehall. Abraham Hughes, Esq., settled in Ireland about the time that Cromwell went over into that country. He gained by marriage the estates of Ballytrent and St. Margaret, county of Wexford.

The Hughes of Archerstown, Tipperary county, Ireland, descended from Abraham Hughes now represented by Samuel Hughes, Esq., member of several parliaments for the city of Cashel, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Francis Annesley, grandson of the celebrated Sir Francis Annesley, secretary of state for Ireland, created Baron Mountnorris in 1628. From this marriage descend Francis Annesley Hughes, C. B., of Corranbrook, and Annesley Hughes of Dublin.

Richard Hughes, of this historical family, removed from Tipperary county, Ireland, to the New England colonies about 1760. Referring to Burk's Encyclopedia of Heraldry we find the Hughes, of Tipperary county, were a family of "great antiquity and noble alliance," and were derived from Abraham Hughes, a gentleman of Welsh descent, as above stated, who crossed over to Ireland from Wales with Cromwell about 1650, and acquired by marriage a large estate in Wexford county.

The great-grandfather, Richard Hughes, was a Methodist and kept a public inn in Tipperary county, where he entertained John Wesley who preached from the "Upping block" in front of his house, when that celebrated evangelist made an itinerant journey from Dublin to Cork in 1750.

Richard Hughes settled at first upon the present site of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, to which he subsequently obtained a title through his wife, and of which he was finally dispossessed because of non-occupancy. Upon the breaking out of the Revolution he enlisted in the Continental army and served throughout the whole struggle for American independence. He was with Washington at Valley Forge, and at the Battle of Brandywine was wounded by a gunshot, which severed the large toe from one of his feet.

After the close of the war he married an English lady, Elizabeth Scarlet, and located upon a farm in Rockingham county, Va. Four sons were born to them, Richard, William, John, and David. Upon this farm the venerable ancestor of the American branch of this family, and veteran soldier of the Revolution, died at the age of one hundred and five years. Of his sons, above named, David died upon the old farm; William went to Ohio and was accidentally drowned in the Muskingum river near Marietta; John was a commissary of subsistence in the War of 1812, and in 1815 went to Cincinnati where he married a daughter of Gen. John S. Gano, and died in 1875. Some of the descendants of these sons settled in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Alabama.

Richard married Nancy Davis, a native of Virginia, and removed to Ohio in 1829, and afterwards to Lima, Allen county. To these parents were born twelve children, seven sons and five daughters, among them being Harvey J., father of Dr. Charles Hamilton Hughes.

Dr. Hughes attended the public schools of St. Louis until nine years of age, when his parents removed to Rock Island, Ill.; he then became a student in Dennison Academy, in that city, and later at Iowa College, Davenport, now located at Grinnell, Ia. He began to read medicine in 1855, at Davenport, under the preceptorship of Drs. James Thistle, John T. O'Reardon, and Dr. James Cartwright of New Orleans, studying nearly four years, inclusive, with lectures at the St. Louis Medical College, where he was graduated in 1859. Dr. Hughes has visited the colleges and hospitals of this country and Europe from time to time. He served during the year 1859 as acting physician to the United States Marine Hospital, at St. Louis, and upon the breaking out of the war in 1861 entered the Federal service as assistant surgeon of the First Missouri Infantry Volunteer Militia, being promoted to full surgeon in July, 1862. He was then placed in medical charge of the Hickory-Street Post Hospital, McDowell's College Prison Hospital, De Soto, Pilot Knob, and Schofield Barracks, including the Stragglers' Camp at St. Louis, covering a period of three years and four months. During the last of Price's raids into Missouri, Dr. Hughes had charge of the refugees and freedmen. He was mustered out in 1865. In 1866 he was elected medical superintendent of the Missouri State Lunatic Asylum, at Fulton, and remained in that position until 1871.

Dr. Hughes is a member of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, president in 1891; of the American Medical Association, having delivered the address in medicine at the San Francisco meeting, 1894, and for four years, 1891–'95, a member of the judicial council; a member of the American Psychological Association; American Neurological Society; Pan-American Medical Congress, president of the neurological section, 1893; was a vice-president of the Medico-Legal Congress in 1892; was vice-president of two sections of the International Medical Congress in 1873; is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society; Missouri State Medical Society; corresponding member of the New York Medico-Legal Society and of the Chicago Academy of Medicine; and honorary member of the British Medico-Psychological Society; is a Knight Templar; a member of the Sons of the American Revolution; of the Loyal Legion; and a member of the board of health of St. Louis.

Dr. Hughes was professor of psychiatry, diseases of the nervous system, and electro-therapy, Marion-Sims College of Medicine, 1890–'92, charter member and president of its board of directors, when he resigned to accept a similar chair and the presidency of the faculty in Barnes Medical College, St. Louis. In 1880 he founded, and has since edited and published, the *Alienist and Neurologist;* in 1880 he devised the Hughes sæthesiometer; recommended the freezing treatment for yellow fever; employed creosote dressings for comminuted gunshot wounds and fractures as early as 1862; ammonia, coffee, and capricum enemata for opium narcosis; first described the "shuttle" pulse, and the virile reflex and wrote upon its diagnostic significance.

Dr. Hughes gives special attention to nervous diseases and psychiatry. In 1876, he read before the section of psychiatry, of the International Medical Congress at Philadelphia, the first systematized paper ever published on the "Simulation of Insanity by the Insane;" in 1873, before the Association of Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane at Nashville, Tenn., a paper entitled "Psychical or Physical," see also *Alienist and Neurologist*, April, 1891; in 1887, before the section of psychiatry, International Medical Congress, at London, a paper on the "True Nature and Definition of Insanity;" before the same congress, in London, see also *Alienist and Neurologist*, October, 1887, a "Plea for Moral Insanity."

In October, 1877, Dr. Hughes elucidated with a paper and autopsy the subject of bi-lateral cerebral abscesses and tumors (*vide Journal of Mental and Nervous Disease* of that date and McLane Hamilton's Treatise on Nervous Diseases, 1881). In January, 1892, he claimed before the St. Louis Medical Society, with Gowers the same year, that epidemic influenza was an inflammatory neurosis and gave illustrative cases.

"The Successful Management of Inebriety without Secrecy in Therapeutics" (see *Alienist and Neurologist*, January, 1894) was the subject of a paper before the Pan-American Medical Congress, 1893; "Continuous General Psychomotor Paresis (in a male) without Other Concomitants of General Paresis," was contributed to the same journal, October, 1894.

Dr. Hughes's contribution to Insanity in Relation to Law, in which he advocated castration for crime and assailed the "Legal Right and Wrong Test of Insanity," was made to the Tri-State Medical Association, October 27, 1881 (*vide Medical and Surgical Reporter*, November 26, 1881).

The following are other contributions of this writer published in the *Alienist and Neurologist*, of which he is sole editor: "A Clinical Inquiry into the Significance of Absent Patellar Tendon Reflex," January, 1880, maintaining that it was not exclusively a sign of Tabes Dorsalis; "The Medico-Legal Aspect of Cerebral Localization and Aphasia," April and July, 1880, the first paper written on this subject; "Reflex Cardiac Gangliopathy with Hereditary Diathesis," April, 1880; "Notes on Neurasthenia," October, 1880; "Impending Periodic Mania," October, 1880; "Nitrite of Amyl—Differential Diagnosis of Cerebral Hyperæmia and Anæmia," editorial, October, 1880, the first on this subject; "Moral Insanity, Depravity and the Hypothetical Case," January, 1881; "Prob-

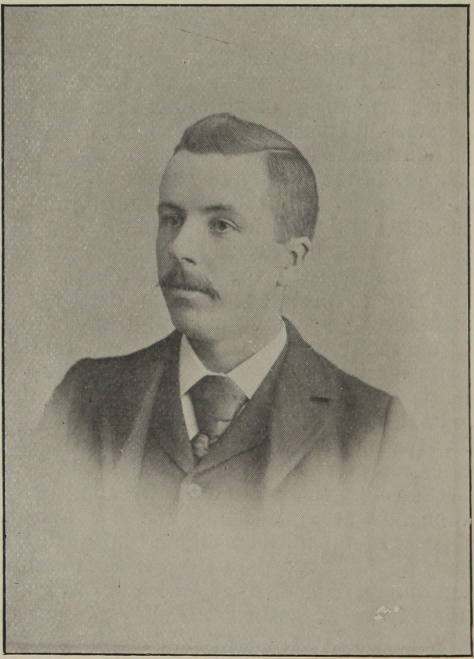
CHARLES HAMILTON HUGHES.

lems in Psychiatry for the Family Physician," January, 1881; "Clinical Notes Illustrative of Consciousness of Epilepsia," April, 1881; "Illusion, Hallucination, and Delusion—A Differential Study for Forensic Purposes," July, 1881; "Moral (Affective) Insanity," January, 1882; "The Special Therapeutic Value of Hyoscyamine in Psychiatry," April, 1882; "Note on the Essential Psychic Signs of General Functional Neuratrophia or Neurasthenia," July, 1882; "Psychical Analysis of a Legally Sane Character (Guiteau)," October, 1882; "The Therapeutic Value of Cephalic and Spinal Electrizations," January, 1883; "The Opium Psycho-Neurosis.—Chronic Meconism or Papaverism," January, 1884; "Borderland Psychiatric Records—Prodromal Symptoms of Psychical Impairment," July, 1884; "Migraine," April, 1884; "Moral (Affective) Insanity," April and July, 1884; 'The Curability of Locomotor Ataxia and the Simulations of Posterior Spinal Sclerosis," July, 1884; "Insanity Defined," October, 1884; "The Hygiene of the Nervous System and Mind," January, 1885; "State Provision for the Insane," April, 1885; "A Case of Psycho-Sensory (Affective or Moral) Insanity," April, 1885; "An Outline Brief in the Management of Melancholia," April, 1886; "Meconeuropathia," July, 1886; "The Curability of Epilepsy and Epileptoid Affections by Galvanism and the Phosphated and Arseniated Bromides," January, 1887; "Neuritis Plantaris (A Clinical Record)," April, 1887; "The Scientific Rationale of Electrotherapy," July, 1887; "The Relation of the Nervous System to Hæmophilia, Malarial Hæmaturia, etc.," July, 1887; "A Unique Case of Bi-Lateral Athetosis," July, 1887; "The Neural and Psycho-Neural Factor in Gynæciac Disease," April, read by request of the president before the gynecological section of the congress, April, 1888; "Essential Infantile Paralysis," October, 1888; "Persistent Spasm of the Levator Anguli Scapulæ Muscle," January, 1889; "Neurological Photographs of More or Less Unique Cases Hastily Taken During the Active Practice of a Busy Neurologist," April, 1889; "Over-strain and Under-power of Brain," October, 1889; "Memorandum of Examination of a Case of Neuro-Myotonia ('Thomsen's Disease'), with Remarks on its Differential Diagnosis," January, 1890; "Notes on the Legitimate Sphere of Special Medical Practice," April, 1890; "Note on Extra-Neural Nervous Disease," July, 1890; "Notes on the Facial Expression of Cerebral (Multiple Cerebro-Spinal) Sclerosis," July, 1890; "The Psychopathic Sequences of Hereditary Alcoholic Entailment," October, 1890; "Virile Reflex," January, 1891; "Report on Neurology and Psychiatry," July, 1891; "The Work of Medicine for the Weal of the World," January, 1892; "Virile and Other Nervous Reflexes," January, 1892; "Epidemic Inflammatory Neurosis, or Neurotic Influenza," April, 1892; "Medical Manhood and Methods of Professional Success," July, 1892; "Note on the Hysterical Concomitants of Organic Nervous Disease," July, 1892; "Insomnia in an Infant, with Reflections on Pathological Sleeplessness," July, 1892; "Note on Nervous Disturbances after Removal and Atrophy of Testicles," January, 1893; "Remarks on Presentation of Diplomas to the Graduating Class of the Barnes Medical College," April, 1893; "Erotopathia," October, 1893; "Aphasia or Aphasic Insanity, Which? A Medico-Legal Study," *Journal of Insanity*, January, 1879.

Dr. Hughes is a member of the American Medical Editors' Association, and delivered the address, as president, at the banquet in honor of the First Pan-American Medical Congress, September 4, 1893, in which he demanded a National Bureau of Medicine and a physician in the cabinet.

Dr. Hughes married October 16, 1862, Miss Addie Case, of St. Louis, who died December 17, 1870, leaving three children. February 16, 1873, he married Miss Mattie D. Lawther, of Fulton, Mo. Their children are: Charles C.; Clarence H.; Frank S.; Henry L.; and Ray M. Hughes.

WELLS, George R., Livingston, Mont., son of John E., and Mary E. (Smith) Wells, grandson of Dr. William E. Wells, was born at Greenville, Mich., July 9, 1862. After a preparatory education in Saginaw City (Mich.) high school he began the study of medicine, taking the regular course at Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., where he graduated February 16, 1886. After receiving his degree he began the practice of medicine at Chase, Mich. About a year later he went to Gold Hill, Col., where he practised until 1889, going east at that time and taking a course of study at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. In May, 1890, he located at Livingston, Mont.



GEORGE R. WELLS.

Dr. G. R. Wells was appointed United States pension examining surgeon December 19, 1890, and has also been county physician of Park county for the past five years, and is grand medical examiner for the A. O. U.W., jurisdiction of Montana; member of the American Medical Association; vice-president of Park County Medical Society; member of Rush Medical College Alumni Association; of the A. F. and A. M., and a Knight Templar; also medical examiner for several life and accident insurance companies.

Dr. Wells has two brothers, Cephas J., and Virgil H., also practising physicians.

Married September 22, 1886, to Miss Edith L., daughter of Orlando and Frances E. (Quance) Marsh, of Batavia, N. Y. They have no children.

McCOWEN, Jennie, Davenport, Ia., daughter of Dr. John and Maria (Taylor) McCowen, was born June 15, 1845, at Harveysburg, O. She was educated in the public schools of her native town and Normal school; received the degree of A. M., from the Ohio Normal school, in 1883, having taught school for twelve years, beginning at the age of sixteen years. In 1869, she was nominated for county superintendent of schools in Audubon county, Iowa, and lacked but fifteen votes of an election. In 1873, having accumulated funds sufficient for a professional education, she began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of W. S. Robertson, M. D., professor of the principles and practice of medicine, Medical Department, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, in which institution she also attended three courses of lectures, and from which she was graduated with honor, March 4, 1876, receiving a prize for a thesis on puerperal fever. While yet an undergraduate, Dr. McCowen was offered the position of assistant physician on the staff of the State Hospital for the Insane, at Mt. Pleasant, Ia., and entered upon the duties of the office immediately after graduation. In 1880, she resigned the position and located in Davenport, Ia., limiting her practice to nervous diseases and diseases of women.

Dr. McCowen is a member of Scott County (Ia.) Medical Society, secretary 1880–'82, president 1883–'84, and treasurer since 1885; of the Iowa and Illinois District Medical Society; of the Iowa State Medical Society; of the American Medical Association; of the Pan-American Medical Congress; of the Iowa Public Health Association; was the third woman to be elected to membership in the Medico-Legal Society of New York, 1885, and has been vice-president of the society since 1888; was one of the vice-presidents of the International Congress of Medical Jurisprudence, New York, 1889; has represented the state of Iowa at the annual meetings of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections since 1882, and was secretary for Iowa, 1882–'92; is a member of the Davenport Academy of Natural Sciences, twice president, 1889–'90, and a member of its publication committee since 1890; of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; of the National Science Club; of the American Association for the Extension of University Teaching; has been attending physician to the Cook Home for Aged Women since 1880; chief-of-staff of the Woman's Hospital, Davenport, since 1892; president of the medical board of the Iowa State Nursery of the Children's Home Society, located in Davenport, since 1894; was on the adjunct staff of Mercy Hospital, 1893–'94; in 1889, was made a fellow of the Society of Science, Letters, and Art, London.

JENNIE MCCOWEN.

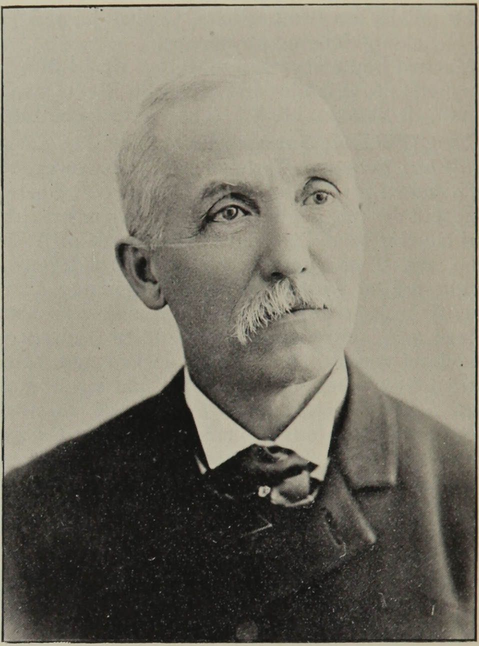
Dr. McCowen has devoted much time to the study of preventive work in social science; has aided in the organization of coöperative working girls' clubs; has been a member of the Association for Advancement of Women since 1881, was its vice-president for Iowa, 1883–'85; and took an active part in the Woman's Congress, Des Moines, Ia., 1885. She was chairman of the executive committee, and since 1893 has been president of the Woman's Alliance, which secured for Davenport a police matron, in 1890.

At the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893, Dr. McCowen represented Iowa in the Congress on Woman's Progress, in May, and delivered an address on "Progress in Child-Saving Work;" in the Congress on Social and Moral Reform, in June, she spoke on "Prevention of Impurity among Children;" in August was a member of the executive committee on the International Congress of Medical Jurisprudence, and spoke on "The Postal Rights of the Insane;" in the same month, at the World's Congress on Geology, she read a paper on "Crinoids," illustrated with specimens from the Davenport Academy of Sciences, which address attracted much attention and a copy of it was requested by the British Museum, London, and Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; and at the congresses in the Woman's Building, in October, she spoke upon "The Child Problem of To-day." Dr. McCowen was also a member of the jury of awards of the World's Columbian Exposition, in the department of medical and surgical appliances, artificial limbs, sanitary exhibits, etc. Besides the articles already mentioned, she has written for publication as follows: "Prevention of Insanity;" "Relations and Duties of the General Profession toward Insanity;" "Psychiatry in Iowa;" "Suicide;" "Plan for State Care of Chronic Insane," which was, by request of the Iowa State Medical Society, embodied in a memorial to the legislature; "Insanity in Women;" "Inebriety: Is It a Disease?" "Heredity;" "Women Physicians in Hospitals for Insane;" "Classification of Mental Diseases as a Basis of International Statistics;" "Shinbone Alley," an appeal for preventive work among children. She is also the author of papers on "Vis Medicatrix Naturae;" "Puerperal Fever;" "Heredity and Intemperance;" "Hospital Treatment for Insane Women;" "Physiology and Hygiene of Womanhood," (a course of six lectures to women, 1865;) "Dr. Johnson: a Psychological Study;" "Women's Work in Iowa;" "The Relations of Intemperance to Insanity;" "Relations of Intemperance to Heredity;" "Inebriety in Women," in two series; "Contributions to the Study of Epilepsy;" "The Use and Abuse of Narcotics;" "Heredity in Its Relation to Charity Work;" "Overcoming Evil Inheritance;" "The Press as a Factor in Reformatory Movements;" "Legal Protection For Girls;" "Earthquakes;" "The Relation of Academies of Science to the Community;" "Early History of the Iowa Orphan's Home;" "Occupations and Amusements for Insane Women;" "Provision for Feeble-Minded Children;" "Suicide in Its Relation to Mental Unsoundness;" "Child-Saving Work in the United States;" "Child-Saving Work in Foreign Fields," a series of twelve papers; "The Child and the State;" "The Utility of State Boards of Charity;" "Charity Organization in Cities;" "Health Talks," being a series of six annual talks to working girls and women of Davenport, under the auspices of the Lend-a-Hand Club, 1888–'94; and "Emergency Lectures," two series of five lectures each to women on accidents or "What to Do Until the Doctor Comes," 1890–'93.

Dr. McCowen is a collaborator in obstetrics of the *Iowa Medical Journal*, beginning April 1, 1895, and was associate editor of the *Iowa State Medical Recorder*, 1886–'90. Unmarried.

STEIN, George Seltzer, Columbus, O., son of Henry and Matilda R. (Seltzer) Stein, grandson of Philip Stein, was born September 9, 1842, at Annville, Pa. With a preliminary education obtained in the common schools and at Lebanon Valley College, Annville, he began to read medicine in 1860 under the direction of Benjamin F. Schneck, M. D., of Lebanon, Pa.; attended two courses of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine, and was graduated March 12, 1864, having held the position of assistant resident physician to the Philadelphia Dispensary one year prior to that date. Within a month after graduating he was appointed assistant surgeon U. S. Army, and was stationed at the U. S. General Hospital, Chester, Pa., from March, 1864, to August, 1865. He settled permanently in the private practice of medicine at Columbus, O., January 1, 1866.

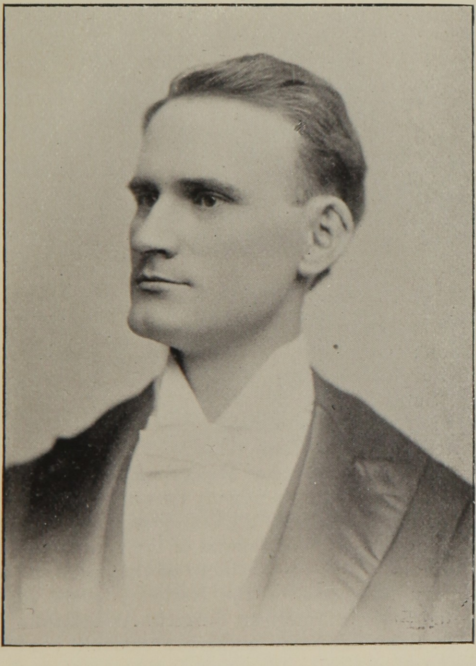
Dr. Stein was physician to Franklin County Infirmary, 1877–'81; physician to Franklin county jail, 1874–'76, 1880–'81; City Infirmary city physician, 1876–'81; and upon the founding of the Ohio Medical University, Columbus, he was appointed to the chair of genito-urinary and venereal diseases, and has since held that position. He is also on the staff of the Protestant Hospital as genito-urinary surgeon. On May 3, 1890, he was appointed City Infirmary director of Columbus and held the position for three years. In connection with this office a paper was read on "The Relation of the State to the Municipal Poor," before the annual conference of the Ohio State Board of Charities and Corrections, Dayton, November 20–23, 1893. He is also the author of papers on "Retained Ovum after Death of Fœtus," *Ohio Medical Journal*, October, 1877; "Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis," *Columbus Medical Journal*, March, 1889; "Obstetrical Statistics," *ibid.*, May, 1891; "Fissure of Anus," *ibid.*, May, 1893; "Placenta Prævia," "Diabetes Insipidis," "Hereditary Syphilis," and others.



GEORGE SELTZER STEIN.

In 1867–'68, Dr. Stein took a post-graduate course of study at Bellevue Hospital Medical College and at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. He is a member of the American Medical Association; Ohio State Medical Society; Central Ohio Medical Society, its president, 1890–'91; and the Columbus Academy of Medicine. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Fraternal Mystic Circle, and of the American Insurance Union.

GANT, Samuel Goodwin, Kansas City, Mo., son of Jackson D. and Sarah A. (Creason) Gant, grandson of John Gant, was born May 9, 1867, at Knoxville, Mo., where he received his early training, concluding his literary education at the Carrollton High school at the age of sixteen years. Immediately thereafter he began the study of medicine under his father; attended lectures at the Missouri Medical College, and was graduated from that institution in the spring of 1887. He did a country practice until the fall of that year, then entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College for a term, leaving that institution in the spring of 1888 to take a course of instruction at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital; at the end of two months he was appointed assistant house surgeon, serving for one year; was then promoted to be house surgeon, and in that capacity assisted in all the operations at the school during the following year, besides having free access to all the clinics. During this period he was lecturer on materia medica and therapeutics at the Nightingale Training School for Nurses, New York city. In September, 1890, he removed to Kansas City, and began the practice of his specialty, diseases of the rectum and anus. In the summer of 1891 he was appointed lecturer on physiology in the University Medical College of Kansas City, Mo., filling the position two years, then resigning in order to visit the European hospitals for further information bearing upon his specialty. He returned in the fall of 1892 to find that he had been elected professor of rectal and anal surgery in the same institution, a position he has since continued to hold.


SAMUEL GOODWIN GANT.

Dr. Gant has been lecturer on rectal and anal diseases in the Scarritt Training School for Nurses since 1892; has been rectal and anal surgeon to All Saints Hospital since 1892; to Scarritt Woman's Hospital since 1892; to the Memphis Hospital since 1893; to the East-Side Free Dispensary since 1891; to the Children's Home since 1891; to the Orphans' Home since 1893; and to some of the more important railway systems centering in Kansas City.

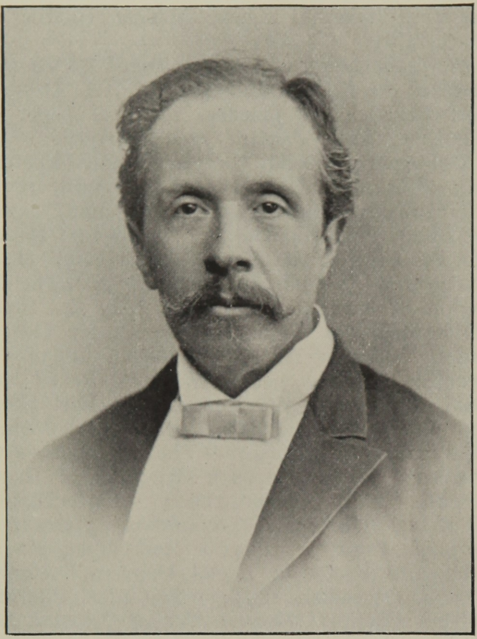
He is the author of "Gant's Text-book on Diseases of the Rectum and Anus," F. A. Davis & Co., Philadelphia, January, 1895; a paper on "Pruritus Ani," *Medical Herald*, April, 1891; "Treatment of Rectal Ulceration, with Report of Cases," *Kansas Medical Journal*, April, 1891; "Treatment of Stricture of the Rectum," *Medical News*, Philadelphia, May 23, 1891; "Report of a Few Cases of Rectal and Anal Surgery," *Western Medical Journal*, February, 1894; "The Injection of Pile Tumors," *ibid.*, May 24, 1894; "Non-Medicinal Treatment of Chronic Constipation," *Medical Herald*, Michigan, 1893; "A Synopsis of One Year's Work in Rectal and Anal Surgery at the Kansas City, Fort Scott, and Memphis Hospitals, *Matthews' Medical Quarterly*, July, 1894; "The Significance of Diarrhœal Discharges as a Symptom of Rectal Disease," *ibid.*, October, 1894; "Early History of Rectal Diseases," *International Journal of Surgery*, January, 1895; "Railroading as an Etiological Factor in Rectal Diseases," *Medical Herald*, December, 1894; "The Ideal Pile and Polypus Clamp," *Western Medical Journal*, December, 1894.

Dr. Gant is a member of the American Medical Association; of the National Association of Railway Surgeons; of the Southwestern Association of Railroad Surgeons; of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association; of the Missouri Valley Medical Association; of the Missouri State Medical Association; of the Kansas State Medical Society; of the Kansas City District Medical Society; of the Grand River Medical Society; of the Ray County Medical Society; of the Jackson County Medical Society; of the Kansas City Academy of Medicine; and of the New York Post-Graduate Hospital Alumni Association; etc. Dr. Gant has been an extensive traveler, having visited the hospitals of some fifteen different countries besides his own. Unmarried.

LAVISTA, Rafael, City of Mexico, Mex., son of José Maria and Guadalupe (Rebollar) Lavista, grandson of José Maria Lavista, was born July 22, 1839, at Durango, Mex. He was graduated B. S., from Durango Seminary; matriculated in the National School of Medicine, Mexico, in 1856, the faculty consisting of Drs. Francisco Ortega, José Vargas, Manuel Carpio, Luis Muñoz, Rafael Lucio, Pedro Navarro, José Villagran, Miguel Jimenez, Ignacio Erazo, Ignacio Torres, and Ignacio Duran. After a course of study covering a period of five years, he was graduated M. D., from the National School of Medicine, in 1862.

Dr. Lavista has practised medicine in the City of Mexico since graduation. He is sub-director of the National School of Medicine of Mexico; is professor of surgical clinique, adjunct professor of toxicology, and professor of external pathology in the same school; and director of the hospital of San Andres, in the City of Mexico.

Dr. Lavista has performed the principal operations in surgery, and has devised special methods for tracheotomy. He gives special attention to the treatment of urinary diseases and to surgery of the skull.



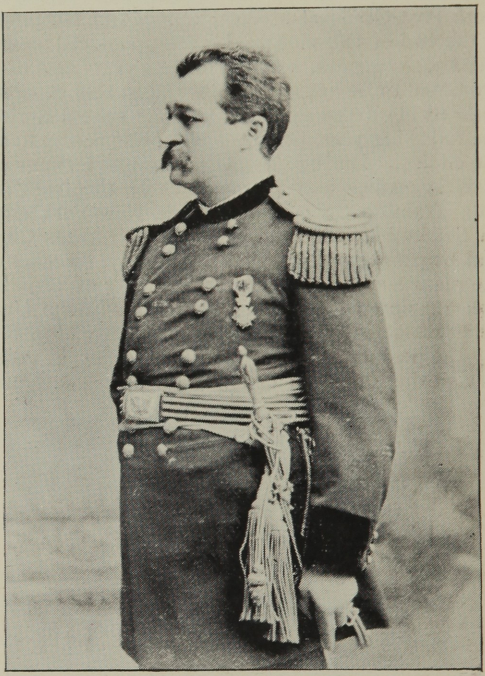
RAFAEL LAVISTA.

Dr. Lavista is a member of the National School of Medicine of Mexico; Society Pedro Euobedo; Medico-Chirurgical Association of Havana; Medico-Chirurgical Association of Detroit; American Public Health Association; French Society of Hygiene; is president of the National Academy of Medicine of Mexico; and member of the Districy Junta of Public Instruction. He has been delegated by the Mexican government to several European and American congresses. He is the author of several memoirs in the *Medical Gazette* of Mexico.

Married, in 1863, Miss Concepcion Solarez. Their children are: Maria; Xavier; Paz; Delores; Concepcion and Emilio Lavista.

SENN, Nicholas, Chicago, Ill., was born in Buchs, Canton St. Gaul, Switzerland, October 31, 1844; immigrated with his parents to this country in 1852, and settled in Ashford, Washington county, Wis.; received a grammar school education at Fond du Lac, Wis., and after teaching school two years, began to read medicine with Dr. E. Munk in 1865; attended lectures at the Chicago Medical College, beginning in 1866, and was graduated therefrom in 1868, receiving first prize for his thesis, "Modus Operandi of Digitalis Purpura." After serving eighteen months as resident physician to Cook County Hospital, Dr. Senn entered upon the practice of medicine at Ashford, Wis.; removed to Milwaukee in 1874, and became attending physician to Milwaukee Hospital. In 1877, he continued his medical studies at the University of Munich, Germany, and was graduated from that institution in 1878. His thesis was on "De Varicocele." He filled for three years, 1884–'87, the chair of principles and practice of surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago.

In 1888 he was elected professor of the principles of surgery and surgical pathology in Rush Medical College, and in 1891 he succeeded the late Professor Parks in the chair of practice of surgery and clinical surgery, since which time he has resided in Chicago.



NICHOLAS SENN.

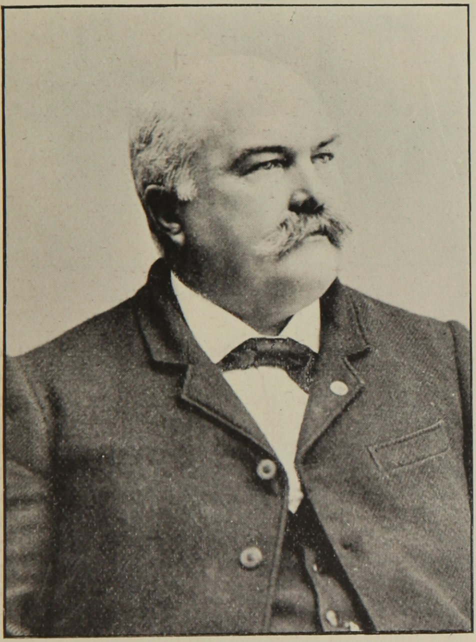
He is a member of the American Medical Association; German Congress of Surgeons; American Surgical Association; Southern Gynecological and Surgical Society; Illinois State Medical Society; Association of Military Surgeons of the United States; honorary member of the National Academy of Medicine of Mexico; Edinburgh Medical Society; Congress of Surgeons of Belgium; corresponding member of the Harveian Medical Society, London; surgeon general of the National Guard of Illinois, 1894; ex-president of the Association of Military Surgeons of the National Guard of the United States; American Surgical Association.

Dr. Senn has made numerous valuable contributions to medical and surgical literature, and his reputation as a writer is no less distinguished than that as a teacher and surgeon. His works entitled "Experimental Surgery," and "Intestinal Surgery," embody the results of his clinical experience and original investigations. He is also the author of "Senn's Surgical Bacteriology," Lea Brothers & Co., Philadelphia, second edition, 1892; "Principles of Surgery," F. A. Davis, Philadelphia; "Syllabus of Surgery," W. B. Saunders, Philadelphia; "Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints," F. A. Davis; "The Pathology and Surgical Treatment of Tumors, 1895, W. B. Saunders.

Dr. Senn has recently contributed to the Newberry library, Chicago, a valuable collection of medical and surgical works, including the extensive library of the late Dr. William Baum, professor of surgery, University of Gottingen.

Dr. Senn married, in 1869, Miss Aurelia S. Muehlhauser, of Lacrosse, Wis. Their children are: Dr. E. J. Senn and William N. Senn.

SNYDER, Daniel Jay, Scio, O., son of John and Susanna (Miller) Snyder, grandson of George Snyder, was born April 9, 1841, at Farmerstown, O. He received a common school and an academic education, and then taught in the public schools until his enlistment, May 1, 1864, as a private in the One Hundred and Sixty-first regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the Federal service, serving until May 1, 1865. He commenced the study of medicine in 1865, at Baltic, O., under W. H. Putt, M. D.; attended two courses of lectures at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, graduating in March, 1870; also took a post-graduate course of instruction in the Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati, in 1876, and at Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1883.



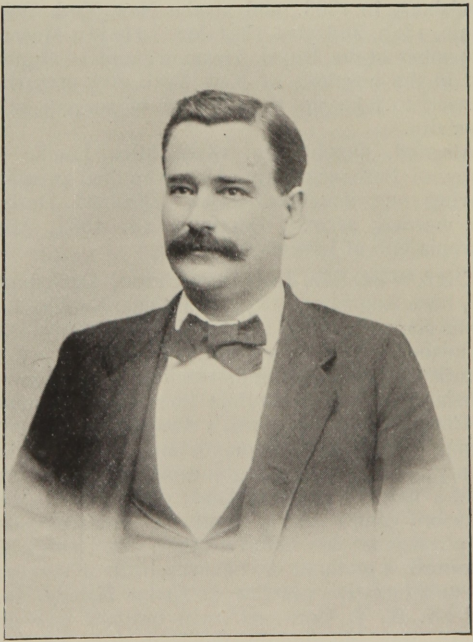
DANIEL JAY SNYDER.

Dr. Snyder commenced the practice of medicine in 1870, at Lamartine, O., but after four months in that place, removed to his present location in Scio. He is a member of the Ninth International Medical Congress; of the American Medical Association; of the Pan-American Medical Congress; of the Ohio State Medical Society, vice-president in 1891; of the Stillwater Medical Society; of Harrison County Medical Society, president in 1889; of the Eastern Ohio Medical Association; honorary member of the Tuscarawas County Medical Society; a member of the Grand Army of the Republic; and has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1871.

Dr. Snyder was surgeon to the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis railroad, 1872–'76; physician to the Central Insane Asylum, Columbus, 1890–'92; lecturer on physiology and hygiene in Scio College, O., 1882–'85; postmaster of Scio, 1885–'89; member of the school board, 1884–'86; member of the council, 1871–'76; and deputy state supervisor of elections since 1892.

Dr. Snyder has devised an apparatus for preventing luxation of the humerus, and has written on "The Use of Ergot in Puerperal Convulsions," read before the Ohio State Medical Society, 1874; "Eucalyptus Globulus," *ibid.*, 1882; "Osseous Occlusion of Vagina," *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, 1881. During the past three years Dr. Snyder has presented several papers on insanity, before the local medical societies.

Married, March 16, 1863, Miss Mary J. Miller, of Hancock county, O., who died October 6, 1864. He married, second, March 12, 1867, Miss Mary E., daughter of Dr. W. W. Custer, of Scio, and a cousin of Gen. George A. Custer; they have one child living, James A. Custer Snyder, A. B., Scio College, 1893, at the age of twenty-one, and now a student in law. A son and a daughter died in childhood.



JOHN ISAAC DARBY.

DARBY, John Isaac, Americus, Ga., son of John W. and Susan (White) Darby, grandson of Isaac Darby, was born June 18, 1851, in Stewart county, Ga. While he was yet an infant his parents moved to Alabama, and engaged in planting.

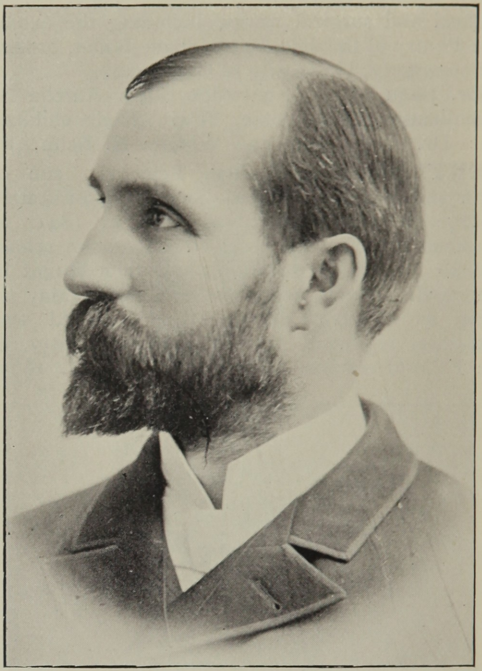
Upon the declaration of war in 1861, his father volunteered in the Confederate States army, and died in the service in 1862. He worked upon the farm and attended the common schools; read medicine one year with Dr. A. L. Warren, of Kowliga, Ala.; attended one course of lectures at the Alabama Medical College, Mobile, session of 1873–'74, then commenced the practice of medicine at Equality, Ala. In 1880 he took a course of lectures at the Louisville Medical College, Ky., and was graduated therefrom at the close of the session. Soon after this he removed to Columbia, Ala., and engaged in the drug business, in connection with the practice of medicine, and in 1892 removed to Americus, Ga., on account of malaria.

Dr. Darby was for a number of years an active member of the Alabama State Medical Association and of its college of counsellors; was a member of the board of medical examiners of Henry county, Ala., 1888–'90; mayor of Columbia, 1890–'91; and a member of the town council, 1885–'89. He is now a member of the Medical Association of the State of Georgia; of the National Association of Railway Surgeons; fellow of the American Academy of Railway Surgeons; and has been secretary and treasurer of the Association of the Central Railroad of Georgia Surgeons since 1891; is chief surgeon for the Georgia & Alabama railway; local surgeon for the Central railroad of Georgia, and also the Savannah & Western railroad.

Dr. Darby took a post-graduate course of study in the Medical Department, Tulane University of Louisiana, in 1888, and at the New York Polyclinic, 1889, and also 1891–'92. He is a Mason; a member of the Royal Arcanum; and is at present in the hospitals of New York city preparing himself to take up the practice of surgery as a specialty.

Married, October 29, 1879, Miss Loudie E. Espy, of Barbour county, Ala., who died in 1884, leaving one daughter, Susan Elizabeth Darby. He married, second, December 18, 1884, Miss Lavonia Hill of Lawrenceville, Ala.

CRAWFORD, Jennings Price, Davenport, Ia., born August 27, 1855, near Cedar Rapids, Ia., is the son of Jennings and Sarah (Price) Crawford; grandson of John Crawford, an Indian scout of notoriety, who made the first survey of the Monongahela river to the Virginia line; great-grandson of Col. William Crawford, a Revolutionary hero, having received his commission from Patrick Henry; and great-great-grandson of John Crawford, a native of the highlands of Scotland. Dr. Crawford comes from a family of three brothers, all physicians: his eldest brother, Dr. George E. Crawford, a graduate of Bellevue, with a successful and lucrative practice at Cedar Rapids, Ia., and Dr. A. J. Crawford, twin brother, now deceased, was educated in the New York schools, and was professor of orthopœdic surgery in College of Physicians and Surgeons at Des Moines, Ia. Dr. Crawford received a common school education and was also a student at Western College, now Toledo, Ia. In 1879 he commenced the study of medicine, entering the Medical Department of the State University of Iowa in October of the same year. His preceptors were his brother, Dr. G. E. Crawford, the late Dr. W. F. Peck, professor of surgery in state university, whose office he entered as a student in 1881, and Dr. William D. Middleton, professor of surgery in same institution, and Mercy Hospital staff, being house physician and surgeon in Mercy Hospital for two years. He attended three courses of lectures at the State University of Iowa and was graduated M. D., in March, 1883, valedictorian of the class. He was for four years an active member of the Zetagathian Literary Society of the university, and for creditable work and merit was made an honorary member on graduation; he took a course in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital in 1889; a special course in bacteriology at the laboratory of the same school in 1891; also a special course in surgery in the same institution in 1891; and has done post-graduate work in other New York and Chicago hospitals. Dr. Crawford has practised medicine and surgery continuously in Davenport since 1883. He is a member of the American Medical Association; Iowa State Medical Society; Iowa and Illinois District Medical Association, president in 1894–'95; Scott County Medical Society, president 1889–'91. Member of Davenport Academy of Science; and an active member of the Davenport University extension. He is physician and surgeon to Mercy Hospital; physician and surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital, and surgeon to Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway at Davenport; lecturer on general and clinical surgery in St. Luke's Hospital and Training school. In surgical work Dr. Crawford has performed operations for appendicitis, strangulated and radical cure of hernia, exsection of knee joint,

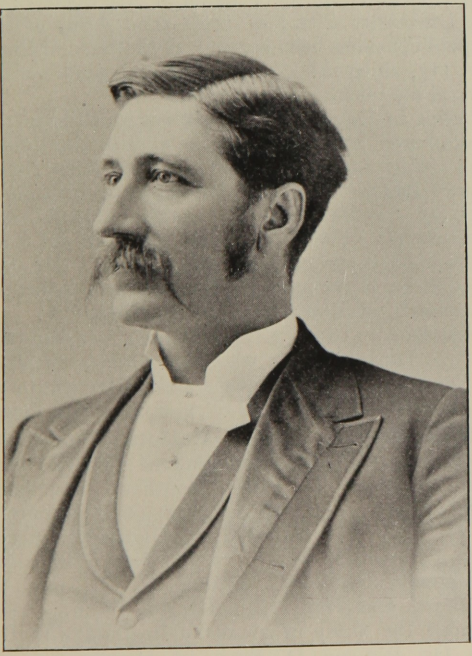


JENNINGS PRICE CRAWFORD.

laparotomies for diseases of the uterine appendages, including tubal gestations, Alexander's operation, inguinal colotomy, lithotomy, tracheotomy, intubation, intestinal anastimosis and gastro-intestinal anastimosis; and other operations in gynecological and general surgery. To medical literature he has contributed articles on asthma, bronchitis, and diphtheria; presented to the Scott County Medical Society papers on pneumonia; isolation and disinfection in the treatment of infectious diseases, read before Iowa and Illinois District Medical Association; a paper on "Pancreatic Calculi," with specimen, presented to Iowa State Medical Society, published in *Journal American Medical Association*, 1888; "Purulent Effusions of Pleural Cavity," *New York Medical Journal*, 1892; "Report on Tumors of the Cerebellum," with pathological specimen, Scott County Medical Society, 1894. "A Week of Hysterectomies with Dr. Howard Kelley at Johns Hopkins Hospital," was the subject of his address on retiring from the presidency of the Iowa and Illinois District Medical Association in 1895.

Dr. Crawford married, October 14, 1884, Anna S., daughter of Alexander F., and Frances R. Williams. They have three children, Frances Louise, Genevieve, and Helen.

MAYFIELD, William Henderson, St. Louis, Mo., born January 18, 1852, at Patton, Mo., is the son of George Washington and Polly B. (Cheek) Mayfield, and the grandson of Stephen Mayfield, a Revolutionary soldier of seven years' service. Dr. Mayfield was educated at the Carleton Institute and the Fruitland Normal Institute. At the age of seventeen he began to teach school, at the same time continuing to pursue his studies. During the eight years that he taught in the public schools a revival of education swept over southeastern Missouri, and this, together with his efforts in favor of Christian education, resulted in the establishment of the Mayfield-Smith Academy at Marble Hill, Mo., in 1878. This school is now in a most prosperous condition.



WILLIAM HENDERSON MAYFIELD.

He began to read medicine at Sedgwickville, Mo., in 1874, under Dr. H. J. Smith; was a student three years at the St. Louis Medical College, from which he graduated in 1883. Being of a family inclined toward surgery, it was in this college, under the master hands of the noted surgeons John T. Hodgen and J. J. McDowell, that he developed that taste for surgery, which has since brought him into the arena of progressive surgery. Dr. Mayfield then commenced the practice of medicine at Mayfield, Mo., but in 1884 removed to St. Louis to accept a chair in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of that city, as professor of materia medica, therapeutics, and diseases of children.

It was at this time that Dr. Mayfield conceived the plan of founding a sanitarium, as he was overcrowded with patients from the country and elsewhere, for whom it was impossible to obtain satisfactory accommodations. His private house was thrown open and all who could be cared for were taken in and treated, many of these being unable to offer other remuneration than gratitude.

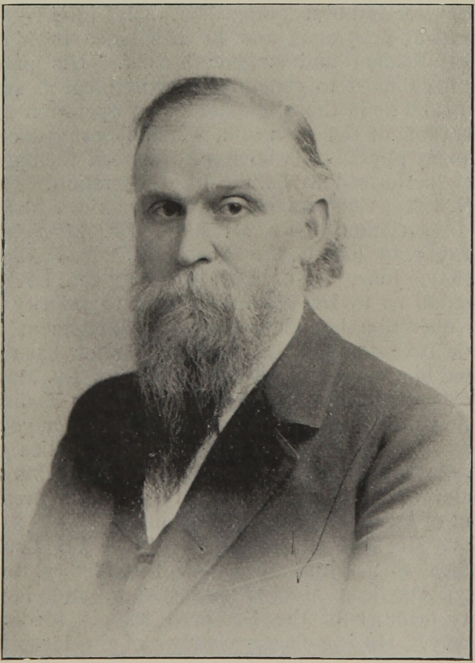
It was in 1884 that Dr. Mayfield founded the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium, which is now one of the largest and best equipped hospitals in the West, valued at $125,000; and he has since been its superintendent and surgeon-in-chief. His practice is confined to general and gynecological surgery, and he is the originator of an operation for laceration of the perineum, which is pronounced by many physicians who have witnessed the operation performed to be the ideal operation. Dr. I. N. Love, vice-president of the American Medical Association, in remarks on Dr. Mayfield's paper, read before the Missouri State Medical Society, June, 1895, said, "There can be no question as to Dr. Mayfield's claim to priority in the operation he advocates. This statement is made because recently another operator has declared himself the originator. Some of Dr. Mayfield's cases were reported to the St. Louis Medical Society at least five years ago, long before anyone else had ever attempted this method. Justice to Dr. Mayfield demands recognition of his rights to whatever praise is deserved for this mode of treatment of lacerations of the perineum."

Dr. Mayfield is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, Mississippi Valley Medical Society, American Medical Association, and honorary member of the Southern Illinois Medical Society. He is a charter member of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association of St. Louis, and was one of the originators of this movement in the city.

He was married May 10, 1874, to Miss Ellen C., daughter of John F. Sitzes, of Marquand, Mo., who has been of great assistance to Dr. Mayfield in his work. They have one living child, William Henderson, Jr. Two children, Ida C., and Cary Judson, are deceased.

DAVIS, Thomas Davis, Pittsburgh, Pa., born April 20, 1846, in Morgantown, W. Va., is the son of Rev. James and Margarett W. (Long) Davis; grandson of Rev. Thomas Davis. He was a student at the Monongahela and Eldersridge academies, and in 1862 enlisted, with a number of his schoolmates, in Company F, One Hundred Thirty-third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; was at the front during his entire ten months service, participating in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville.

At the expiration of his army service he entered Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa., and was graduated in the first class of the United Washington and Jefferson College in 1866, receiving the degree of A. M. therefrom in 1869. He taught mathematics for one year, in the Classical High school, Lawrenceville, N. J., and then began to read medicine; attended lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, and was graduated M. D., in 1870, president of the class of more than two hundred members. In a competitive examination, Dr. Davis secured the internship in Blockely Hospital, Philadelphia, and served there eighteen months. Locating in Dayton, O., in 1872, he soon found himself in the midst of a great epidemic of small-pox, many cases of which the older physicians were glad to turn over to his care; was visiting physician to the Soldiers' Home, Dayton, 1873–'74; lecturer on ophthalmology in Starling Medical College, Columbus, O., 1876–'77; was a member of the board of pension examining surgeons, at Dayton, O., 1874–'77; was elected president of the Montgomery County (O.) Medical Society in 1876; and became a member of the Ohio State Medical Society.


THOMAS DAVIS DAVIS.

In 1877, on account of impaired health from malaria, Dr. Davis removed to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he still resides. There he served as surgeon to Mercy Hospital, 1880–'92; has been physician and surgeon to St. Francis Hospital since 1888; surgeon to Passivant's Infirmary since 1894; and was lecturer on physiology and hygiene in the Pennsylvania College for Women at Pittsburgh, 1880–'90.

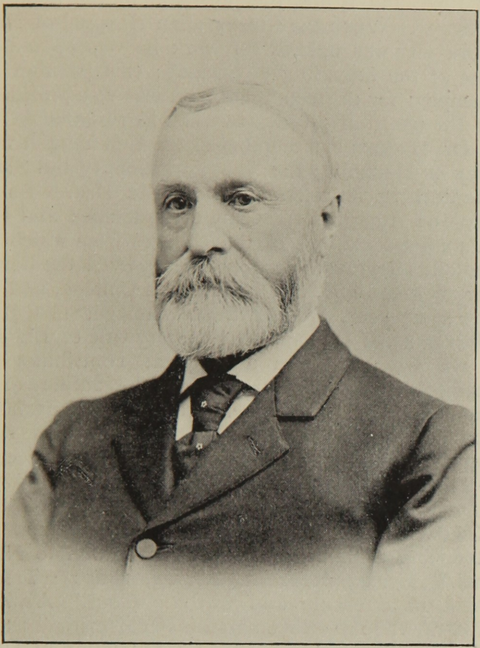
Dr. Davis is member of the Allegheny County (Pa.) Medical Society, its president in 1892; of the Pittsburgh Obstetrical Society; of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, delivering, by appointment, the "Address on Surgery," in 1895; of the American Medical Association; a fellow of the American Academy of Medicine; and a delegate to the Ninth International Medical Congress, in 1887, reading a paper in its section on laryngology. In 1889, he visited the leading medical schools in London and Paris.

Dr. Davis has been much interested in school matters and has been president of the public school board of his ward since 1885. He has also been active in establishing the Pittsburgh Medical Library, and served on its executive committee, 1890–'95; counseled and worked for the passage of the Medical Examiners Act of Pennsylvania in 1894, visiting Harrisburg a number of times in its interest; assisted in organizing the Western Pennsylvania Medical College in 1886, but declined a professorship. He is an active member of the Pittsburgh Art Society; of the University Club; of the Grand Army of the Republic, having been surgeon of McPherson Post, No. 117, since 1889; and is medical examiner for several life insurance companies.

While in Dayton, Dr. Davis was an elder in the Park church, and an active member of the Young Men's Christian Association, having been chairman of its Ohio state committee, 1874–'77; since 1879 he has been an elder in the East Liberty Presbyterian church of Pittsburgh, and its Sunday-school superintendent since 1882. He has twice been a member of the supreme court of his church, at New York and Portland, Ore.

Married, in 1873, Miss Elizabeth D., daughter of Rev. David McCay, who died while a chaplain in the army. Their children are: Florence Spencer, William McCay, Reuben, and Margarett Long.

BURNHAM, Hosea Ballou, Manchester, N. H., son of Miles and Salome (Hall) Burnham, grandson of Jacob Burnham, was born October 15, 1829, in Chester (now Auburn), N. H. He was educated at Gilmanton Academy, Gilmanton, N. H., at the New Hampshire Conference Seminary, Tilton, N. H., and at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.; commenced the study of medicine in 1850 with the late Dr. William D. Buck, of Manchester; attended lectures at the Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Mass., at the Medical School of Harvard University, Boston, Mass., and at the Vermont Medical College, Woodstock, Vt., from the latter of which institutions he was graduated in 1853. Immediately after graduation Dr. Burnham opened an office in Lawrence, Mass., and entered into the general practice of medicine. In the fall of 1854 he removed to Epping, N. H., where he was engaged in the active practice of his profession until 1888, when he removed to Manchester. He was appointed physician to the Rockingham county almshouse, and the insane asylum connected therewith, in 1871, retaining the position until 1888; was U. S. examining surgeon for pensions, 1872–'88; superintendent of schools, 1870–'81; a member of the state legislature, 1885–'86; a trustee and vice-president of the Epping Savings Bank and chairman of the investing committee, 1872–'89. He has been a member of the staff of Elliott Hospital, Manchester, since 1889.



HOSEA BALLOU BURNHAM.

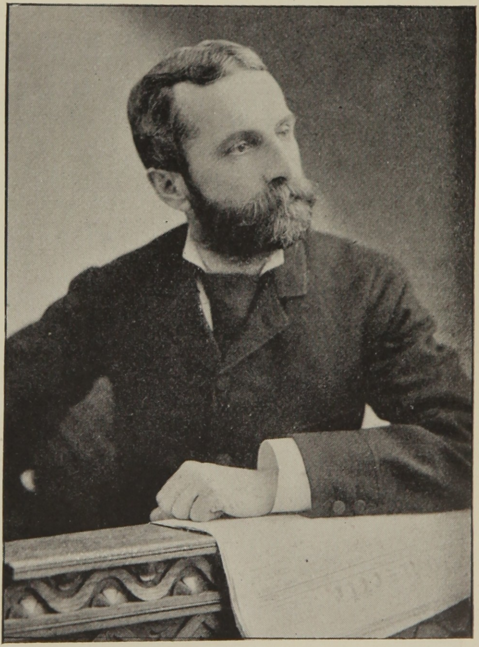
Dr. Burnham is a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society; of the American Medical Association; and of the Rockingham District Medical Society, of which he was president in 1878–'79. He is a member, and past master of Sullivan Lodge, No. 19, F. & A. M., of Epping, and a member of St. Alban Chapter, of Exeter.

Married, in 1892, Mrs. Lilla D. True, of Manchester.

NELSON, Wolfred, New York city, born April 9, 1846, in Montreal, Canada, comes of a family of physicians and surgeons, ten members having graduated with the double qualification, including his brothers, the late Drs. George W. and Francis J. Nelson.

Dr. Wolfred Nelson is the eldest son of the late Dr. Horace and Cornelia B. (McNeil) Nelson, of Montreal, and grandson of the late Dr. Wolfred Nelson, a former mayor of Montreal and a member of parliament. He was a student in the Faculties of Science, Arts, and Medicine, McGill University, Montreal, and was graduated in medicine and surgery in 1872; was also a graduate of the Medical Faculty of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, in 1872, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Province of Quebec, 1876. Following his graduation in 1872, Dr. Nelson proceeded to England, and returning in the autumn of the same year, settled in Montreal as a practitioner. On October 9, 1879, being in broken health, he left Montreal for the West Indies, and settled at Panama, South America, in May, 1880, continuing there until May, 1885, or during the zenith of activity of the de Lesseps canal. He then traveled for three years in Mexico, Central America, South America, the West Indies, and in Europe, collecting data in climatology and tropical diseases, and in the autumn of 1890 took up his residence at the Astor House, New York city, and resumed the practice of medicine.

Dr. Nelson has written extensively on climatology, yellow-fever, leprosy, maritime sanitation, etc. He is the author of "Apercu de quelques difficultes à vaince dans le construction du Canal de Panamà," Paris, 1887; "Five Years at Panama," New York, 1888, and London, 1890. For years Dr. Nelson has been a contributor to the *Medical Record*, New York, the *New York Times*, Chambers's Encyclopædia, and for fifteen years a correspondent of *The Gazette*, Montreal, and a collaborator of the *Sanitarian*, New York. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; of the American Public Health Association; of the Medical Society of the County of New York; a corresponding member of the Natural History Society, Montreal; and a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain, 1894.



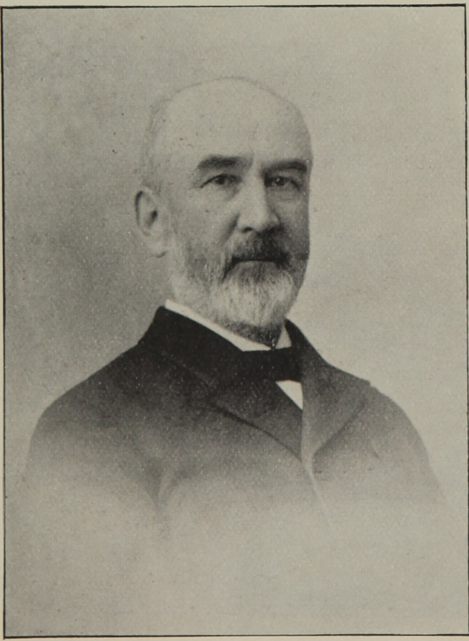
WOLFRED NELSON.

The Nelson family is among the oldest of the

English families in Canada. Its founder, William Nelson, of Newsham, Yorkshire, England, settled in 1781, in the Royal Borough of William Henry, now Sorel, Province of Quebec; his father, George Nelson, was an officer in the Royal Navy, and a cousin of Lord Nelson. The Heads, cousins by blood, have given Canada two governor generals, Sir Edmund and Sir Francis Head.

Dr. Nelson married, in 1875, Miss Frederika W., second daughter of the late James de Long, Esq., of California. They have one child living, Electa F. M. Nelson, born July 14, 1878.

HADDEN, Alexander, New York city, was born in the town of Montgomery, Orange county, New York, July 24, 1833, the son of William Hadden, a well-to-do farmer and land-owner. His mother's maiden name was Isabella Wilson. Both were of North Irish Presbyterian antecedents. He prepared for college at the Montgomery Academy; entered Union College, Schenectady, and graduated from it with the class of 1856, receiving the degree of A. B. He pursued the study of medicine in the city of New York, a pupil of the distinguished oculist, Dr. C. R. Agnew; matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and was graduated from it with the class of 1859, receiving the degree of M. D. Soon after he became a member of the house staff of Bellevue Hospital, on competitive examination and served a full term, which expired October 1, 1860. He then commenced the practice of his profession in the section of New York city where he still resides.



ALEXANDER HADDEN.

In January, 1861, he was appointed house physician of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, a position which he filled until June, 1865, when he resigned. In February, 1862, in connection with a few associates, he organized the Northeastern Dispensary, of the city of New York, at present a large and prosperous medical charity; an institution which he has served as medical advisor continually in some capacity ever since it opened its doors, and as trustee for nearly the same period of time, and is now the president of the board of trustees. When the Presbyterian Hospital of New York city was opened for work he was appointed one of the attending physicians; this position he occupied for thirteen years, and was vice-president of the board of physicians when he resigned.

Dr. Hadden is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine; the New York County and State Medical Society; American Public Health Association; American Academy of Medicine; and the Alumni associations of the colleges from which he took his degrees. In 1890, he received the honorary degree of A. M., from Union College, and in the same year, from Bellevue College, now the University of Omaha, the honorary title of LL. D.

He has not been a frequent contributor to medical literature, but yet, is the author of a number of valuable papers which have advanced the science and practice of medicine and surgery, having written on the following subjects: "Treatment of Opium Poisoning," *New York Medical Journal*, 1860; "Advantages of the Knee Chest Position in Parturient Women, in Reducing Shoulder and Arm Presentation to Normal," *New York Medical Record*, 1865; "Treatment of Subacute and Chronic Gout," *Medical Record*, 1880; "Rheumatoid-osteoarthritis," State Medical Transactions, 1886; "Dilatation of Urethral Strictures by Water Pressure," *Medical Record*, July, 1877; "Tracheotomy in Membranous Croup," *ibid.*, April, 1880; "Dog in Human Society, His Great Faults and the Remedy," read before the Agricultural Department of the American Institute, New York, May, 1878, and re-published in 1893, by request, in pamphlet form.

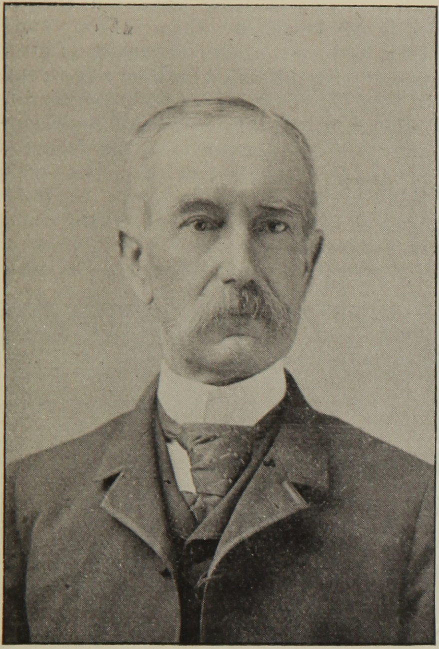
He was one of the incorporators of the Forest Lake Association of Pennsylvania, a large, influential family and sporting club, of which he has been president since its organization, 1882.

Married, October 8, 1862, to Phebe W. King, of Orient, L. I., New York. Their only child, a son, died at the age of six years and eight months.

STOAKLEY, William Stratton, Pleasant View, Bath county (Millborough Springs, P. O.), Va., son of Thomas Stratton and Sarah Ann (Scott) Stoakley, grandson of Thomas Stratton Stoakley, and great-grandson of William Stoakley, was born September 14, 1832, at Tower Hill, Northampton county, Va. He prepared for college under the private instruction of Harvard tutors; began to read medicine in 1847, in Northampton county, Va., under Dr. Thomas J. L. L. Nottingham, and was a student under Profs. I. L. Cabell and Robley Dunglison; attended one course of lectures each at the University of Virginia, Medical Department, and Jefferson Medical College, graduating from the latter in March, 1851.

Dr. Stoakley practised medicine in Northampton county, Va., until the war between the states, when he was commissioned assistant surgeon in the Confederate States Army; resigned; then commissioned and served as assistant surgeon, latterly to fleet surgeon, Confederate States Navy, 1862 to the surrender at Appomattox; was acting assistant surgeon, United States Marine Hospital Service, Cape Charles Quarantine, 1886.

After the close of the war, Dr. Stoakley resumed the private practice of medicine in Northampton county, Va., where he was physician to the county almshouse, 1866–'67, and where he had also been commissioner of public schools, 1855–'60. In 1892, he moved to Pleasant View, Bath county, Va. He is a member of the Medical Society of Virginia, and was a member of its committee on nominations of applicants for fellowship several years, and of the committee on necrology likewise. He is the author of papers on "Natural Labor," *Medical Examiner*, 1851; "Dormant Seed," *ibid.*, 1852; "Drainage for Health," *ibid.*, 1879; "Cholera Infantum," "Old and New Remedies," "Suggestions as to Malaria," "Salol," "Atypical Forms of Typhoid Fever," and others, *Virginia Medical Monthly*; has also been a contributor to magazines and newspapers.



WILLIAM STRATTON STOAKLEY.

Married, in 1892, Mrs. M. A. Dickinson, daughter of Andrew and Nancy (Carlisle) Sitlington, of Bath county, Va. They have no children.

GOTTLIEB, Julius Adelphi, New York city, son of Adolph and Caroline (Von Sonnenberg) Gottlieb, and nephew of the late Gen. Gabor Naphegyi, A. M., M. D., historian, and author of "Album of Language," was born May 10, 1870, at Vienna, Austria. He was educated in the public schools of New York city, graduated New York miner cadets, etc., and under private tutors; also at the New York University, and the National University, receiving the degree of A.B., from the New York University in 1890, and A. M., in 1891, and F. S. Sc., London, Eng. (honorary) in 1891, and the degree of Doctor of Science, 1895, College of Higher Sciences. He also took special courses in natural philosophy, metaphysics, biology, and law. He commenced the study of medicine in 1885, in New York city, under a private preceptor, and in 1887 entered the Medical Department, University of the City of New York, where he attended three courses of medical lectures, receiving the certificates of proficiency for special courses, from Prof. William H. Thomson, in materia medica and therapeutics; Prof. L. A. Stimson, for operative surgery; Prof. William H. Polk and J. C. Edgar for operative obstetrics; and from Prof. R. A. Witthaus for chemistry. He then attended one course of lectures at the National University of Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1891. He commenced the practice of medicine the same year, in New York city, as private quizmaster and private clinical instructor at New York University Medical College Dispensary.

Dr. Gottlieb is director and professor of microscopy and forensic medicine, in the New York Medico-Legal Institute and Laboratory of Microscopical and Chemical Technology; brigadier-general and surgeon-in-chief, Auxiliary Military Medical Corps; instructor of Ambulance Corps, Cadet Corps, National Guard State of New York. He is a member of the New York County Medical Association; New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association; Association of Military Surgeons of the United States; Medico-Legal Society of New York; International Congress of Medical Jurisprudence, 1893. He is a member of the New York, American, and Royal Microscopi-

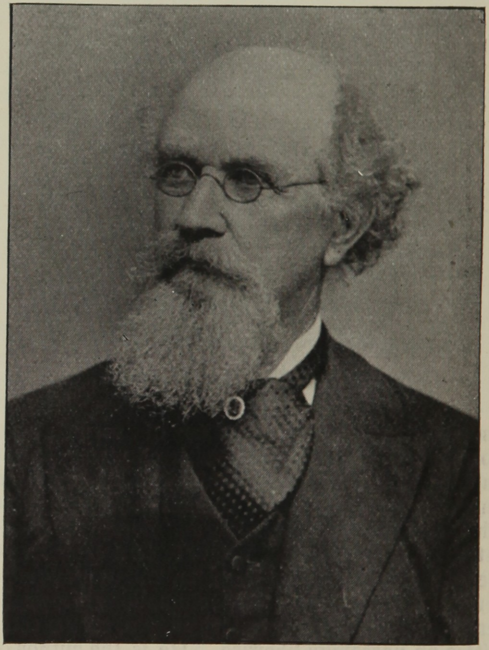
JULIUS ADELPHI GOTTLIEB.

cal societies; fellow of the Society of Science, Letters, and Arts of London, Eng.; of the American Geographical Society; associate of Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences; of New York Academy of Science; of Military Service Institution of the United States; member of the American Association for Advancement of Science; American Public Health Association; etc.; honorary representative for the United States, and examiner for New York, for the Society of Science, Letters, and Arts of London, Eng., appointed in 1893. He was elected honorary member of the First Battery, First Brigade, National Guard of the State of New York. During the threatened cholera epidemic of 1892, in New York city, he gave microscopical exhibitions of cholerae Asiatica bacillus, at the American Museum of Natural History, Central Park, New York. He organized the Auxiliary Military Medical Corps (volunteer), the personnel of which are physicians and medical students who render aid to injured, in epidemics, catastrophies, or in the field in cases of riots or war. Since graduation he has rendered clinical services in the department of genito-urinary diseases, Chambers Street Hospital; department of surgery, laryngology, and ophthalmology, Out-Door-Poor Department of Bellevue Hospital; and in the departments of general medicine, dermatology, and gynecology, in the University Medical College Dispensary; and post-graduate course in bacteriology in Loomis Laboratory, New York.

Among his more important works and papers are: "Shattered Ideal," poems, New York, 1889; "An Analytical Compendium of the Medical Sciences," for use in examination of students, and as a review for physicians preparing to enter the army, navy, general hospital, or state board medical examinations (in preparation,) two volumes; "Trichinae and Trichinosis," published by the Society of Science, Letters, and Arts, London, 1893 (prize essay); "Cosmetics and Beauty," New York and London, 1893; "Medico-Legal Status of the Military Surgeon, and Rules and Regulations for the Government of the Medical Department of the National Guards of the United States," published by the Association of Military Surgeons of the National Guard of the United States, 1893, proceedings Vol. III; "Myopia in School Children;" "Ratio of Ophthalmic Complaints among Students;" "The Air We Breathe and the Water We Drink, What They Consist of and What We Can See in Them."

Dr. Gottlieb has given special attention to microscopy and ophthalmology, as well as to medical jurisprudence. He has made original researches concerning trichinae in the human subject and in animals, and has made the largest known photomicrograph of trichinae showing young. He has also made a microscopical study of the blood and hair of man and animals. Appointed director of the New York Laboratory of Sanitary Sciences and Hygiene, 1895.

BALDWIN, A. Seymour, Jacksonville, Fla., was born in Oswego county, N. Y., on the 19th of March, 1811. He is a descendant of two old English families, the names of both of which he bears. The death of his father in his infancy was the cause of his adoption by an uncle in an adjacent county—an elder brother of his father, and whose wife was also the eldest sister of his mother. From this childless couple, the boy received all the care and affection due from real parents. His early opportunities for an education were superior to those of the time and place in which he lived, because his uncle for a series of years employed competent teachers in his house, by whom the boy and his only sister, and a few other companions of his age, were regularly taught. Not until he was seventeen years of age, did his uncle conclude to give him a liberal education. His preparation for college was made mostly at the Cazenovia Seminary and the Chittenango Polytechnic Institute, two popular institutions of the county in which he resided. The death of his uncle in June, 1830, changed his plan for entering an eastern college, so that in the fall of the same year he entered Hobart College at Geneva, to be nearer his home. In 1834, he graduated from this institution, receiving the degrees of B. S., and A. B. He at once commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Thomas Spencer, who was one of the professors of the Medical Department of Hobart College, and he graduated from that institution at the close of the session of 1837, and 1838, receiving his degree of M. D., and also of A. M., from the college in course. His fondness for certain branches of natural science which he had pursued outside of his college course, in which he had become proficient, induced Dr. Houghton, chief of the geological survey of the state of Michigan, in 1836, to select him for the botanist of that survey, an appointment which he accepted, but from exposure in the performance of his duties in the field he early contracted inflammatory rheumatism, which



A. SEYMOUR BALDWIN.

not only compelled him to sever his connection with the survey, but the subsequent persistent returns of the disease induced him to abandon a promising practice at Geneva, where he had located, and to accept an invitation from friends who had become residents in Florida, to remove to that state, where a change of climate might restore his health. Accordingly on the 2d of December, 1838, he with his wife, whom he had married at Geneva in June previous, landed in Jacksonville, where he has ever since been a resident, with an early restoration of health, which he stills retains, being now in the eighty-fifth year of his age. His wife died of yellow fever in the epidemic of that disease in 1857; and her only son, Dr. William L. Baldwin, also died of the same disease at his post of duty, in the epidemic of 1888, aged forty-nine years.

These are the only two epidemics that have been serious since the doctor's residence in the city, both of which he thinks might have been averted, had the same power then been possessed by the health authorities which they have at the present day.

During Dr. Baldwin's early residence in Jacksonville his practice was a laborious one, owing to the scarcity of medical aid; for a few years, he was the only one to afford either medical or surgical aid over an area of thirty miles around Jacksonville. As soon, however, as the country filled up, and enough medical men moved into the county to furnish its officers, a county medical society was organized, the first in the state, and has ever since been in a flourishing condition.

In the winter of 1873, numerous physicians of the state met by invitation at Dr. Baldwin's office, at which time the present state medical association was formed, and Dr. Baldwin was for the first two years of its existence made its president. It is now a flourishing institution, embracing as its members most of the regular physicians of the entire state. The subject of the doctor's first two addresses before the association was the "Climatology of Florida," based upon the reports of the United States Army, and on his own observations in Jacksonville, for a period of thirty-six years, during most of which time he was a regular correspondent of the Smithsonian Institution of Washington, to which he furnished a monthly record of his observations. The publication and dissemination of these two addresses, gave to the public the first reliable accounts of the climatology of the state, and had their influence in the immigration subsequently setting into Florida.

Dr. Baldwin's time and attention have not been strictly confined to his profession, but outside matters calculated to benefit his adopted city and state have also occupied his close attention. He has occupied seats in both houses of the legislature of the state; the charter of the first railroad leading out of Jacksonville was procured by him in 1852, when a member of the lower house, under which was organized a company of which he was made the first president. To his efforts during the past forty years, at home and in Washington, is due in a great measure the improvement of the St. Johns river from Jacksonville to the sea, and the bar at its mouth.

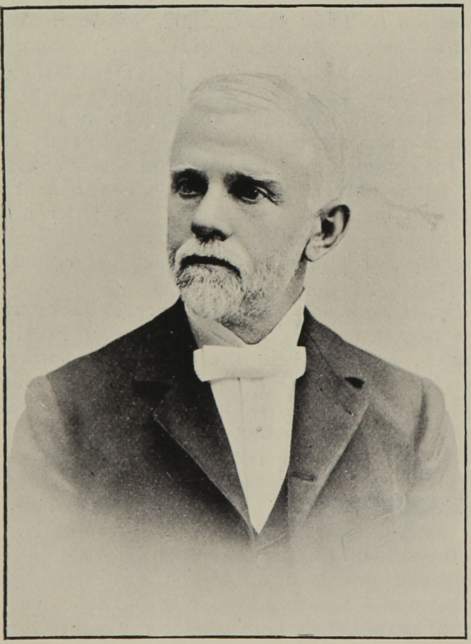
In consequence of the above improvements, Jacksonville has become a great railroad centre, and the city has grown from less than one thousand to nearly or quite thirty thousand in population. During his residence, great changes have taken place otherwise, for of the inhabitants that were there at the time of his arrival, but two remain, and they were then children, so that the present population consists mostly of immigrants from abroad, but who have concentrated their interests upon the prosperity of the city.

The doctor says in reply to our inquiry, whether he has made any special improvement in the practice of surgery or medicine, that in 1848, he was induced to carry out what at least was new to him, in the treatment of intussusception of the bowels, which consisted in distending the lower bowels by tepid water, administered gradually and persistently by a pump, until the invaginated portion was drawn out, and the bowels put in condition for free discharges. "The patient on which it was first tried, happened to be present during my treatment of a case that terminated fatally, and was also present at the post mortem examination, which showed me that if I had adopted this plan, in that case, the result might have been different. Being then called to this patient, and using the ordinary remedy for a day or so, proposed to him this change of treatment, the operation to which I alluded, to which he consented, provided time to make his will was granted. This being accomplished, we proceeded at once to the injection of tepid water, which was carried until the abdomen was largely distended, pressure being made at the same time to prevent regurgitation. This plan was perfectly successful in this instance, and has been subsequently in every instance since, when tried or used sufficiently early in the complaint. This operation was adopted by my fellow physicians, and who have named it the Baldwin operation since 1848." A letter giving an account of this operation was published in the *Medical Journal* of Philadelphia, edited by Hayes.

Dr. Baldwin since his residence in Jacksonville has been a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and has held the position of warden of the St. John's vestry for fifty-six years, during which period he has seen five other parishes formed from the mother church, St. John's. He holds the honorable position at the present time of president of the Jacksonville Board of Trade.

FARRINGTON, John M., Binghamton, N. Y., born April 3, 1833, at Fishkill, N. Y., is the son of Elijah and Phebe (Howe) Farrington, and grandson of Joseph Farrington. His father was a soldier in the War of 1812; his maternal grandfather, Lebeus Howe, was a soldier in and a pensioner of the Revolutionary War; and his maternal grandmother was the sister of Absalom Austin, a Tory soldier, and Job Austin, a Whig soldier, who fought on opposite sides in the Revolutionary War.

Dr. Farrington was educated in the common schools of Dutchess county, N. Y., at Fishkill Academy and at "The Free Academy of the City of New York." He commenced the study of medicine in 1853, in New York city, under Drs. Horace Green and Fordyce Barker; attended three courses of lectures at the New York Medical College, and was graduated March 5, 1857. Just after his graduation, Dr. Farrington was appointed a member of the house staff of Bellevue Hospital, but was given permission by the medical board of that institution to visit Europe during the period of his appointment as junior assistant. This he did, visiting the hospitals of Paris, London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, and upon his return, October 1, 1857, entered Bellevue Hospital as senior assistant, subsequently serving as house surgeon until October, 1858. On the latter date Dr. Farrington entered upon the private practice of medicine in New York city, and in February, 1859, removed to Trumansburg, N. Y. Upon the organization of the One Hundred Thirty-seventh Regiment, New York Volunteers, in September, 1862, he was commissioned surgeon and served for one year, and then resigned on a surgeon's certificate of disability. At the Battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863, at the time of the retreat of the Union forces, Surgeon Farrington was detailed to care for the wounded of the Twelfth Army Corps at the Field Hospital. The woods took fire from the Confederate shells, and it was only by the greatest effort that the hospital was saved, but many of the wounded soldiers on the field of battle were burned. Surgeon Farrington was also on duty at Gettysburg, where his regiment lost heavily but was immortalized in the heroic fight on Culp's Hill. Soon after leaving the army service, Dr. Farrington resumed his practice at Trumansburg and continued there until May, 1886, since which date he has resided at Binghamton, N. Y.



JOHN M. FARRINGTON.

Dr. Farrington is a member of the Binghamton Academy of Medicine, and its president in 1894; Broome County Medical Society, president in 1889; Society of the Alumni of Bellevue Hospital; New York State Medical Association; American Medical Association; ex-member of Tompkins County Medical Society, its president in 1865, 1878, 1879, and 1883; president of Binghamton Sabbath Association; and commander of Joseph J. Bartlett Post, No. 668, Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic, in 1894.

Dr. Farrington has contributed to medical literature a "Report of a Case of Ligation of the Femoral Artery, followed by Gangrene of the Leg and Thigh, Terminating Fatally, and Two Cases of Trephining," *New York Journal of Medicine*, September, 1858; "Clinical Records," *American Medical Monthly*, February, 1858; "Report of a Case of Strangulated Hernia," *ibid.*, March, 1858; "Report of a Case of Gunshot Wound," *ibid.*, May, 1858; "Report of Cases Occurring in Bellevue Hospital," *ibid.*, August, 1858, and January, 1859; "Report of Cases of Diseases of Bone," *ibid.*, October, 1859; "Chloroform: Its More General Use Advocated and Defended," *New York Medical Journal*, January, 1887; "The Shady and the Sunny Side of the Practice of Medicine," *ibid.*, September, 1888; "The Use of Alcohol in Medicine," *ibid.*, September, 1889; "Reminiscences," *ibid.*, June, 1891; and "The Psycho-Physical Relations of Man Considered from the Standpoint of a Practitioner of Medicine," *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1894.

Dr. Farrington married, first, September 2, 1858, Miss Jane E. Vosburgh, of Pleasant Valley, N. Y., who died January 14, 1882, leaving three children: Charles L.; Ida E.; and Cyrus H., who died June 11, 1892, aged twenty years. Dr. Farrington married, second, January 1, 1883, Miss Susan C. Brewer, of Trumansburg, N. Y.

GRAVES, Eli Edwin, Boscawen, N. H., son of Daniel H. and Lusetta R. (Nash) Graves, grandson of Eli Graves, was born September 9, 1847, at Jericho Centre, Vt. He obtained a preparatory education at the Essex (Vt.) Classical Institute; commenced the study of medicine at Jericho Centre, in 1864, his preceptors being F. F. Hovey, M. D., Prof. Walter Carpenter, and Prof. S. W. Thayer; took three courses of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, besides four private courses, and was graduated from that institution in 1868; also received post-graduate instruction in surgery at the Medical School of Harvard University in 1876.

Dr. Graves has practised medicine in Boscawen, N. H., since September 17, 1868. He is a member of the Centre District (N. H.) Medical Society, president in 1889; of the American Medical Association; of the American Public Health Association; of the New Hampshire Historical Society; represented the town of Boscawen in the New Hampshire legislature, session of 1889; was superintendent of schools, 1870–'73; has been a trustee of the town library since 1892; chairman of the board of health of Boscawen since 1885; and medical attendant to the Merrimack county almshouse, a greater part of the time since 1869.

Papers written and published by Dr. Graves are:

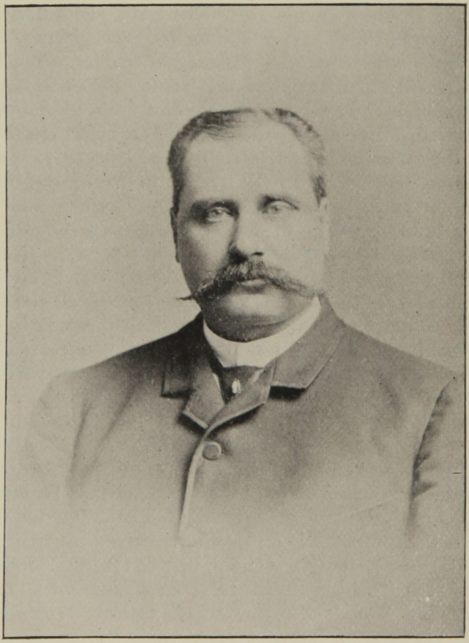
ELI EDWIN GRAVES.

"Cases in Obstetric Practice," *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*; "Risks and Responsibilities of the Profession," New Hampshire Medical Society Transactions; "Sulphate of Magnesia in Treatment of Epithelioma," *ibid.*; Historical Sketch of Centre District Medical Society; etc.

Married, in 1872, Miss Martha A., daughter ot Hon. L. N. Williams, of Essex, Vt. Their children are: Robert J., and Katharine L.; Lawrence K. Graves, died January 28, 1892.

SANTOIRE, Romuald Samuel, Brooklyn, N. Y., son of Amable and Clementine (Lorain) Santoire, grandson of Michael Santoire of Touro, France, was born August 27, 1844, at Longucuil, Canada. He was graduated from Montreal College, B. A., June 27, 1860; matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Canada, May 1, 1861, under the professorship of Drs. Hingston, Trudel, Rottot, Bibaud, Beaubien, and Munro. By permission of his preceptors, he entered the United States Army, as medical cadet, and served at Mount Pleasant Military Hospital, Washington, D. C., from June 25 to November 26, 1864; was then appointed acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A., and served with the Twenty-fifth Army Corps before Richmond, Va., in every battle from November 26, 1864, to April 3, 1865, when he entered the city with the Twenty-fifth Army Corps; was in charge of Stuart's Hospital, Richmond, Va., from April 6 to May 19, 1865; was then assigned to duty with the Thirty-eighth U. S. Colored Troops, on board of military transport steamer *Tonawanda*; landed at Brazos de Santiago, Tex., June 25, 1865; was commissioned assistant surgeon of said regiment September 6, 1865, and served with the same at Brazos de Santiago, White Ranch, and Brownsville, Tex.; was assigned in charge of all the troops at Brazos de Santiago, White Ranch, and along the Rio Grande up to Brownsville during the epidemic of cholera, in August and September, 1866; was appointed in charge of the Post Hospital at Indianola, Tex., November 8, 1866, and was discharged, by muster-out of the Thirty-eighth U. S. Colored Troops, at Richmond, Va., February 23, 1867.

Dr. Santoire re-entered the U. S. Army, as acting assistant surgeon, February 25, 1867, and was assigned in charge of the Ninth U. S. Cavalry, at San Antonio and El Paso, Tex., until June 3, 1867, when he was again detailed as surgeon-in-charge of Post Hospital at Indianola, and there served through the epidemic of yellow fever, in June, July, August, and September, 1867. He was attacked by the disease July 3, and recovered July 13, 1867. He made several reports of the origin, spread, and treatment of the disease, which were published in the surgeon-general's report, June 10, 1868. Dr. Santoire served at the Indianola Post Hospital until July 1, 1868, when he left the army and returned to Canada for his degrees, and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Canada, May 1, 1869, and from Victoria University Medical College, Coburg, Ont., May 13, 1869. On June 15, 1869, he entered upon the private practice of medi-



ROMUALD SAMUEL SANTOIRE.

cine in Brooklyn, N. Y., and has since continued there.

Dr. Santoire is a member of the Brooklyn Pathological Society; of the Medical Society of the County of Kings; of the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association; has been visiting physician to the Catholic Home for Aged People, since 1869; and visiting surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital from 1872–'90. Member of the Sociéte Francaise d'Electrotherapie, Paris, France. Dr. Santoire is a comrade of U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, G. A. R.

Married, June 17, 1873, Miss Blanche Adeline, daughter of the late Dr. J. Gariepy, of Montreal, Canada. Their children are: Henry Alexis, a student in medicine, since 1893; Edgar Normand, a law student at Yale; and Armand Jacob, at the Polytechnic Institute, classical student.

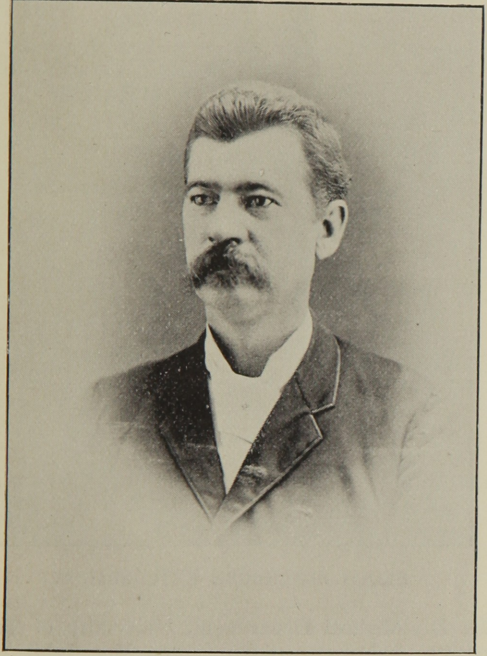
CARPENTER, James Given, of Stanford, Ky., born August 24, 1854, near Hustonville, Ky., is the son of Hugh Logan and Elizabeth Morrison (Bright) Carpenter; grandson of George Station and Jane (Logan) Carpenter; great-grandson of John Carpenter, who with his two brothers, Adam and Conrad, went from Rockbridge county, Va. (Natural Bridge), Cedar Creek, to Lincoln county, Ky., and settled Carpenter's Station Fort, the fourth fort established in Kentucky pioneer days; Boone's being first, Howard's second, and St. Asaph third, by Benjamin Logan. John Carpenter's wife was Miss Elizabeth Spears, who, at his death, married Ezra Morrison, a Revolutionary soldier, 1776–'82. Their daughter, Elizabeth Morrison, married John Bright, lieutenant captain in the War of 1812, Davidson's company, and also in the Mexican War. John Morrison, full brother to Elizabeth (Morrison) Bright, was a private in the War of 1812. Benjamin Logan, a relative of Jane (Logan) Carpenter, with John Todd, established St. Asaph Fort, the third in Kentucky. This fort was at one time besieged by one hundred Indians. A tunnel now remains of a pass made to Logan's Spring, a distance of fifty or seventy-five yards, to avoid the Indians. Benjamin Logan, of Logan or St. Asaph's Fort, was made colonel of military forces of Lincoln county, Ky., then comprising one third of the state.

James Given Carpenter attended private and common schools and Christian College, Hustonville, and the select school of Prof. Joseph B. Myers, Stanford, Ky. Having received a teacher's certificate, he taught school in 1871, and December 1, 1872, began to read medicine with Dr. Pleasant Woods Logan, of Stanford; attended two courses of lectures, one each at the Louisville Medical College, Ky., and the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, receiving his degree from the latter in February, 1875; also took post-graduate courses in ophthalmology, histology, and pathology, in the New York Polyclinic, 1889; a private course in abdominal and pelvic surgery with Dr. Joseph Price in 1889, and a three months' course with Dr. Price in the winter of 1892–'93, Philadelphia; a three months' special course in ophthalmology, at the Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates in Medicine, 1892–'93; and received special instruction from Dr. Thomas F. Rumbold, in diseases of the nose, throat, and ear, St. Louis, Mo., in 1881–'84 and 1885.

Dr. Carpenter practised medicine at Stanford for five months following graduation; was then at Crab Orchard Springs, Ky., until February 5, 1882, and at Stanford again since that year. He is a member of the Central Kentucky Medical Society, vice-president in 1882, president in 1892, and a censor in the society; member of the Kentucky State Medical Society; delegate from the Kentucky State Medical Society to American Medical Association, 1889, at Newport, R. I., and at Nashville, Tenn., 1890; permanent member of the American Medical Association; a fellow and one of the organizers of the American Rhinological Society; member of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association; the founder and member, now president, of the Southeastern Kentucky Medical Society; one of the founders and honorary member of the Casey County (Ky.) Medical Society; and of the Crab Orchard Literary Society. He was United States examining surgeon for pensions, 1892–'96; councilman of Stanford, 1887–'91; has been chairman of the board of health of Lincoln county, 1883–'84; and a censor of the Medico-Chirurgical College and Hospital, Philadelphia, since July 1, 1894.

Among his more important medical papers are: "Sequelae of Naso-Pharyngeal Catarrh," St. Louis, Mo., 1884; "Two Cases of Naso-Pharyngeal Catarrh, One of Naso-Pharyngeal-Laryngeal Catarrh, Successfully Treated," *St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1878; "The Proper Use and the Abuse of Uvulotomy and Tonsillotomy," *ibid.*; "Lithotomy in a Girl Five Years Old," *ibid.*, 1884; "Chronic Naso-Pharyngeal Catarrh," *Gaillard's Medical Journal*, 1885; "Median Urethrotomy for Chronic Cystitis, Calculus, and Drainage," *American Practitioner and News*, 1884 and 1885; "Jequirity in the Treatment of Granular Lids," *St. Louis Clinic*; "Ulceration of Sigmoid Flexure; New Method of Examination," *ibid.*, 1885; "Lessons Taught by Post Mortems," *ibid.*, 1891; "Conservative Surgery of To-day in Obstetrics, Abdominal and Pelvic Work," *ibid.*, 1893; "Selection of Interesting Eye Cases," *ibid.*, 1889; "Dilatation of Sphincter Ani," Kentucky State Medical Society, 1887; "Acute Lacerations of Perineum," *ibid.*, 1894; "Prevention and Cure of Perforations Membrana Tympani," American Rhinological Association, 1887; "Tumors of the Naso-Pharynx," *ibid.*, 1886; "Syphilis of Nose and Throat," *ibid.*, 1891, published in the *Southern Practitioner* and *St. Louis Clinic*, 1891; "Constitutional and Local Treatment of Acute Rhinitis," American Rhinological Association, 1888; "Nerve Stretching, Anterior Aural Nerve, for Traumatic Tetanus, Recovery," published in *Æsculapius*, 1883; "Nerve Stretching for Chronic Sciatica," *ibid.*, 1883; "Pathology and Treatment of Chronic Sciatica," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1889; "Four Successful Cases of Nerve Stretching," Transactions of the Kentucky State Medical Society, 1895, and *American Practitioner and News*; "Internal Ear Deafness," *ibid.*, 1889;

"Rapid Dilatation and Curetting," *ibid.*; "Pyosalpynx, Omental Grafts, Intestinal Obstruction," *ibid.*; "Obstruction of Upper Air Passages," *Virginia Medical Monthly*, 1892; "Asthma, a Neurosis," *Times and Register*, Philadelphia; "A Typical Case for Rapid Dilatation," Transactions of the Kentucky State Medical Society, 1892; "Appendicitis," *Progress*; "Diagnosis and Treatment of Incipient Phthisis," *ibid.*, 1894; "Relation of Disease of the Upper Air Passages to Genito-Urinary and Rectal Diseases," *Medical Mirror*, St. Louis; "Relation of Diseases of the Upper Air Passages to Diseases of the Eye," *University Medical Magazine*, *Progress*, and *Ophthalmic Record*, 1893; "Abdominal Surgery in the Country, and Lives that Could Have Been Saved by Early Surgical Interference," *Annals of Gynecology*, 1894; "Tumor of Cornea," Transactions of the Central Kentucky Medical Society, 1889; "Abdominal Surgery in the Country," *American Practitioner and News*, 1895, and the Transactions of the Kentucky State Medical Society; July 7–19, "Fractures of the Skull," Southeastern Kentucky Medical Society; "The Pretubercular Stage of Phthisis," Southeastern Kentucky Medical Society (*Progress*), 1894; "Eneucleation of 16-pound Uterine Fibroid;" "The Ideal Doctor," *Cincinnati Lancet and Clinic*, April, 1895; banquet Address before the faculty and graduating class of the Tennessee Medical College, March 26, 1895.



JAMES GIVEN CARPENTER.

Among the surgical operations performed by Dr. Carpenter are: Minor operations of hands and feet; removal of sub-cutaneous tumors; lithotomies; supra-pubic cysotomies for drainage; gunshot wound of bladder; abdominal section for tubercular peritonitis; organic stricture of descending colon, volvulus, and acute flexure of ileum; ectopic pregnancy,—appendicœal inflammation; trephinings for epilepsy, hemorrhage, hemiplegia, and aphasia; ligation of radial, ulner, and tibial arteries; resections of bones, also elbow joint, tibias, lower third of fibula, lower fourth of radius; tracheotomies; eneucleation of eyes; irridectomies; soft and hard cataract operations; canaliculatomies; external perineal urethrotomies; many internal urethrotomies; operations for fistula in ano and hemorrhoids; nerve stretching for sciatica and traumatic tetanus; neuralgia of rectum; spasm of crator ani; amputation of arm at shoulder, and amputation of breast; tonsillotomies; uvulotomies; removal of tumors from nares, posterior nares and vault; operations for nasal deformities and deflected septums; removal of uterine polypi by snaring; enchondroma; and exostoses of nasal chambers, and many others. August 1, 1895, he founded his private hospital, viz., the Joseph Price Hospital.

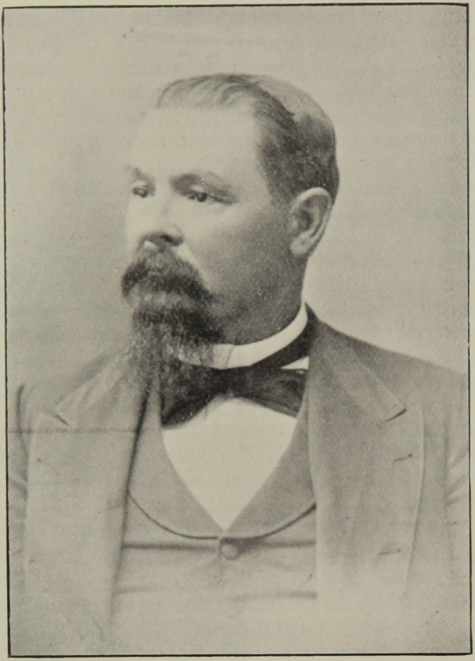
Married, December 13, 1877, Miss Lillie B., daughter of James S., and Martha Elizabeth Fish, of Crab Orchard, Ky. Their children are: Lillie Tevis; James Given, Jr.; and Hubert Craig Carpenter.

BALDWIN, Marion Augustus, Cuthbert, Ga., born February 6, 1839, in Talbot county, Ga., is the son of William Lafayette and Elmira Elizabeth (Smith) Baldwin; grandson of David Baldwin; and a great-great-grand-nephew of Abraham Baldwin, one of the signers of the Constitution of the United States. Hon. Marion A. Baldwin, for twenty years attorney-general of Alabama, and Dr. William Owen Baldwin, author of several medical works, are also among his relatives. He was educated in the schools of Cuthbert, Ga., and Auburn, Ala.; began to read medicine in 1856, at Cuthbert, under Dr. Henry S. Hayne, and later with Dr. W. T. Mutchison.

In 1861 he enlisted as a private in the First Regiment, Georgia State Troops, Confederate States army, and was promoted to lieutenant of Company D; at the end of his six months' enlistment, he joined the Fifty-fifth Regiment, as a private; in 1863, was appointed adjutant, but before receiving his commission, was taken prisoner to Camp Douglass, where he was held until a short time before the close of the war. After the close of the war he resumed the study of medicine; attended two courses of lectures, one each at the University of South Carolina, Medical Department, Columbia, and the University of Louisiana, now Tulane University, New Orleans, receiving his degree from the last named, March 17, 1866. He then began to practise medicine at what is now Arlington, Ga., and continued there until 1868; then removed to his plantation in Randolph county, and carried on farming in connection with his practice until 1877, when he located at Cuthbert, and has since been actively engaged in the practice of medicine, giving personal attention to his farming interests meanwhile.

In 1885 Dr. Baldwin, in connection with W. C. Gunn, purchased the outfit for and established the *Liberal*, a weekly newspaper in Cuthbert, and continued as one of its editors until September, 1887. He served two years in the house of representatives.

Dr. Baldwin is a member of the Medical Association of the State of Georgia; of the Georgia Association of Railway Surgeons; and of the National Association of Railway Surgeons. He is surgeon to several railway corporations, and medical examiner for the old-line life insurance companies.

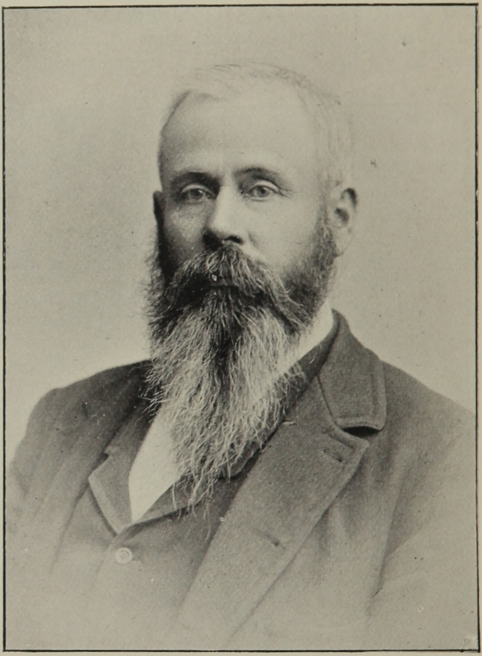

MARION AUGUSTUS BALDWIN.

Married, May 25, 1862, Miss Sarah Elizabeth Sutton: Their children are: William Owen; Marion Augustus, Jr.; India Douglass; Warren Sutton; Benjamin Smith; Thomas Chandler; Sarah Elizabeth; Percy LeGrande; Justin Onsley; and David Guyton.

KETCHERSIDE, Enoch Blackburn, of Jerome, Arz., born September 7, 1846, near Trenton, Ga., is the son of James and Mary (Cartwright) Ketcherside, grandson of Thomas Ketcherside, of Scotland. His father died when he was six years old, and at the age of twelve years he was attacked with hip joint disease, which continued six years, and maimed him for life. At eighteen years he was without an education, but was then able to work, and by his own effort acquired an academical education. In September, 1869, he went to Texas, remaining there until 1875, when, on account of loss of health, he was obliged to return to Georgia. There he was engaged in mercantile business six years, meanwhile commencing the study of medicine, 1876, at Rising Fawn, Ga., and was pressed into practice, in 1879, before attending lectures. He closed his business as soon as possible, and matriculated at the Medical Department, University of Tennessee, Nashville, and was graduated in February, 1884. He removed from Rising Fawn, to Jasper, Tenn., in February, 1883; in January, 1887, he returned to his native town, and remained there until 1895, when he removed to Jerome, Arz.

Dr. Ketcherside is a member of the Medical Society of the State of Tennessee, and of the Tri-State Medical Society of Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee. He taught school two or three sessions, and was county school superintendent of Dade county, Ga., 1880–'82.

Married, September 3, 1868, Miss Eliza J. Allison, of Trenton, Ga. Their children are: Willie; Ida; Mollie; Jennie; Lucile; James A., M. D., Medical Department, University of Tennessee, February, 1892; Hugh V.; John K.; Enoch Brown; Allison Kemper; and Hilary Dunham Ketcherside.


ENOCH BLACKBURN KETCHERSIDE.

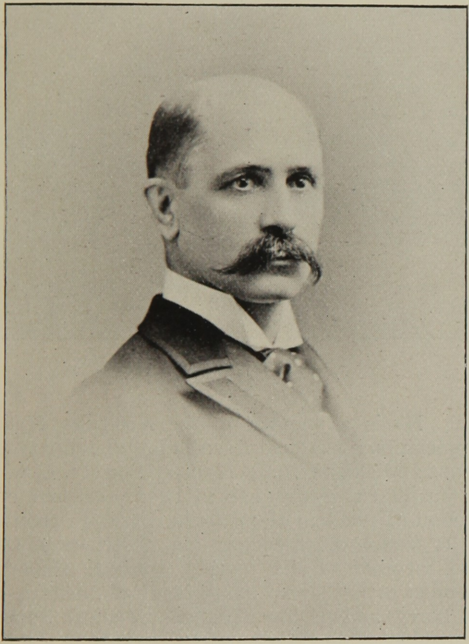
HOMAN, George, St. Louis, Mo., son of William and Mary E. (Barr) Homan, grandson of John Homan, was born at Quincy, Ill., August 1, 1849. Reared on a farm near that place, he attended the district schools, and was for one year a student at Quincy College; attended one course of medical lectures at Kansas City, Mo., and two courses at Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, graduating with first honors in 1873. He was appointed interne at City Hospital, St. Louis, after a competitive examination, serving there two years, the latter part of the time in charge of the institution, as acting resident physician.

After less than one year of private practice, Dr. Homan was appointed physician to the City Dispensary, in 1876, and after one year's service was made chief sanitary officer to the newly reorganized health department, which position was retained until the summer of 1882, when private practice was resumed. He was appointed a member and made secretary of the State Board of Health of Missouri, July 2, 1885, and resigned membership in that body in June, 1893, upon appointment as health commissioner of St. Louis in May preceding, serving until the expiration of his term, May 1, 1895.

Dr. Homan was assistant demonstrator of anatomy in the Missouri Medical College, 1874–'76, and occupied the chair of hygiene and forensic medicine in St. Louis Medical College (Medical Department, Washington University), 1886–'93. He also served from 1885–'89, as medical examiner to the St. Louis police department.

He is a member of the Medical Association of Missouri; American Public Health Association; St. Louis Medical Society; Medico-Chirurgical Society; City Hospital Medical Society, etc., etc.

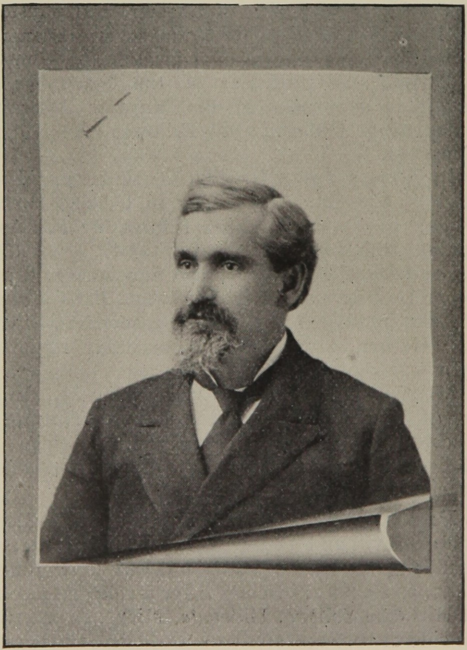
Dr. Homan's writings have been chiefly upon hygienic subjects, some of them published in the Transactions of the American Public Health Association. The titles of the principal of these are as follows: "Some Salient Points of Likeness in the Lives and Characters of John Hunter and John Hodgen;" "The Rise and Progress of Epidemics;" "The Course and Destiny of Population Infections;" "Railway Sanitation and Quarantine;" "The Ounce of Prevention;" "The Application of the Principle of Self-Help and Self-Regulation to the Medical Profession;" "Hygiene in its General Relations to Mankind;" "Observations on Police Service and Physique in St. Louis;" "Essential Individual Hygiene in a Municipal Police Force for the Prevention of Pulmonary Diseases;" "Public Health and the Land Question;" "The Relation of Land Monopoly to Population Health;" "Land Liberation as a Public Health Measure; "The Extension of the Use of Live Steam to Municipal and Household Disinfection;" "The Fundamental Conditions of Public Health in Civilization;" "A Contribution to the Study of Water-Borne Cholera."



GEORGE HOMAN.

MacKENZIE, William Robert, Chester, Ill., born February 15, 1844, at Churchville, Pictou county, Nova Scotia, is the son of Alexander and Elizabeth (McMillan) MacKenzie, the former, born March 6, 1797, is still living on the old homestead in Nova Scotia; grandson of Alexander MacKenzie, who was born in Inverness, in the highlands of Scotland, and who came to America more than a hundred years ago, and after participating in the Revolution on the Tory side until its close, settled in Nova Scotia; grandson of William McMillan, also in the Tory service in the Revolution.

William Robert MacKenzie attended the village schools at Churchville, N. S., and afterward became a teacher there. The MacKenzie homestead was the stopping place of the United Presbyterian ministers, thus he was reared under the influence of the Covenanters. In 1865, he came to the United States, landing in Boston, Mass., and upon recovery from a month's severe illness, finding himself entirely without funds, secured employment as a collector for a gas-fitting company, and later obtained a position with William Tidd & Co., leather merchants, Stoneham, Mass. Still later he embarked on a fishing expedition to the Grand Banks, lasting five months. In February, 1867, he went to Sparta, Ill., and for some months was engaged in the preparatory study of medicine, after which he matriculated in the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michi-



WILLIAM ROBERT MACKENZIE.

gan, and was graduated therefrom, with honor, March 30, 1870. After graduation he spent some months at Grass Lake, Mich., assisting Dr. E. B. Chapin, his preceptor.

Dr. MacKenzie commenced the private practice of medicine at Kaskaskia, Ill., and after remaining there five years, went to Chester, Ill., and has since continued there.

Dr. MacKenzie is a member of the Southern Illinois Medical Association, and was its president in 1894; of the Illinois State Medical Society; of the St. Louis Medical Society; of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association; of the American Medical Association; was a delegate to the International Medical Congress, Washington, D. C., 1887, and at that time was a guest of the American Medical Editors at a banquet given to foreign editors; and was a representative of the Illinois State Board of Health at a meeting of the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley, New Orleans, March, 1885.

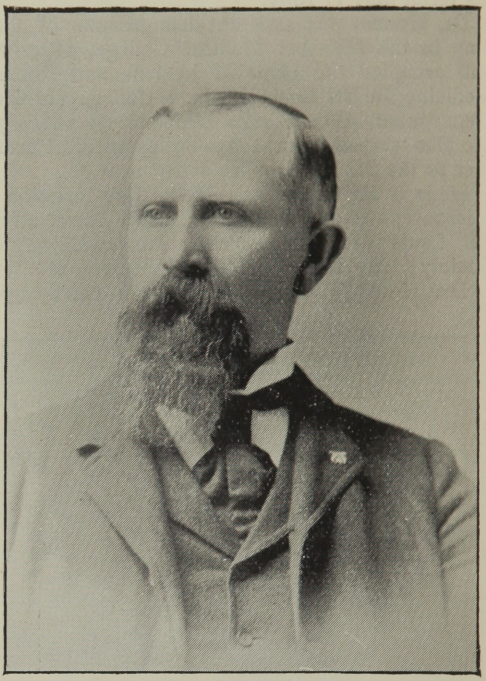
Dr. MacKenzie was a member of the state board of health of Illinois from June, 1883, to May, 1893, and from June to December, 1891, was secretary of the board. On July 15, 1884, he was appointed a member of the board of pension examining surgeons, at Chester, Ill., and was secretary of the board eight years, resigning in December, 1893. Since 1879 he has been surgeon to the Wabash, Chester & Western Railroad Company, and has held the position continuously under several successive managements of the road; was a member of the board of health of Chester, and physician to Randolph county, Ill., for several years; a member of the board of education of Chester, 1883–'92, and president of the board for six years; is a member of the Masonic fraternity; Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and Knights Templars.

In January, 1880, Dr. MacKenzie prepared and read a paper on "Hot Water in Uterine Hemorrhage," before the Southern Illinois Medical Association, which was published in the *St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal*, also translated and published in the *Paris Medical Journal*, Paris, France. He also read before the same association a paper on "Hernia," May, 1894; "Glaucoma," 1878; and "Inversion of Uterus," 1876.

Married, May 17, 1875, Miss Nellie M., daughter of Dr. William A. and Adeline S. Gordon, of Chester, Ill. Their children are: William A., Robert G., and Adeline E. MacKenzie. Two other children died in infancy.

PATTERSON, Philo D., Charlotte, Mich., son of David and Harriette W. (Waite) Patterson, grandson of Abram Patterson, was born June 8, 1843, at Eckford, Mich. After a collegiate course at Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Mich., B. S., 1878, he commenced the study of medicine, 1865, under the preceptorship of John Montgomery, M. D., Marshall, Mich.; attended three courses of lectures at the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, graduating in March, 1869; also took a post-graduate course at Detroit College of Medicine in 1878. He commenced the practice of medicine in 1869, at Charlotte, Mich., his present location. He served in the Federal Army from 1864–'65, as a private of the Ninth Regiment, Michigan Infantry.

Dr. Patterson gives special attention to surgery and diseases of the respiratory organs; has performed ovariotomies and operated in appendicitis, etc. He is a member of the American Medical Association; National Association of Railway Surgeons; Michigan State Medical Society, of which he was first vice-president in 1882, chairman of its section of practice of medicine in 1888, chairman of its section of gynecology and obstetrics in 1893, and member of its judicial council, 1888–'90; member of Calhoun County Medical Society; and of Barry and Eaton Counties Medical Society; a member of the Masonic fraternity, from the Blue Lodge to the Thirty-second Scottish Rite Masonry; is past eminent commander of Charlotte Commandery of Knights Templars; and also a member of Salidine Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He was clerk of the Fifth Judicial Circuit Court of the State of Michigan, 1872–'78; president of the board of education of Charlotte, 1886–'90; member of the common council, 1893–'95; and secretary of the board of pension examining surgeons, 1886–'94. He is the author of several medical papers published in the transactions of the medical societies, including "Report of Cases of Ovariotomy, with Remarks," Transactions of the Michigan State Medical Society.



PHILO D. PATTERSON.

Dr. Patterson's ancestors of Revolutionary history were from New Hampshire, and he is a cousin of the late Hon. J. W. Patterson of that state.

Married, in April, 1871, Miss Augusta F. Bickford, of Eckford, Mich. Their children are:

Mabel, now in the third year of her college course at Hillsdale College, Mich.; and Louise, a pupil in Charlotte High school.

JANVRIN, Joseph Edward, New York city, born at Exeter, N. H., January 13, 1839, is the son of Joseph Adams and Lydia A. (Colcord) Janvrin, both natives of Exeter, and grandson of William and Abigail (Adams) Janvrin, his grandmother being the daughter of Dr. Joseph Adams, of Portsmouth, N. H., a cousin of President John Adams. He is descended from John Janvrin, who came from the Isle of Jersey in 1705, and settled at Portsmouth, N. H., marrying a Miss Knight of that place.

Dr. Janvrin was graduated from Phillips Exeter Academy in 1857, and then spent some time in teaching at Exeter. He commenced the study of medicine in 1859, under Dr. Wm. G. Perry, of Exeter. In the spring of 1861, upon President Lincoln's call for troops, he enlisted in the Second New Hampshire Regiment, the first three years' regiment from that state, and until November 30, 1862, was performing the duties of an assistant surgeon of the regiment; was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Fifteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, November 30, 1862, and in August, 1863, was mustered out of the service. Returning home, Dr. Janvrin attended a course of lectures at Dartmouth Medical College, Hanover, N. H., at the same time becoming a pupil of Prof. E. R. Peaslee, then one of the faculty of the college. In the autumn of 1863 he matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, and received his degree from that institution in 1864. In January, 1865, he formed a partnership with his former preceptor, Dr. E. R. Peaslee, which continued until the death of Dr. Peaslee in January, 1878.

JOSEPH EDWARD JANVRIN.

Dr. Janvrin was visiting physician to Demilt Dispensary, department of heart and lung diseases, 1868–'72; assistant surgeon to the Woman's Hospital in New York state, 1872-'82; gynecologist to the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital since 1882.

Dr. Janvrin is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine; of the Medical Society of the County of New York; of the New York County Medical Association; of the New York State Medical Association; of the New York Obstetrical Society, president, 1890–'92; of the American Gynecological Association; of the American Medical Association; and corresponding member of the Gynecological Society of Boston.

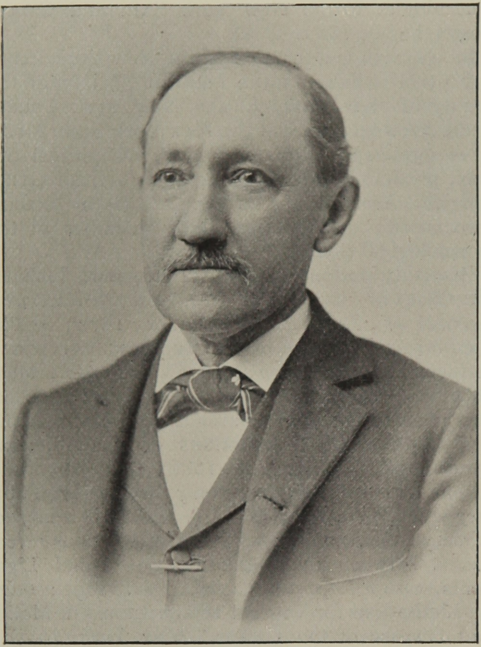
His contributions to medical literature include, "A Case of Interstitial Pregnancy," *American Journal of Obstetrics*, November, 1874; "The Simultaneous Closure of the Ruptured Cervix and Perineum, Report of Fifteen Cases," *ibid.*, May, 1884; "A Case of Tubal Pregnancy of Unusual Interest, with Some Remarks as to the Treatment of Such Cases," Transactions of the American Gynecological Association, 1886; "On the Indications for Primary Laparotomy in Cases of Tubal Pregnancy," *ibid.*, 1888; "A Clinical Study of Primary Carcinomatous and Sarcomatous Neoplasms between the Folds of the Broad Ligaments, with a Report of Cases," *ibid.*, 1891; "On the Limitations for Vaginal Hysterectomy in Malignant Disease of the Uterus," *New York Medical Record*, July 9, 1892; "Vaginal Hysterectomy for Malignant Diseases of the Uterus," *New York Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics*, September, 1892; "The Palliative Treatment of Such Cases of Malignant Disease of the Uterus and Adnexa as are not Amenable to Radical Operations," *Gaillard's Medical Journal*, January, 1893, and others on kindred subjects.

Married, September 1, 1881, Miss Laura L. Lawall, of Easton, Pa. Their children are: Edmund Randolph Peaslee Janvrin, born January 25, 1884; and Marguerite Lawall Janvrin, born September 20, 1889.

MARTIN, Rawley White, Chatham, Va., was born in Pittsylvania county, Va., the son of Chesley and Rebecca (White) Martin, his mother being the daughter of Dr. Rawley White, a Revolutionary surgeon. He was educated at Ridgway school (Franklin Minor's), Albermarle county, Va., and at the University of Virginia; attended medical lectures at the University of Virginia and the University of New York, and was graduated in 1858. He commenced the private practice of medicine at Chatham, Va., in 1860, continuing there until April, 1895, when he moved to Lynchburg, Va.

He entered the Confederate service as a private, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and led the forlorn hope of Armistead's Brigade, in Pickett's charge at Gettysburg, preceding Armistead over the stone wall, and was shot down, wounded in four places, at his commander's side. He rendered special service, by order of the court, in the epidemic of small-pox in Pittsylvania county, in 1865, and in diphtheria in 1885.

Dr. Martin is a member of the Medical Society of Virginia, vice-president in 1880, president in 1886–'87, and has been a member of the legislative committee since 1889; member of the American Medical Association, and a member of the judicial council in 1891; a member of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association; delegate by appointment from Governor McKinney to the Pan-American Medical Congress in 1893; a member of the Board of Visitors of the University of Virginia since 1886; president of the State Board of Health of Virginia since 1893; president of the State Board of Medical Examiners since 1893, and chairman of its section on practice of medicine. His literary work includes "Hints on Hygiene;" "Diphtheria as it Prevailed in Pittsylvania County, Va., in 1885;" "Object and Operations of the Virginia Medical Examining Board," etc.



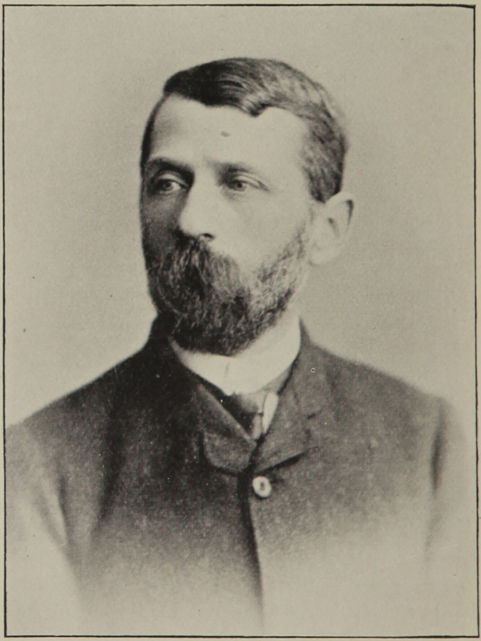
RAWLEY WHITE MARTIN.

Married, November 7, 1867, Miss Ellen Johnson of Pittsylvania county, Va. Their children are: Chesley and James, twins; Rawley White; Ellen; Douglas; and Rebecca.

HEILMAN, Samuel Philip, Heilman Dale, Lebanon county, Pa., son of John and Catharine (Heilman) Heilman, cousins, grandson of John Henry Heilman, was born December 4, 1842, at Heilman Dale. Veit, the ancestor of the family, lived in 1305, during an era when men had but a single name, and were often distinguished from each other by the name of their occupation attached to their single name. Thus Veit was a distinguished physician and was styled "Veit, the Heilman," and through usage the definitive word became the family or surname. Veit, the Heilman, and many of his descendants were members of the German order of nobles, had their family coat of arms, and occupied many places of trust and honor as generals, feudal lords, and church dignitaries. Their home and achievements were in the Rhine country. One of the descendants was a partner of Gütenberg, the inventor of printing, while another, Ludwig Heilman, in 1512, wrote a celebrated hymn in triumph of the Reformation.

In Grimm's monumental Deutsches Wörterbuch *heilman* is given as a synonym for Artz. Ger. Medicus. Lat. Doctor Eng. The interesting facts shown in the foregoing clause are that there is a family history of nearly six hundred years, and that Dr. Heilman is a member of the same honored profession as his ancestor in times past was, whose eminence was such as to bring to him the distinctive appellation *the heilman* (cure-man).

Samuel Philip Heilman obtained an elementary education at Annville (Pa.) Academy, and Heilman Dale High school, received the degree of A. B., from Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., in 1862, and A. M., in 1865; began to read medicine in 1864, at Lebanon, Pa., under the preceptorship of C. D. Gloninger, M. D.; took two winter and one summer courses of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine, and received the degree of M. D., therefrom, March 14, 1867.



SAMUEL PHILIP HEILMAN.

Dr. Heilman has practised medicine at Heilman Dale since June following his graduation in 1867. He is a member of the Lebanon County Medical Society, president in 1892, secretary, 1893–'94, and has been on its board of censors since 1892; is a member of the Medical Society of the State of

Pennsylvania; of the American Medical Association; of the Pennsylvania German Society; Sons of the Revolution; Traveling Men's Club; has been secretary of the Mt. Gretna Agricultural, Mechanical, and Industrial Exposition Association since 1891; secretary of the Heilman Dale Creamery Association since 1883; a member of the board of trustees of Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., since 1894; was a delegate to the Farmers' National Congress, Parkersburg, W. Va., October 3–10, 1894, and Atlanta, Ga., October 10–16, 1895, by appointment of the governor; and has been botanist to the Lebanon County Agricultural Society since 1895. He was dispensary physician to the Hospital of the Good Samaritan, Lebanon, Pa., 1892; and has been health inspector for Lebanon county, for the State Board of Health, Pennsylvania, since 1895. To the County Medical Society he has presented papers on "Carcinoma;" "Endometritis;" "Deposits in Urine;" and "Antitoxine in Diphtheria;" and to the State Board of Agriculture papers on "Hygiene as to our Domestic Animals," and "Discontent amongst our Rural Population."

Outside of his profession, Dr. Heilman has been a delegate to county and state political conventions at various times; was delegated to the Eastern Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States, Shamokin, Pa., October 16, 1895, and to the General Synod, Dayton, O., May, 1896.

Married, September 30, 1885, Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel H. Beaver, M. D., of Fredericksburg, Pa. They have two children: Anna Barbara; and Catharine Ruth Heilman.

SMART, Charles, Washington, D. C., son of Alexander and Anne (Kelman) Smart, grandson of Robert Smart, was born September 18, 1841, in the city of Aberdeen, Scotland. He was educated in Keith, Banffshire, and at the Marischal College and University of Aberdeen, where he graduated as M. B., C. M., August, 1862. Shortly afterwards while studying at the Edinburgh Infirmary, he was attracted by the reports from the seat of war in the United States, and immediately took passage for this country. On the day after his arrival in New York he proceeded to Albany, was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Sixty-third New York Volunteers, Meagher's Irish Brigade, November 5, 1862, and five days afterwards joined his regiment while en route to Fredericksburg, Va. He was present at the attack on this city and at all the subsequent engagements of the Army of the Potomac. He was detached from his regiment after a few months and assigned as medical inspector of the Second Army Corps. He passed the Army Medical Board in October, 1863, and was appointed assistant surgeon, United States army, March 30, 1864. On December 2, of the same year, he was brevetted captain for "meritorious services in the field during the campaign before Richmond, Va.," being the first assistant surgeon in our army to receive this honor. He was promoted captain, July 28, 1866, and major, June 30, 1882. At the close of the war he served for four years against the Apaches in Arizona, and was afterwards stationed in Washington, D. C., Fort Monroe, Va., Fort Bridger, Wyo., Fort Douglas, U. (on field service in Nez Perces War), and Fort Preble, Me. In 1879 he was assigned to duty with the National Board of Health as an expert in sanitary chemistry, and was afterwards member and secretary of the board. He was then placed on special duty compiling the last volume of the Medical History of the War, and on its completion assumed charge of one of the divisions of the surgeon general's office. In connection with the organization of the Hospital Corps, United States army, he published a Handbook for the Corps, Wm. Wood & Co., New York; and he is the author of many journal articles and papers of a medico-military and sanitary character read at association meetings.

CHARLES SMART.

Among his papers are "Reports to the National Board of Health;" "An Investigation to Determine the Prevalence of Adulteration of Food Supplies;" "The Water Supplies of New Orleans and Mobile;" "Water Analysis, etc.;" "Reports and Papers on Malaria and Water Supplies," in the Transactions of the American Public Health Association; "The Hygiene of Camps," in Buck's Hygiene; and articles on air, water, malaria, miasms, and quarantine, in Wood's Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences; "Sunstroke in the Army of the Potomac;" "Typhus Fever in the Camps, Hospitals, and Prisons of our Civil War;" "Mountain Fever and Malarious Waters;" "Wholesome Water for Cities and Towns;" "Some points of interest connected with the Wanklyn method of sanitary analysis, particularly on the detection of recent sewage and the determination of the nature of the organic matter;" "The Micro-organisms of Water;" "The Thermometer as a Climatological Instrument;" "History of the

Medical Department of the United States Army;" "The Meteorological Work of Army Medical Officers;" "First Aid to the Injured from the Army Standpoint;" "The Transportation of Wounded, etc."

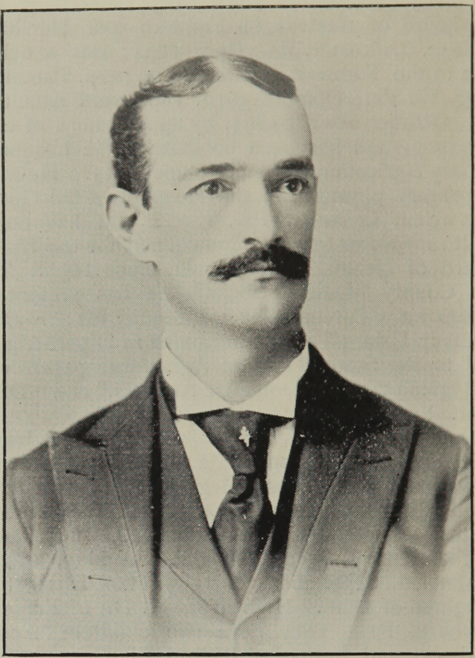
In 1872 he published a novel, "Driven from the Path," Appleton & Co., New York, but the pressure of professional work prevented him from following this line of literature. At present he is in charge of the sanitary and disbursing division of the surgeon general's office and is professor of military hygiene and director of the chemical laboratory of the United States Army Medical School.

Dr. Smart is a member of the American Medical Association; the Association of the United States Military Surgeons; American Public Health Association; Loyal Legion of the United States; and Association of the Second Army Corps.

Married, in 1869, Miss Dora, daughter of Dr. John Purcell, of New York city. They have four children living: Robert; Mary; Dorothy; and William.

LINDSEY, B. Abbott, New York city, son of John and Susan A. (Abbott) Lindsey, grandson of William Lindsey, was born January 29, 1857, at Lancaster, N. H. He took a preparatory course at St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Academy, and at Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.; began to read medicine in 1877, while a student at Dartmouth, under Dr. A. B. Crosby; attended three courses of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, and received the degree of M. D., therefrom in 1881. After three years in hospital and dispensary work in New York, Dr. Lindsey entered upon the private practice of medicine in the same city, and has since continued there, giving special attention to gynecology. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York; New York County Medical Association; and New York Obstetrical Society.

B. ABBOTT LINDSEY.



WILLIAM PAMPLIN GATLIN.

GATLIN, William Pamplin, McComb City, Miss., son of the late Dr. Benjamin F. and Sallie J. (Pamplin) Gatlin, grandson of William Gatlin, was born March 10, 1864, in Nelson county, Va. He was educated in the common schools of Pike county, Miss., and in the Peabody school, Summit, Miss.; began to read medicine in 1879, with Dr. O. B. Quinn, in McComb, and served as a drug clerk from 1879–'86; attended two courses of lectures at the University of Louisville, Medical Department, and was graduated March 1, 1888.

Dr. Gatlin has practised medicine at McComb since graduation. He is a member of the Mississippi Medical Association and has been its delegate to the meetings of the American Medical Association several times; is a member and medical examiner for the orders of Masons, Knights of Pythias, Elks, Knights of Honor, and Knights and Ladies of Honor. He is ex-president of McComb City fire department (volunteer); has held the office of city treasurer two or more terms; and was a member of the city council five terms, 1889–'94, when he declined a reëlection. Unmarried.

HOLLAND, Thomas Estille, Hot Springs, Ark., son of Thomas and Jennie (Stokely) Holland, grandson of John Holland, was born October 20, 1849, in Platte county, Mo. He attended the Missouri State University at Columbia, Mo., graduating in 1871, with the degree of Bachellor of Arts. The following year he took up the study of medicine under the noted surgeon, Dr. A. P. Lankford, at St. Louis, Mo., and graduated from the Missouri Medical College in 1874. The same year he was appointed interne to the St. Louis City Hospital, which position he held until 1876, when he began the private practice of medicine and surgery in the same city, continuing this until the year 1891, when he removed to Hot Springs, Ark.

Dr. Holland was school director in St. Louis for three years, 1879–'82; medical director of the Missouri State militia, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, for four years, from 1879–'83; pension surgeon in St. Louis for four years, 1885–'89; and state medical examiner for Missouri for the Knights of Honor for eleven years, 1880–'91. At present he is first vice-president of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, having served as chairman of the committee on arrangements of this association in 1893–'94. He is also a member of the American Medical Association; St. Louis Medical Association; City Hospital Medical Society at St. Louis; Hot Springs Medical Association; University Club, Liederkrantz Society, Mercantile Club, St. Louis Lodge, No. 9, B. P. O. E., and Tuscan Lodge, No. 360, A. F. & A. M., all in St. Louis. He has contributed liberally to the medical press, and is one of the editors and proprietors of the *Hot Springs Medical Journal.*

He was married, in 1880, to Miss Jeannette, daughter of Rev. Peter Donan of Palmyra, Mo. They have one child, a son, Estill Donan Holland.

THOMAS ESTILLE HOLLAND.

BRETT, Robert George, Banff, N. W. T., Canada, son of James and Catherine (Mallon) Brett, grandson of Robert Brett, was born November 16, 1851, at Strathroy, Middlesex county, Ont. He was educated at Strathroy Grammar school and at Toronto University; began to read medicine in 1867, at Strathroy, with Drs. Eliphalet G. Edwards and Charles H. Paque; attended three courses of lectures at Victoria University, Toronto, and received the degree of M. D. therefrom in 1873; did post-graduate work in New York hospitals in 1876, and in 1894 took a six months course in surgery and gynecology in Vienna, Austria.

ROBERT GEORGE BRETT.

Dr. Brett practised medicine at Arkona, Lambton county, Ont., 1873–'80; at Winnipeg, Manitoba, until 1887, then removed to Banff. He is a member of the Canadian Medical Association, of which he is provincial vice-president; Northwest Territories Medical Association, secretary in 1894; is ex-president of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Northwest Territory; was professor of materia medica and therapeutics for several years, and is now emeritus professor of obstetrics and gynecology in Manitoba Medical College, as well as being one of the incorporators of that institution. He was a member of the council and board of studies of Manitoba University; assistant surgeon of the Ninety-first Battalion, Winnipeg, and is now medical health officer of Banff Health district.

Dr. Brett is medical director of Banff Sanitarium; surgeon to the Canadian Pacific railway, as well as to the collieries of Anthracite and Canmore, N. W. T. He has held the office of reeve of Arkona; has been a member of the legislature, N. W. T., since 1888; and was for two years president of the executive council.

Married, in 1878, Miss Louise T. Hungerford. They have two children, Reginald Harry and Robert Earle Brett.

HOYT, Jane Elizabeth, Concord, N. H., born September 23, 1860, in Concord, daughter of Sewel and Hannah Elizabeth (Nichols) Hoyt, granddaughter of William Hoyt of Concord, and of Luther Weston Nichols of Boston, and a descendant of Timothy Nichols, who was killed at the siege of Quebec in 1759. She received an elementary education in the public schools of her native city, and was for three years and a half a student at Wellesley College; began to study medicine in October, 1886, at the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary, in New York city, under Drs. Emily Blackwell, Mary Putnam Jacobi, Charles S. Dana, R. W. Amidon, George Jacoby, Henry D. Chapin, Henry M. Silver, Andrew R. Robinson, and Willie Meyer; took a four years' course and was graduated, M. D., in May, 1890.

JANE ELIZABETH HOYT.

Dr. Hoyt passed the examinations for entrance to the New York Infant Asylum under L. Emmet Holt, M. D., and Henry J. Garrigues, M. D., and did service there one year, 1889–'90, under these gentlemen, Dr. Virginia Davis being the resident physician.

Dr. Hoyt served as resident physician at Lasell Seminary one year, 1890–'91, and assisted in the surgical room at the Boston Dispensary, under Harvard clinicians, E. O. Otis, J. Foster Bush, and Briggs; was one year on the house staff of the New England Hospital, Boston, 1891–'92, with three months dispensary and out practice; was four months at Vienna University, Austria, taking special courses under Professors Schauta, Kaposy, and Lukasiewiez; and spent six months more in visiting the hospitals of Germany, Italy, Zurich, Paris, London, and Glasgow, 1892–'93.

Dr. Hoyt gives special attention to gynecological work, and has practised her profession in Concord since June 10, 1893.

She is a member of the American Medical Association; American Public Health Association; New Hampshire Medical Society; Centre District Medical Society; New York Alumni Association; Wellesley Record Association; General Federation of Woman's Clubs; New Hampshire Historical Society; and the Seaman's Society. Dr. Hoyt has made reports from time to time to various medical societies, some of which have been published in medical journals.

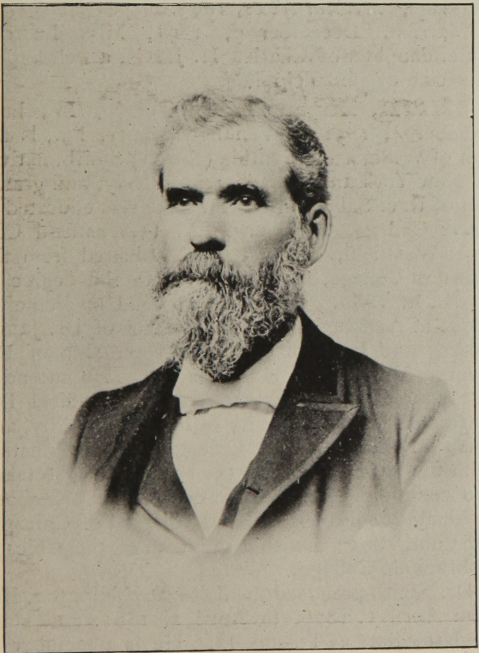
COCHRAN, John Camden, Big Run, Pa., son of Joseph and Eliza A. (Carey) Cochran, grandson of Isaac Cochran, was born August 14, 1856, in Bell Township, Jefferson county, Pa. When nine years old his father died, and he was left to his own resources; attended the public schools and the academy of his native town. He then worked on a farm for a time, taught school, and served as a clerk in a drug store. In 1885 he read medicine with Dr. Andrew P. Cox; attended one course of lectures, each, at the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, Dartmouth Medical College, M. D., 1889, and at Jefferson Medical College, M. D., in 1890; also took one course at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, in the autumn of 1892, and traveled throughout England and France during the summer and autumn of 1894.

JOHN CAMDEN COCHRAN.

Dr. Cochran is a member of the Jefferson County Medical Society; of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; of the American Medical Association; of the Masonic fraternity, blue lodge, chapter, and commandery; of the

Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and of the Knights of Pythias. He has practised medicine at Big Run, Pa., since April, 1890; has been physician to and a member of the board of health of that place since 1893; a member of the town council, 1886–'89; and was elected coroner of Jefferson county in 1895.

CARHART, John Wesley, La Grange, Tex., son of Daniel S. and Margaret (Martin) Carhart, grandson of Daniel Carhart, was born June 26, 1834, in Coeymans, N. Y. He was educated in the Charlotteville (N. Y.) Union Seminary, and commenced the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. Timothy Childs, of Pittsfield, Mass.; attended one course of lectures at the Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Mass., and two courses at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, from which latter institution he was graduated in March, 1883; also took a post-graduate course at the New York Polyclinic in 1884. Dr. Carhart practised medicine for a time in Oshkosh, Wis.; was located at Lampasas, Tex., until May, 1894 (ten years), when he removed to La Grange.



JOHN WESLEY CARHART.

Dr. Carhart is a member of the Northwest Wisconsin Medical Association; Texas State Medical Association, chairman of the section on general practice, 1894–'95, chairman of section of obstetrics and diseases of children, 1890–'91; American Medical Association; Austin District (Tex.) Medical Society; Mississippi Valley Medical Association; was one of the assistant secretary generals of the First Pan-American Medical Congress; is a member of the executive committee for the Second Pan-American Medical Congress; member and late corresponding secretary of the Shakespeare Club, Lampasas, Tex.; and was physician for Lampasas county, Tex., 1887–'90.

Prior to the study of medicine, Dr. Carhart entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, 1854, and joined the Troy Annual Conference. He remained a member of the conference for seventeen years and a half; was transferred to the Wisconsin conference in 1871; and in 1876 was appointed presiding elder of Appleton district, serving as such four years. During this period a personal difficulty arose between him and another member of the conference, and after a thorough vindication, Dr. Carhart withdrew from the ministry and membership of the Methodist church, and united with the Presbyterian church, in which he has been a ruling elder and delegate to the general assembly. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by the Masonic University of Kentucky, in 1861.

In literary work, both secular and medical, Dr. Carhart has written: "Sunny Hours," a volume of poems, 1859; "Poets and Poetry of the Hebrews," 1865; "Four Years on Wheels," 1880; "Nina Harding," a story of Wisconsin life, 1879; "The Sign Rider," a story of ranch life in Texas; "The Unknown Quantity," a novel; a "Review of the Poems of Torquato Tasso," *Ladies' Repository*, Cincinnati, O., 1857; "Colpomyotomy," *Daniels Texas Medical Journal*; "Puerperal Eclampsia," *ibid.*; "Ether per Rectum," *Courier Record of Medicine*, 1884; "Ulceration of the Womb," *ibid.*, 1884; "The Disposal of Human Excreta," *ibid.*, 1884; "Child Bearing and Modern Civilization," *ibid.*, 1890; "Carbolic Acid in the Treatment of Carbuncle," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1886; "The Loco Weed," *Medical Record*, New York, 1886; "Carbuncle," Transactions of the Texas State Medical Association, 1886; "Irritation of the Spinal Cord," *ibid.*, 1887; "Spina Bifida," *ibid.*, 1887; "Silicate of Soda Splint, Fixed Bandage," *ibid.*, 1888; "Tyrotoxicon and Peptotoxine," *ibid.*, 1889; "Necessity of the Special Study of the Medicine and Hygiene of Infancy," *ibid.*, 1890; "Substitution of Cheap Pharmaceuticals in Filling Prescriptions," *ibid.*, 1891; "A Step Backward, or the Legal Control of Marriage," *ibid.*, 1891; "Report of Case of Brain Surgery," *ibid.*, 1892; "Memorial Address," *ibid.*, 1892; "Address," as chairman of the memorial committee, *ibid.*, 1894; "How to Prevent the Spread of Typhoid Fever," *ibid.*, 1894; "Digitalis in the First and Second Stages of Pneumonia," read before the American Medical Association, Washington, D. C., 1891; "Sanitary Disposal of the Dead," Mississippi Valley Medical Association, 1892; and "The Physician's Chief Wealth is in What He Gives, not in What He Gains," *Courier Record of Medicine*, 1886. Dr. Carhart is the author of "Norma Trist," a novel recently published.

Married, in 1857, Miss Theresa A. Mumford, of Richmondville, N. Y. Children: Minnie T., Matilda, Edward Elmer, Nina B., Charles Wheeler, Agnus Goold, Hallie Rogers, and Ethel Carhart.

MORTON, Howard McIlvain, Minneapolis, Minn., born May 23, 1866, at Chester, Pa., is the son of Charles Justus and Annie E. C. (Coates) Morton, grandson of Aaron Morton, and great-great-grandson of John Morton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

HOWARD MCILVAIN MORTON.

Dr. Morton was educated at the Maplewood Institute, Concordville, Pa., 1880–'84, and was graduated from Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., B. S., in 1888, and M. S., in 1891. During college life he was a member of the Manhattan Athletic Club, of New York city; was captain of the Lafayette College athletic team; manager of the foot-ball team; and manager of the Pennsylvania Base-Ball Club. He commenced the study of medicine in 1888, at the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine; attended three courses of lectures at this institution, and was graduated M. D. in 1891. Dr. Morton was resident physician to St. Luke's hospital, Bethlehem, Pa., during six months of the year 1891; also took special courses in embryology, otology, and ophthalmology, at the University of Pennsylvania, and under Dr. James Wallace and Dr. T. E. de Schweinitz, in 1891.

Dr. Morton commenced the private practice of medicine August 1, 1891, at Minneapolis, his residence since that date. He is a member of the Minnesota State Medical Society; of the Hennepin County (Minn.) Medical Society; of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; of the Minneapolis Art Society; and of the Minneapolis Camera Club. He was professor of ophthalmology and otology, in the Minneapolis College of Physicians and Surgeons 1893–'94; oculist and aurist to St. Barnabas Hospital since 1894; and chief of the Good Samaritan Eye and Ear Dispensary 1893–'94.

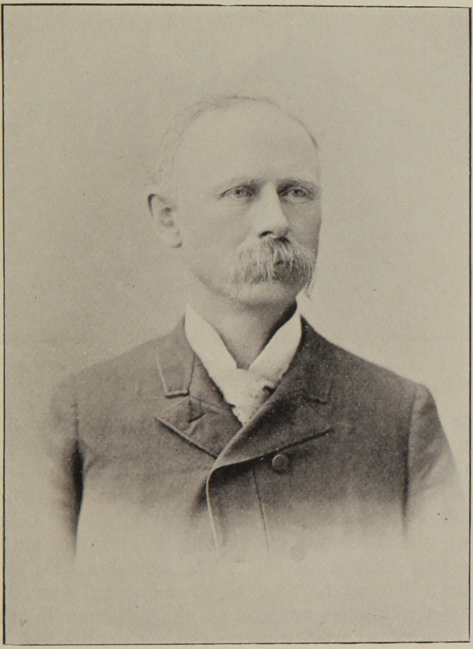
Dr. Morton is the inventor of the phorotone, the first instrument devised for exercising the ocular muscles, a description of which was published in the *New York Medical Record*, October 14, 1893; he invented a set of instruments for operations upon the middle ear, and also a corneal masseur, and is the author of papers upon "Complications Attendant Upon and Sequelæ following Inflammation of the Middle Ear, Considered from an Anatomical Standpoint, and Some Indications for Treatment," *Northwestern Lancet*, 1891; "Gymnastic Training of the Ocular Muscles in Certain Forms of Asthenopia," *Northwestern Lancet*, 1891; "The Field of Vision and the Pupillary Reflex in the Diagnosis of Intracranial Lesions," *ibid.*, 1891; "The Removal of the Ossicles in Chronic Diseases of the Middle Ear," two papers, *ibid.*, 1893; "The Influence of the Sexual Organs in Reflex Ocular Neuroses," *Philadelphia Medical News*, 1893; "Dendritic Ulceration of the Cornea," *Annals of Ophthalmology and Otology*, St. Louis, Mo., 1893; "Gonorrhœal Infection of a Globeless Orbit," *Opthalmic Record*, Nashville, Tenn., 1892; "A Careful Report of Four Cases of Asthenopia Cured by Rythmical Exercise, after the Failure of Other Plans of Treatment," *ibid.*, 1891; and "A Fracture of the Orbital Wall and Margin," *New York Medical Journal*, 1895; "Direct Corneal Massage," *Medical News*, 1895.

Married, December 9, 1891, Miss Lucretia Yale, daughter of Charles H. Jarvis, a well-known musician of Philadelphia.

SMITH, Eugene Riley, Toledo, Ia., born October 4, 1851, in Venango county, Pa., is the son of William and Cynthia (Smith) Smith, natives of New York and Canada, respectively, and grandson of Rev. Salmeron Smith, He was educated at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., at Westfield College, Westfield, Ill., and was graduated from the Western College, Toledo, Ia., with the degree of B. S., in 1886. He began to read medicine in 1871, at Andalusia, Ill., in the office of Dr. James Cozad, and later under the preceptorship of Dr. George Vincent, of Hampton, Ill. He attended one course of lectures each, at the Medical Department, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, and Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., graduating from the latter, February 15, 1876; has also taken two complete post-graduate courses at the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital of Chicago, 1894 and 1895; is also a graduate of the Chicago Ophthalmic College.

Dr. Smith practised medicine at Edgington, Ill., from April 1, 1876, to April 1, 1881, and since the latter date at Toledo, Ia. He is a member of Tama County (Ia.) Medical Society, secretary, 1888; member of the Iowa and Illinois Central District Medical Association while living at Edgington; of the Iowa Union Medical Association; of the Iowa State Medical Society; of the American Medical Association; of the Knights of Pythias; of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ; was first lay delegate from the Iowa Conference to the general conference held at Dayton, Ohio, 1893; is a member and secretary of the board of trustees of its publishing house, and president of the board of trustees of the local church.

Dr. Smith is lecturer on physiology and hygiene, in Western College, Toledo, Ia., since 1881, and has been a member of the executive committee of the college since 1881, and is now one of its five directors; was president from 1883 to 1893 of the Tama county branch of the American Bible Society; president of the Tama County Temperance Alliance during the "amendment campaigns" of 1881–'82; director of Toledo Savings Bank, 1889-'92, now director of Toledo State Bank; of the Howe Manufacturing Company; of the Toledo Track Scale Company; medical and surgical superintendent of the Home Medical and Surgical Infirmary, Toledo, Ia.; medical director of the Iowa Mutual Benefit Association; city physician of Toledo, 1891–'94; county physician since 1888; United States examining surgeon for pensions during the administration of President Benjamin Harrison; medical examiner for numerous fraternal, benevolent, accident, and life insurance companies; and surgeon of the Tama and Toledo electric railway.



EUGENE RILEY SMITH.

Married, June 23, 1876, Miss Hannah C., daughter of Henry S. and Mary (Buffum) Thompson, of Andalusia, Ill., now of Toledo, Ia. Their children are: Lucy, Mabel, Ruth, and Etta Smith.

BROWN, Lucy HALL, Brooklyn, N. Y., graduated from the Department of Medicine and Surgery, University of Michigan, in the year 1878. Though born in New England of good old Puritan stock, she was educated in the West, partly in Milton College. Wisconsin, and later taking a diploma from the Dearborn Seminary in Chicago.

After graduating in medicine she continued her studies in the hospitals and cliniques of New York city. Thence she went to London where, under the friendly guidance of Drs. Rogers and Routh, she was admitted to the cliniques of Sir Spencer Wells, and under Drs. Ord and Bristowe was permitted to join in the bedside instruction at St. Thomas Hospital, having been the first woman thus honored. From London she went to Dresden, where she became medical interne to the Royal Lying-in and Gynecological Hospital of Prof. Dr. Fred Winckel, now of Munich.

Upon her return to America, she was appointed by Gov. Thomas Talbot of Massachusetts resident physician to the State Reformatory for Women at Sherborn. At this time the hospital and lying-in departments numbered one hundred and fifty beds; necessarily the amount of medical and surgical work was large. In December, 1883, Dr. Hall was appointed superintendent of the reformatory by acclamation of the governor and his council in the executive chamber of the state house, Boston, Mass. The honor was highly appreciated, but the appointment was declined as its acceptance would have necessitated the giving up of all medical work.

In the spring of 1884, Dr. Hall formed a partnership with her distinguished colleague, Dr. Eliza M. Mosher, and together they established themselves in the city of Brooklyn, where they still reside. In the autumn of 1884 they were appointed associate professors of physiology and hygiene, and physicians to Vassar College, each remaining at Vassar one half the college year.

LUCY HALL-BROWN.

In 1887, they resigned their positions at the college and devoted themselves to private practice in Brooklyn.

In July of 1887, at the semi-centennial celebration of Michigan University, Dr. Hall, as first vice-president of the Department of Medicine and Surgery, was called upon to preside at the meeting of that distinguished body, among them some of the most eminent professors in the land. At the close of the meeting one of them was heard to remark, "I had predicted that fifty years after the admission of women to the university a scene like this might occur. My prediction has been anticipated by more than thirty years."

In the fall of 1887, Dr. Hall was sent, in company with Clara Barton, as C. C. delegate to the International Conference of the Red Cross at Carlsruhe, Germany. Here she was the recipient of distinguished honors from Her Royal Highness, Louise, Grand Duchess of Baden and only daughter of Emperor William I of Germany.

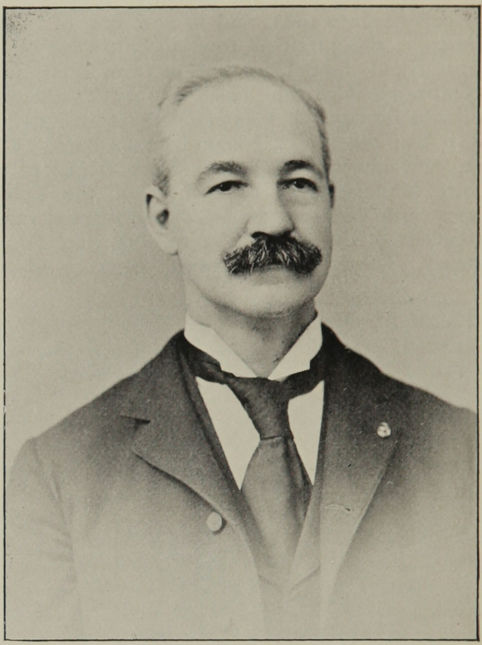
As a writer Dr. Hall-Brown has contributed many articles upon health topics to the best magazines and periodicals of the day. She is a member of the Kings County Medical Society; of the Brooklyn Pathological Society; of the American Electro-Therapeutic Society; has been treasurer of the New York Medico-Legal Society; is a vice-president of the American Social Science Association; and belongs to a large number of other organizations both in New York and Brooklyn.

In December, 1891, she was married to Robert George Brown of New York, electric engineer and officer of the French Academy of Science.

PARKER, Moses Greeley, Lowell, Mass., born October 12, 1842, at Dracut, Mass., is the son of Theodore Parker (7), grandson of Peter (6), of Kendall (5), of Jonathan, Jr. (?) (4), of Jonathan (3), of Sergeant John (2), of Deacon Thomas Parker (1), who emigrated from England at the age of thirty, in 1635, in the *Susan and Ellen*, settled in Lynn, Mass., was admitted freeman of the colony, May 17, 1637, and afterwards removed to Reading, Mass.

Dr. Parker's mother, Hannah (Greeley) Parker, was the daughter of Deacon Moses and Mary (Derby) Greeley, natives of Haverhill, Mass., and Harvard, Mass., respectively; granddaughter of Joseph Greeley (4), of Benjamin (3), of Joseph (2), of Andrew Greelie (1), who came from England and settled in Salisbury, Mass., and was deputy of that place in 1640.

Dr. Parker, after completing the course of the public schools, was a student at the Howe school, Billerica, Mass., 1856–'57, and at Phillips Andover, (Mass.) Academy, 1858–'59. He began to read medicine in 1861, with Prof. Jonathan Allen, of Lowell, Mass., and later was under the preceptorship of Jonathan Brown, M. D., Tewksbury, Mass., and Drs. Nathan and Jonathan Allen, of Lowell; attended one course of lectures each, at the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and the Medical School of Harvard University, Boston, Mass., the last named institution conferring upon him the degree of M. D., in March, 1864. Immediately after graduation, he was appointed physician in charge of the Tewksbury state almshouse; passed the army and navy examination, and was assigned to the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteers, as assistant surgeon, but by request of Gen. B. F. Butler, was transferred to Fortress Monroe, and was mustered into service as assistant surgeon of the Second United States Colored Cavalry, April 10, 1864. He was in engagements at Suffolk, Drury's Bluff, Point of Rocks, and at the sieges of Petersburg and Richmond. During his term of service he had charge of the First Division, Point of Rocks Hospital, Va., eight months; served as executive officer, surgeon in charge, council of administration, and commander of post. He was honorably discharged May 24, 1865, and the following year entered upon the general practice of medicine at Lowell, his residence since that time.

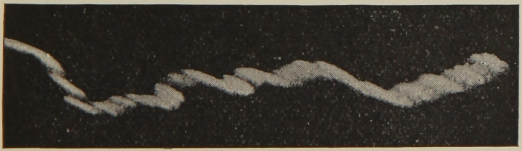


MOSES GREELEY PARKER.

Dr. Parker continued his medical studies in Vienna University, Austria, 1873–'74, and in Paris, France, 1874–'75. In 1875, under the auspices of the Ministry at Large, he opened a free dispensary in Lowell, which was in operation until 1879, when it was merged into the city dispensary then opened, the doctor becoming one of the attending physicians. He was one of the city surgeons in the small-pox epidemic in Lowell in 1871; is believed to have been the first surgeon in Middlesex county, Mass., to peform a galvano-cautery operation, described in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, October 14, 1875, and in the *Boston Medical Journal*, November 11, 1875; the specimen removed was placed in the Boston Medical museum, together with a specimen of straw in the stomach.

Dr. Parker has been a member of the medical and surgical staff of St. John's Hospital, Lowell, since January, 1889; a trustee of the Howe school, Billerica, since 1877; a director and member of the executive committee of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company since its organization; a member of the board of managers of the Sons of the American Revolution, 1893–'95; is a permanent member of the American Medical Association, necrologist in 1887–'88 for the state of Massachusetts, and wrote the obituary notices of forty-four members; is a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society, councilor, 1880–'87; member of the Ninth International Medical Congress, Washington, D. C., 1887; International Congress of Ophthalmology; Middlesex North District Medical Society, librarian, 1874–'79; Military Order of the Loyal Legion; Grand Army of the Republic; Masonic fraternity; and of the Ancient York Lodge, Lowell.

Dr. Parker has read and published papers as follows: "Early History of Schools and Academies in Billerica, Mass.," *Lowell Courier*, June 28, 1878; "A Thermo-Cautery," Transactions of the American Medical Association, 1882; "Photo-Micrography the Best Means of Teaching and Illustrating Pathology," Transactions of the Ninth International Medical Congress, 1887; "Peculiar Rotary Motion Found in Lightning and Other Electrical Currents," read before the New York Electrical Club and published as Club Circular No. 15, November 15, 1888, in the *Electrical Review*, November 24, 1888, in *Engineering*, London, Eng., December 21, 1888, and in the Proceedings of the Society of Arts, Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass., 1888–'89; "Summary of Progress," *Electrical Review*, Vol. 13, No. 19; "Lightning," read before the Boston Electrical Club, November 6, 1889, published in *Modern Light and Heat*, Boston, November 29, 1889; "Early Use of Electrolysis for Myomata," *Annals of Gynecology*, April, 1890; and "Modern Uses of Electricity," *Electrical Review*, January 31, 1891. Dr. Parker photographed lightning and showed by lantern slides, made from the photographs, that an electrical current rotates and twists on itself, in some cases like a rope, in others like a shaving from the carpenter's plane. In this discovery he was undoubtedly the first to photograph the electrical current and to show that it takes the form of spirals.



Dr. Parker has traveled extensively in the United States, Alaska, Canada, British Columbia, Mexico, England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, and Austria. He has given illustrated lectures on Alaska, making and coloring his own lantern slides, from photographs taken while in that country. He is an oculist and aurist, and is consulting oculist to St. John's Hospital, Lowell. Unmarried.

BOYDEN, Charles Olin, Bridgewater, Vt., son of Adin S. and Anna S. (Rhodes) Boyden, grandson of Jacob Boyden, was born December 2, 1849, at Columbus, Ga. He was educated under private tutors and in the Grammar schools of Georgia and Vermont; began to read medicine in 1867, at East Barnard, Vt., under the preceptorship of S. Belknap Royalton, M. D., and later with William M. Huntington, M. D., of Rochester, Vt.; attended two courses of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, receiving the degree of M. D. therefrom June 17, 1871.

CHARLES OLIN BOYDEN.

Dr. Boyden began the practice of medicine at Readsboro, Vt., in August, 1871, remaining there two years; then practised at Grafton, Vt., one year, after which he made his permanent residence at Bridgewater. He is a member of the Vermont State Medical Society; Connecticut River Medical Society; White River Medical Society; is health officer of the town of Bridgewater; town agent for Bridgewater, to prosecute and defend suits; and is a Free and Accepted Mason.

Married, in 1872, Miss Mary M. Bishop, of Readsboro, Vt. Their children are: Carrie A., Charles R., and Ralph A. Boyden.

JACKSON, Victor Hugo, New York city, born May 13, 1850, at Arcade, N. Y., is the son of Harry and Aurora (Hinckley) Jackson, grandson of Salah Jackson. His father had been a miller for some years, but desiring that his son should become a farmer, he sold the mill and purchased a farm of one hundred and twenty-two acres near Attica, N. Y. Improvements were made in the way of constructing buildings and fences, and in cultivation of the land. He was educated at the Attica Union school, Attica, N. Y.; the Arcade Academy, Arcade, N. Y.; the Genesee and Wyoming Seminary, Alexander, N. Y.; and at the Northville Union school, Northville, Mich. He was the youngest of seven sons, the others had chosen their vocation. Two brothers, Dr. H. H. Jackson, Detroit. Mich., and W. H. Jackson, D. D. S., Ann Arbor, Mich., had become dentists, with whom he read medicine. Not being satisfied with farm life he made arrangements to enter college, and in 1875 matriculated at the Department of Medicine and Surgery, and the Department of Dental Surgery of the University of Michigan, attending three courses of lectures, and graduating D. D. S., in June, 1877, and M. D., in June, 1878. He also took a special course in histology in the same institution.

Dr. Jackson devotes his time to dental surgery, particularly to correcting deformities of the face and irregularities of the teeth. He first settled in the practice of his profession at Wyoming, N. Y., in October, 1878, and in November, 1879, removed to New York city, his permanent residence. He is a member of the International Medical Congress, having been in attendance at Washington in 1887, and at Berlin in 1890; a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; a member of the American Medical Association; Medical Society of the County of New York; Harlem Medical Association, New York city; American Dental Association, member of the executive committee, 1891–'95, and reëlected for a term of three years; Dental Society of the State of New York, chairman of its business committee, 1890–'91, and chairman of its committee on by-laws, 1892–'93; First District Dental Society of New York city, president, 1894–'95; and of the World's Columbian Dental Congress, Chicago, August, 1893, before which he read a paper on "Methods of Constructing Spring Appliances for Correcting Irregularities of the Teeth," published in the Transactions.

VICTOR HUGO JACKSON.

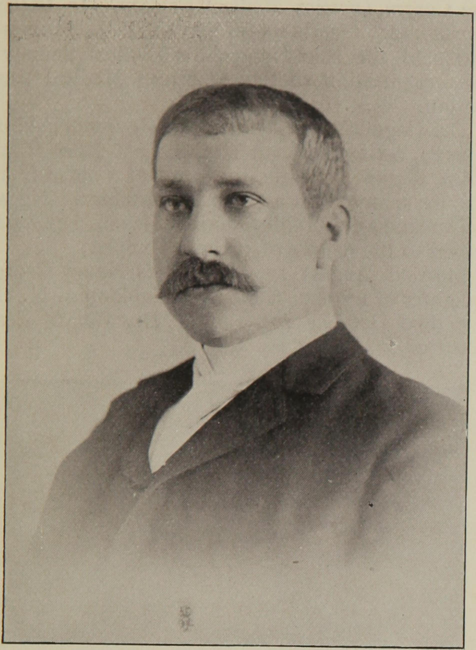
He has also contributed to dental literature "The Value of Foods," read before the Harlem Medical Association, 1882; "Inflammations Attending Decay of the Teeth," *ibid.*, 1892; clinic on "Irregularities of the Teeth," Transactions of the Ninth International Medical Congress, 1887; "Correcting Irregularities of the Teeth," Transactions of the Tenth International Medical Congress, 1890, also published in the *Dental Cosmos*, Vol. XXX, reprinted in foreign journals, and in the *Scientific American Supplement*, December 20, 1890; "Some Methods of Regulating," *Dental Cosmos*, Vol. XXIX; "Mal-Development of the Jaws," *ibid.*, Vol. XXXII; "Some Methods of Regulating Teeth," *ibid.*, Vol. XXXI; "Methods of Regulating Teeth," *ibid.*, Vol. XXXIII; "Some Methods of Making and Retaining Removable Appliances for Correcting Irregularities of the Teeth," *International Medical Journal*, Vol. XI; "A Treatise on Methods of Correcting Irregularities of the Teeth," illustrated with charts and drawings, published in the Transactions of the Dental Society of the State of New York, 1893; all these as well as many other papers having been read before the several professional bodies of which he is a member.

Dr. Jackson has devised a method of correcting deformities of the face and irregularities of the teeth, by forming a "crib" for anchorage so constructed as to clasp the teeth, thus doing away with plates.

Dr. Jackson has been a member of the faculty of the University of Buffalo, Dental Department, since 1892, and has been a director of the International Dental Publication Company since 1893. Unmarried.

ARNOLD, J. Dennis, San Francisco, Cal., son of Dr. A. B. and Ellen (Dennis) Arnold, grandson of Isaac Arnold, was born February 11, 1856, at Baltimore, Md. He was a student in Loyola College, Baltimore, 1868–'71; was graduated from Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., A. B., in 1873, and received the degree of A. M., therefrom in 1878; commenced the study of medicine in 1873, at the Washington University School of Medicine (now College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore) under the professorship of Drs. A. B. Arnold and John Morris, from which institution he was graduated in March, 1876. Dr. Arnold did post-graduate work in the University of Vienna, 1879–'80, receiving a special certificate and license of the Koenigliche Kaiserliche Allgemeine Krankenhaus, also took post-graduate courses in London, Paris, and Berlin, 1881–'82, and in New York in 1883-'84.

Dr. Arnold was special assistant and assistant instructor to the Laryngological and Augen Klinik Allgemeine Krankenhaus, Vienna, 1880, Prof. L. Schroetter primarius; first assistant to the London Central Throat and Ear Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, 1881–'82; lecturer on diseases of the throat and chest, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, 1883–'84; professor of laryngology, rhinology and otology, San Francisco Policlinic, 1889–'92; president of the last named institution, 1891–'92, when he retired from active work, and was elected consulting surgeon thereto. He has also been consulting surgeon to the San Francisco Hospital for Women and Children, since 1891.



J. DENNIS ARNOLD.

Dr. Arnold is a member of the San Francisco County Medical Society; San Francisco Medical Society; Medical Society of the State of California; San Francisco Society of Specialists; Academy of Medicine, San Francisco; American Medical Association; of the Academy of Sciences, San Francisco; and of the Geographical Society of California.

Dr. Arnold was associate editor of Burnett's Cyclopedia of Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat, Philadelphia, 1892, and is the author of numerous articles in the *Archives of Laryngology*, *Pacific Medical Journal*, *Sacramento Medical Times*, and other medical periodicals.

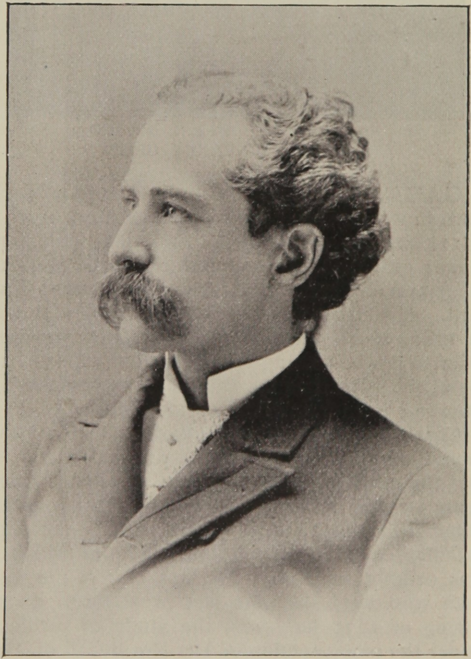
Dr. Arnold confines himself to the surgery of the eye, ear, nose, and throat, and is in addition senior surgeon to the California Special Hospital.

Married, in April, 1883, Miss Valérie Ulman, of Baltimore, Md. Their children are: Clement, born in 1886; and Eleanore, born in 1889.

SPRAGUE, William Briar, Detroit, Mich., son of Beriah D. and Harriet (Fuller) Sprague, was born September 12, 1851, in Cuyahoga county, O. He was educated in Baraboo, Sauk county, Wis., and Detroit, Mich., public schools, at Battle Creek College, and Michigan University; commenced the study of medicine in 1875, at Battle Creek, Mich., under John H. Kellogg, M. D.; attended two courses of lectures, at the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, graduating from the latter in 1878; also attended lectures at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital in 1891, and a course of instruction under A. Martin, Berlin, and another under Apostoli, Paris, in 1892.

Dr. Sprague was physician to Battle Creek Sanitarium, 1878–'82; physician-in-chief to Waukesha Sanitarium, 1882–'83, and has practised medicine in Detroit since the latter year. He is a member of the American Medical Association; of the Detroit Academy of Medicine, secretary, 1887–'90, and 1893–'94, president, 1890–'91; of the Detroit Medical and Library Association, librarian, 1887–'88; of the Detroit Gynecological Society, vice-president in 1893–'94; of the American Electro-Therapeutic Association; of the Calhoun County Medical Society, secretary, 1881–'82; and a member of Union Lodge of Strict Observance, Detroit.

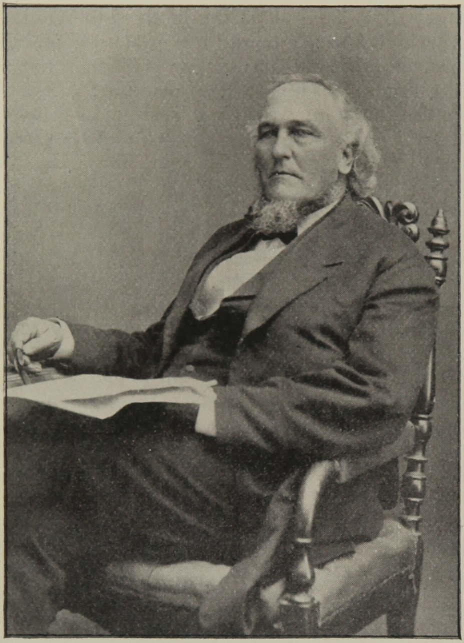
Among Dr. Sprague's medical writings are: "Uterine Massage," Transactions of the Michigan State Medical Society, 1888; "Electricity vs. the Knife in the Treatment of Pelvic Diseases," *ibid.*, 1890; "Psychical Therapeutics," *American Lancet*, October, 1891; "A Plea for Chloroform in Labor," *ibid.*, 1894; "Treatment of Dysmenorrhœa by Electricity," *Annals of Gynecology and Pediatry*, April, 1891; "Electro-Therapeutics in Endometritis," *American Gynecological Journal*, March, 1893; "Electro-Therapeutics in Salpingitis," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, April 7, 1894; "Electro-Therapy in Dysmenorrhœa," *The Journal of Gynecology*, Toledo, O.,



WILLIAM BRIAR SPRAGUE.

April, 1891; and "Why is Chloroform Safe in Labor?" not yet published.

Dr. Sprague married, in 1879, Miss Ella Hazen, of Memphis, Mich. He married his second wife in 1893, Miss Rose Ethelynn Wright, of Detroit, Mich. He has two children, Bessie Franc, from the first marriage, and Edith Marguerita, from the second marriage.



CHARLES PINCKNEY GAGE.

GAGE, Charles Pinckney, Concord, N. H., born in the adjoining town of Hopkinton, April 5, 1811, was the son of John and Sally (Bickford) Gage; grandson of John and Elizabeth (Fowler) Gage and of Thomas and Abigail (Eastman) Bickford. His father was born on the Hopkinton farm in 1780, where John Gage, Sr., settled sometime prior to 1750, coming from Bradford, Mass., and about the same time the elder Bickford removed to the same town from Newburyport, Mass.

Charles P. Gage, the second of five children, was reared on the farm, attending the district schools and the academy in the village. When eighteen years of age he began to teach school, and at about the same time joined the Hopkinton Light Infantry, a force of sixty-four men, of which he was orderly sergeant. He was one of the eight men who were over six feet in stature. In the spring of 1834 he began the study of medicine, under the preceptorship of Dr. Royal Call of Hopkinton; attended two courses of lectures at Dartmouth Medical College, a course at Woodstock, Vt., a course at Pittsfield, Mass., parts of a course in Geneva, N. Y., and three courses in Cincinnati, O., receiving the degree of M. D., in February, 1837, from the Cincinnati Medical College. At Woodstock he was the private pupil of the late Dr. Willard Parker, accompanying him on his lecture tours from college to college.

As was the custom in those days, Dr. Gage did some practice during the last months of his candidacy for the medical degree, and after graduation practised in Cincinnati for about a year. In July, 1838, he settled in Concord, N. H., and joined the New Hampshire Medical Society. At various times he filled every office in that society and in the Centre District Medical Society. In 1846 he represented, together with Dr. R. P. J. Tenney of Pittsfield, the New Hampshire Medical Society in the organization of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Gage was surgeon to the Governor's Horse Guards, acting surgeon to the First New Hampshire Regiment while in camp at Concord, and was for many years a pension examiner. He was a Democrat in politics, and a Mason, having attained to the degree of Knight Templar.

Married, August 27, 1837, Miss Nancy George, daughter of Stephen Sibley, of Hopkinton, N. H.; she died October 10, 1887. Dr. Gage's death occurred November 26, 1894.

GEORGE SCOTT FOSTER.

FOSTER, George Scott, Putney, Vt., son of Nicholas and Esther (Kernon) Foster, was born June 7, 1848, at Waltham, Vt. After a preparatory education in the common schools of Waltham and at the Vergennes (Vt.) Classical school, he began to read medicine at Vergennes, in 1870, his preceptors being Dr. Paschal Maxfield, of that town, and Prof. Walter Carpenter, of Burlington, Vt. He attended three courses of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, was graduated in 1874, and has practised medicine at Putney, Vt., since April 1, 1875.

Dr. Foster is a member of the Vermont State Medical Society; of the Connecticut River Medical

Society; of the American Public Health Association; of the Independent Order of Red Men; and of the Masonic fraternity, having been master of the lodge. He was superintendent of schools, 1875–'82; member of the county board of education from 1888–'90; and has been chairman of the board of school directors since 1892.

Married, May 28, 1879, Miss Alice S., daughter of Samuel E. Wheat, of Putney, Vt. They have no children.

ASHBY, Thomas Almond, Baltimore, Md., son of Thomas N., and Elizabeth (Almond) Ashby, grandson of William Richardson Ashby, was born November 18, 1848, near Front Royal, Va. He was a student at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., 1867–'70; began to read medicine in 1870 under Dr. M. L. Garrison, and in the fall of 1871 entered the University of Maryland School of Medicine, attending two courses of lectures and graduating in 1873. He commenced the practice of medicine the same year in Baltimore, and during the winters of 1873–'74 and 1874–'75 he was prosector to the chair of anatomy in the University of Medicine. In 1875 he was elected resident physician to the Maryland University Hospital, retaining the position until January, 1878. In 1877 Dr. Ashby became one of the founders and editors of the *Maryland Medical Journal*, and was the proprietor and editor of this journal for fourteen years. He has been professor of obstetrics in the Woman's Medical College of Baltimore since 1882, which year he helped organize this, the first medical college for women in the South. He has also occupied the chair of diseases of women in the Baltimore Medical College since 1889.

THOMAS ALMOND ASHBY.

Dr. Ashby is a member of the American Medical Association; American Gynecological Society; of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, of which he was president in 1890–'91; Clinical Society of Maryland; Baltimore Medical Association, of which he was president in 1891–'92; Medical and Surgical Society of Baltimore; Baltimore Gynecological and Obstetrical Society, its president in 1893–'94; Maryland Academy of Sciences; Sons of the Revolution; and of the Masonic fraternity. He has been surgeon to Maryland General Hospital since 1889, consulting gynecologist to the Home for Incurables since 1886, and consulting surgeon to Union Protestant Infirmary since 1892. Dr. Ashby is the author of many valuable medical papers.

Married, October 16, 1877, Miss Mary Cunningham, of Covington, Ky. They have three children: Mary, Helen, and Bessie.

HANKS, Horace Tracy, New York city, son of Theophilus Stevens and Lenda (Tracy) Hanks, grandson of Theophilus Hanks, and of Cyrus Tracy, assistant surgeon in the Revolutionary army, was born June 27, 1837, at East Randolph, Vt. He was educated at Orange County Academy, and at the West Randolph and Royalton academies, acting as tutor in the first and last named institutions. He taught in the public schools of East Randolph for several winters; began to read medicine in 1859, at Burlington, Vt., under the preceptorship of Prof. Walter Carpenter of that city, and later under Drs. William Henry Thayer, of Keene, N. H., and G. P. Conn, East Randolph, Vt. He attended two courses of lectures at the University of Vermont, Medical Department, and one course at Albany Medical College, receiving from the latter the degree of M. D., in January, 1861.

Dr. Hanks served one year as house surgeon in Albany City Hospital, and was made assistant surgeon of the Thirtieth Regiment, New York State Volunteers, in 1861. He practised medicine in Royalston, Mass., 1863–'64, and from there removed to New York city, attending two courses of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, 1868–'69, 1869–'70.

Dr. Hanks was a lecturer on obstetrics in Dartmouth Medical College, 1878; gynecologist at Demilt Dispensary, 1872–'82; assistant surgeon to the Woman's Hospital, 1875–'89, and surgeon to the same since the latter year; professor of diseases of women in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital since 1885; he is consulting gynecologist to the North Eastern Dispensary and to Judson Dispensary and to the Tarrytown Hospital. He is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, vice-president for three years; New York Obstetrical Society, president two years; Medical Society of the County of New York; New York Society of Medical Jurisprudence and State Medicine; Medical Society of the State of New York; American Medical Association; American Gynecological Society; British Gynecological Society; of the Republican Club; Quill Club; City Vigilance Club; and president of the Baptist Social Union. He was superintendent of public schools, Royalston, Mass., 1865–'68.

Dr. Hanks's writings include papers on "Open

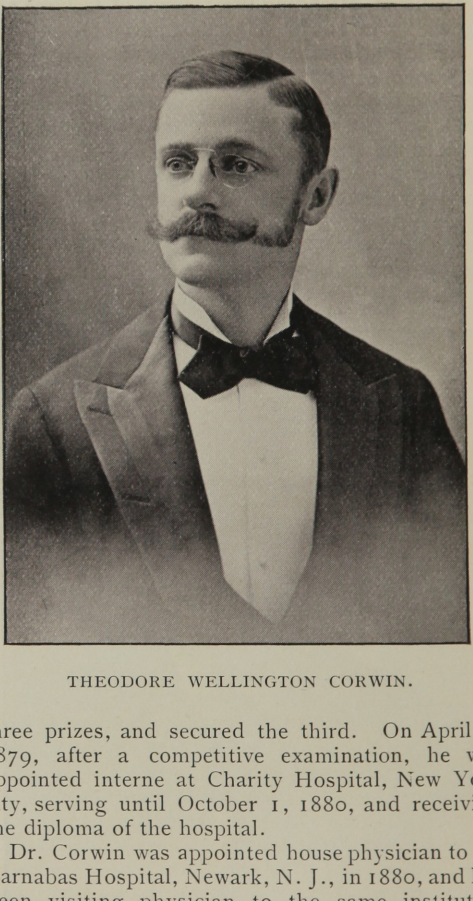
Treatment of the Bowels after Restoring the Sphincter Ani," *Medical Record*, 1885; "A Plea for the Immediate Operation in Laceration of the Perineum," *Post-Graduate*, 1888; "Pregnancy complicated with Uterine Tumors," *American Journal of Obstetrics*, March, 1888; "Diagnosis of Intestinal Obstruction," *ibid.*, 1891; "Ectopic Gestation, Diagnosis of," American Gynecological Transactions, 1888; "Tait's Flap Splitting Operation: My Experience in," *ibid.*, 1890: "Rules to be Followed to Prevent Ventral Hernia and Stitch Abscesses," *ibid.*, 1891; "Secondary Hemorrhage after Cœliotomy: How to Avoid it," *ibid.*, 1892; "Hysterectomy for Diseased Tubes and Ovaries," *ibid.*, 1894; "Counter Drainage after Cœliotomy," the *Post-Graduate*, 1893; "Prevention and Management of Pelvic Inflammation in Puerperal Women," *American Medical and Surgical Bulletin*, May, 1893. The first paper was the direct influence which revolutionized the results of sphincter operations, while the article on "Counter Drainage after Cœliotomy," caused the glass drainage tube to be generally abandoned.

HORACE TRACY HANKS.

Dr. Hanks was the first in America, in 1884, to practise and advocate the early use of saline laxatives after restoring sphincter ani. He was also the first, in 1876, to give a per cent. of cases of lacerations of cervix in a year's work in diseases of women, in a large out-door clinic. He is the inventor of a hard rubber cervical dilator, a modification of the Peaslee needle, cervix needles, ligature carrier, cervix scissors, and sharp curette for intra-uterine work, and many other surgical instruments.

Married, first, in 1864, Miss Martha L. Fiske, who died in 1868, leaving one daughter, Alice, who also died in 1874. Married, second, in 1872, Miss Julia Dana Godfrey, of Keene, N. H. Their children are: Lenda Tracy and Emily Grace Hanks. One daughter, Mary Dana, died in 1884.

CORWIN, Theodore Wellington, Newark, N. J., born in that city June 1, 1857, is the son of Dr. Joseph A., and Emma W. (Baldwin) Corwin, and a descendant of Matthias Corwin, one of the settlers of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in the early part of the seventeenth century. He obtained an elementary education in a private academy in Newark, and later read medicine with his father; matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York in 1876, and was graduated M. D. therefrom February 28, 1879, receiving a special diploma for general proficiency. He was admitted to competition for three prizes, and secured the third. On April 1, 1879, after a competitive examination, he was appointed interne at Charity Hospital, New York city, serving until October 1, 1880, and receiving the diploma of the hospital.


THEODORE WELLINGTON CORWIN.

Dr. Corwin was appointed house physician to St. Barnabas Hospital, Newark, N. J., in 1880, and has been visiting physician to the same institution since 1887; was assistant in the department of skin diseases, St. Michael's Hospital, 1886–'89, and during the latter year established a clinic for diseases of the throat and nose, which has since become a feature of the hospital work. He has been attending physician to the Home for Aged Women, Newark, since 1889; has been examining physician to the Knights of Honor since 1884, and to the Knights and Ladies of Honor since 1893.

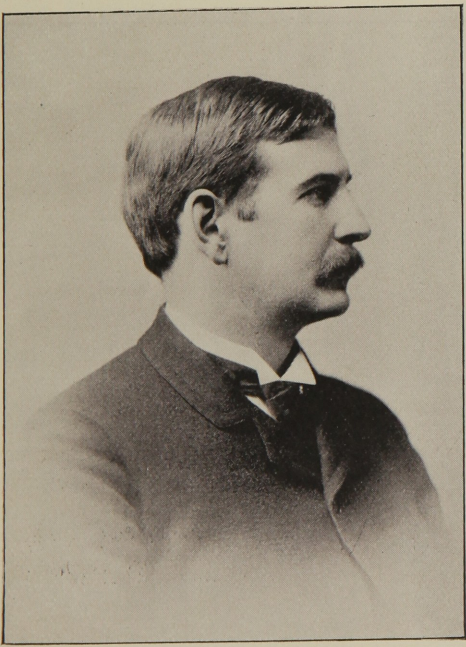
Dr. Corwin is a member of the Essex District

Medical Society, its reporter since 1893; a member of the Essex Medical Union; Newark Medical Association; Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men of New Jersey; Practitioners Club; New Jersey Academy of Medicine; Newark Medical and Surgical Society; North End Club; Wednesday Club (literary); and in 1895 was appointed a vestryman of St. James Episcopal church, Newark.

Since 1888 Dr. Corwin has given much attention to the study of diseases of the throat and nose, and attended the New York Post-Graduate Medical School for that purpose, as well as a clinical course at the Metropolitan Throat Hospital, and at the throat department of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Infirmary, New York.

Married, July 2, 1891, Miss Lillian E., daughter of Lieut. A. N. and Eugenia E. (Putnam) Whiting, of Rochester, N. Y. They have two children: Emma Eugenia and Ruth Backus Corwin.

FRENCH, Edward Henry, Concord, N. H., born March 17, 1857, at Deerfield, Iowa, is the son of Charles Dickens and Nancy L. (Holbrook) French; grandson of Whitcomb French; and a descendant of Lieut. William French, an officer in the Continental army during the Revolution. His elementary education was obtained in the Peterborough (N. H.) High school; began to read medicine in 1876, under the preceptorship of W. D. Chase, M. D., Peterborough, and later with Ira Russell, M. D. ,Winchendon, Mass.; attended two courses of lectures at Dartmouth Medical College, and was graduated therefrom in 1881. He took a supplementary course at the University of New York; also took a six weeks' course at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital in 1890, with a special course on brain topography.



EDWARD HENRY FRENCH.

Dr. French was assistant to Dr. Ira Russell, at Winchendon, Mass., in his Family Home for the Insane, 1881–'82; second assistant at the Vermont Asylum for the Insane, from April, 1882, to January, 1884; and has been first assistant physician to the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane since 1884.

Dr. French has made a special study of the causes of insanity, and the relation of congenital mental defects to active and substitutive insanities. Several of his essays and monographs have been published in the Transactions of the New Hampshire Medical Society and in current medical journals, including a paper on "Congenital Imbecility and its Causation," *Atlantic Medical Weekly*, 1895. He is also the author of unpublished papers on congenital imbecility, brain degenerations, "Ethnological Notes on Indians of Southern Mexico," "Why Hamlet was Mad," and has contributed numerous articles to the leading magazines. He is a member of the American Medico-Psychological Association, New England Psychological Society, New Hampshire Medical Society, and of the Centre District Medical Society.

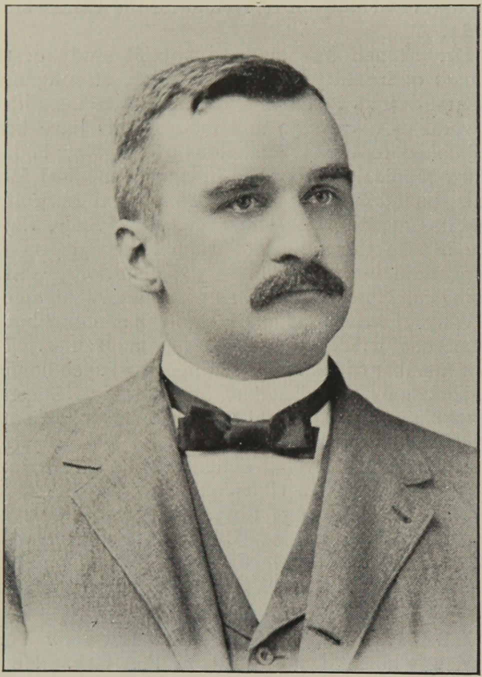
Dr. French traveled extensively in Mexico and Central America, in 1891–'92.

Married, October 5, 1893, Miss Martha Cleaves, youngest daughter of David A. and Martha (Cleaves) Warde, of Concord, N. H. Their children are: Martha Warde, and Anita Holbrook French.

EDEBOHLS, George Michael, New York city, was born May 8, 1853, in that city. He is the son of Henry and Catherine (Bruell) Edebohls, and grandson of Christopher Edebohls. He was educated at De La Salle Institute, St. Francis Xavier's College, New York, and St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y. Received the degree of A. B. (1871) and A. M. (1880) from St. John's College. Commenced the study of medicine in 1871, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, at which he attended three courses of medical lectures, and from which he was graduated in 1875. His medical preceptors were James L. Little, of New York, and T. Blanche Smith, Nyack, N. Y. Commenced the practice of medicine in the city of New York, where he has since continued, with the exception of one year, 1880–'81, spent in study at Strassburg, Berlin, and Vienna. He is the author of "A Modified Alexander-Adams Operation," *New York Medical Journal*, October 11, 1890; "Exploratory Puncture of Female Pelvic Organs," *New York Medical Record*, November 22, 1890; "Tubal and Peritoneal Tuberculosis," Transactions American Gynecological Society, 1891; "Combined Gynecological Operations," *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, September, 1892; "Movable Kidney, with Report of Cases Treated by Nephrorrhaphy," *ibid.*, March and April, 1893.

He is a member of the American Gynecological Society; New York Academy of Medicine; New York Pathological Society; New York Obstetrical Society, of which he is vice-president; New York County Medical Society; and the German Medical

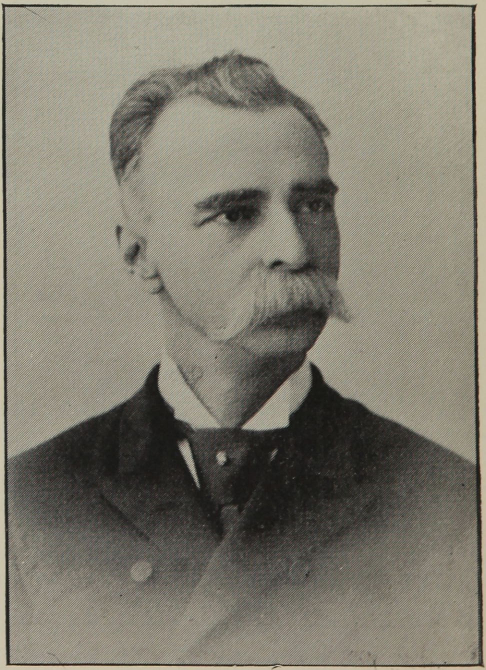
Society of New York. He was house physician and surgeon to St. Francis Hospital, New York, from 1875–'79. He is a specialist in the department of gynecology, and is gynecologist to St. Francis Hospital, and is also professor of diseases of women, New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. He is the originator of an improved method of shortening the round ligaments, a perfected technic of nephrorrhaphy for movable kidney; a new method of suture in perineorrhaphy; gynecological operating table; new vaginal speculum; new leg-holders, etc.



GEORGE MICHAEL EDEBOHLS.

Married, in September, 1882, Miss B. Eugenia Leyendecker, of New York city. They have three children: Alphonse Julius, Annie Charlotte, and Frank Edward Edebohls.

FORMENTO, Felix, New Orleans, La., was born in that city March 16, 1837. He is the son of Felix Formento, Sr., M. D., (a native of Piedmont, Italy, a resident of the United States for fifty years, and who died in Italy in 1888, aged ninety-eight years) and Palmyra (Lauve) Formento, of New Orleans; grandson of George Formento, ex-mayor of Bagnolo, Italy. He was first educated at Jefferson College, New Orleans, La., (J. G. Lord, principal) and then at the University of Turin, Italy, from which he was graduated Bachelier es Sciences y es Lettres. He commenced the study of medicine in 1852, at the University of Turin, Italy; his medical preceptors were his father, and later on, such men as Professors Riberi and Bruno of Turin, and Nelaton and Velpeau of Paris. He attended medical lectures five years at the School of Medicine, University of Turin, and was graduated from the latter institution, July 16, 1857. He then went to Paris and attended the medical lectures, spending most of his time in the cliniques and at the "Ecole Pratique." He practised a few months at Nice, which he left to enter as surgeon in the Franco-Sardinian Army, in which he served during the Italian campaign of 1859, being first assigned to the staff of the Third Division, under General Durando, and later under General Mollard. He was awarded medals by the French and Italian governments for the good services he rendered at Magenta and Solferino. He was chief surgeon (Confederate) of the Louisiana hospital, Richmond, Va., during the War of the Rebellion, but in September, 1864, the breaking down of his health from his arduous duties in the hospital and the ill-health of both his wife and brother compelled him to resign a position which he had so honorably filled to that time. On leaving the service he was furnished with a most flattering passport by Mr. Randolph, secretary of war. It was his intention on leaving Richmond to go to Europe, where his father had returned after the fall of New Orleans, but he found his financial affairs so badly mixed upon his return, that it was impossible for him to carry out his plans. He settled down in his native city where he is still practising. He published, as a souvenir of Richmond, his "Notes and Observations on Army Surgery," which at the time received very flattering notices from the profession and from the press.



FELIX FORMENTO.

He is a member of the Orleans Parish Medical Association, of which he has been president; of the Louisiana State Medical Association; and the American Medical Association; was honorary president of the Fourth International Congress of

Hygiene and Demography, Geneva, 1882; secretary of section on hygiene, International Medical Congress, Washington, 1887; president American Public Health Association, 1892, Mexico meeting; corresponding member of Societies of Hygiene of Paris, Madrid, and Milan; honorary president sections of hygiene and demography, and of quarantine, Pan-American Medical Congress, Washington, 1893; member State Board of Health of Louisiana from 1880–'84 and was reappointed in 1890; its delegate to Geneva, Washington, Mexico, etc. He served during the yellow-fever epidemics which visited New Orleans in 1867 and 1878, at which time he was decorated chevalier of the Order of Sts. Mauritius and Lazarus, by the Italian government in appreciation of his services to the needy Italians. He has performed several notable surgical operations, viz.: Removal of large tumors from neck, resections of elbow joint (perhaps the first performed during our late war); Caesarian sections, autoplastic operation of the face, in a young girl (case published); ligatures of large arteries; laparotomies for uterine tumors, etc. He has made for himself a reputation as a sanitarian, hygienist, and cremationist, having published numerous valuable papers on hygiene, among which is the president's address before the American Public Health Association, at Mexico, 1892, and published in the Transactions of the Association. He organized the first and only cremation society in New Orleans.

Dr. Formento has been twice married: first, in 1861, to Miss Celestine Voorhies, of the noted Voorhies family, who died in 1875; second, in 1878, to Miss Louise Chiapella, both of New Orleans. He has but one son, William J. Formento, a promising young lawyer of the New Orleans bar.

BRIGGS, Alexander Burdick, Ashaway, R. I., son of Asa Sheldon and Mary Caroline (Burdick) Briggs, grandson of Bowen Briggs, was born November 12, 1850, at Hopkinton, R. I. He received an academic degree from Hopkinton Academy; began to read medicine in 1868, at Ashaway, with Dr. J. H. Merrill; attended three courses of lectures at the Medical School of Harvard University, and was graduated M. D., therefrom in June, 1872.

Dr. Briggs practised medicine one year, 1874–'75, at Westerly, R. I., then returned to Ashaway, where he has since remained in the practice of his profession. He is a member of the American Medical Association; American Public Health Association; Pan-American Medical Congress; Rhode Island Medical Society; Washington County (R. I.) Medical Society, vice-president in 1884, and president in 1895; ex-member of the Rhode Island Medico-Legal Society; a member of Narraganset Lodge, No. 7, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; was health officer of Hopkinton, R. I., 1876–'77; medical examiner of District No. 3, Washington county, 1884–'90; was appointed a member of the State Board of Health of Rhode Island in 1892, to fill a vacancy, for three years, and in July, 1895, was reappointed for a term of six years.

Dr. Briggs was elected state representative from the town of Hopkinton in May, 1887, and reëlected in May, 1888. He is director in Ashaway Savings Bank; and vice-president of the Tennessee Line and Twine Company, Elizabeth, Tenn.; also a director in the Rhode Island Electric Protective Company of Providence.

ALEXANDER BURDICK BRIGGS.

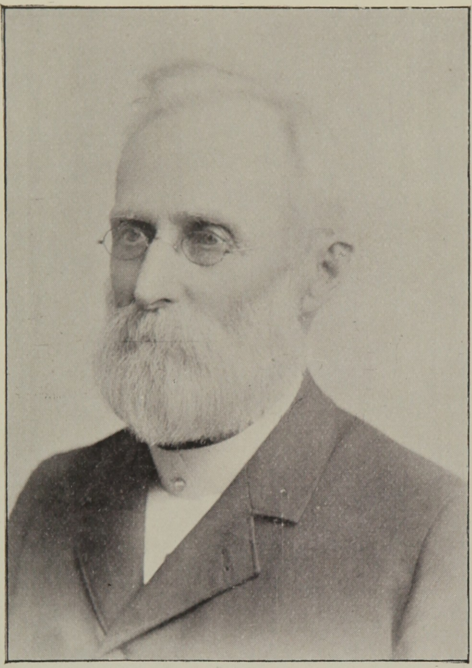
He has written various papers for the several medical societies of which he is a member, and these have been published in the medical journals from time to time. He was one of the editors of the *Rhode Island Medical Science Monthly* from 1892–'94, when it was merged in the *Atlantic Medical Weekly*, of which he has since been an associate editor, and is treasurer of the Atlantic Medical Publishing Company.

While a general practitioner, Dr. Briggs gives special attention to diseases of the rectum and genito-urinary diseases.

Married, in May, 1874, Miss Ella M., daughter of Denison Wells, of Ashaway. Their children are: Walter A., Howard D., Donna T., and Asa Sheldon Briggs, 2d.

HALDEMAN, John Spohn, Zanesville, Ohio, son of Christian and Susannah (Spohn) Haldeman, natives of Pennsylvania, grandson of John Haldeman, was born June 24, 1819, at Lancaster, Pa. He was educated in the common schools and at Miama University, Oxford, Ohio, leaving that institution in his sophomore year; commenced the study of medicine in 1841, under the preceptorship of Drs. Williams and Dunham, Camden, Ohio, and later under Drs. Davis and Loop, Thorntown, Ind. He began to practise medicine June 1, 1846, at Mount Jefferson, Ohio, under a license granted by the firm of his preceptors.

He remained at Mount Jefferson until 1847; was at St. Mary's, Ohio, 1848; at Seven Mile, Ohio, 1849, serving through the epidemic of cholera of 1848–'49, when his partner, Dr. Hibbard, died with the disease, which prevailed in a malignant form, and Dr. Haldeman contracted it but recovered. He afterwards practised at Zanesville, Ohio, from 1850–'52; and from 1852 to 1853 practised in Adamsville, Ohio, from which place he attended lectures at Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, and was graduated February 17, 1854. He then located at Coshocton, Ohio, remaining there until 1857. He was an ordained minister in the Methodist Episcopal church, North Ohio Conference, and an active pastor 1859–'69; resumed the practice of medicine in 1870, at Zanesville, his residence since that date.



JOHN SPOHN HALDEMAN.

Dr. Haldeman was a member of the Zanesville Academy of Medicine during its existence, and secretary three years; also of the Zanesville Medical Society (now extinct), and president one year; is a member of the Muskingum County (Ohio) Medical Society, president in 1880; a member of the Hildreth District Medical Society; of the Ohio State Medical Society; a member of the Zanesville Board of Education, 1881–'91, and president of the board, 1887–'91; was president of the Spring Mountain Seminary, Coshocton county, Ohio, 1857–'59; is a member of the staff of the Zanesville City Hospital, from its organization; lecturer on hygiene, Zanesville City Hospital, 1891–'95; physician to Muskingum County Infirmary, 1894–'96; physician to the John McIntyre Children's Home, Zanesville, 1877–'92.

Dr. Haldeman has been a member of the board of censors of Starling Medical College since 1889, and attends its sessions annually. He is a life member of the North Ohio Conference Missionary Society, auxiliary to the Foreign Missionary Society; a member of the executive committee of the Muskingum County Bible Society, auxiliary to the American Bible Society, president since 1888; and a life member of the American Bible Society.

To medical literature Dr. Haldeman has contributed papers on a number of different prominent medical subjects, viz.: "Aborting Variola Eruptions," *Cincinnati Lancet and Observer*, 1877; "The Protoxide of Hydrogen, Chemically and Medically Considered," *ibid.*, Oct., 1877; "The Veratrum Viride a Sure Antidote to Opium Poisoning," *ibid.*, April, 1880; "If Veratrum Viride is a Sure Antidote for Opium Poisoning in the Acute Form, May it not be in the Chronic Opium Inebriety? A Query from J. B. Mattison, M. D., One of the Managers and Physicians of Parish Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y. The Answer is in the Affirmative," *ibid.*, May 22, 1880; "Prolapsus Funis Umbilicus," *ibid.*, July 17, 1886; "Diabetes," *ibid.*, November 29, 1884; "Fractures of Acromion Process, *ibid.*, August 15, 1885; "The Relation of an Acephalous Fœtus to Maternal Impressions," the *Obstetric Gazette*, May, 1882; "Reminiscences Bearing upon the Faculty and Students of Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, during the Session of 1853–'54," *Columbus Medical Journal*, May, 1888; "Paralysis Agitans (Shaking Palsy—Trembles)," *ibid.*, January, 1894; "Glycerine in Biliary Colic," *Cleveland Medical Gazette*, January, 1893; also "Diphtheria: Its History, Etiology, Incubation, Diagnosis, Prognosis, and Treatment," read before the Ohio State Medical Society, May 15, 1894, see Ohio State Medical Society Transactions of 1894.

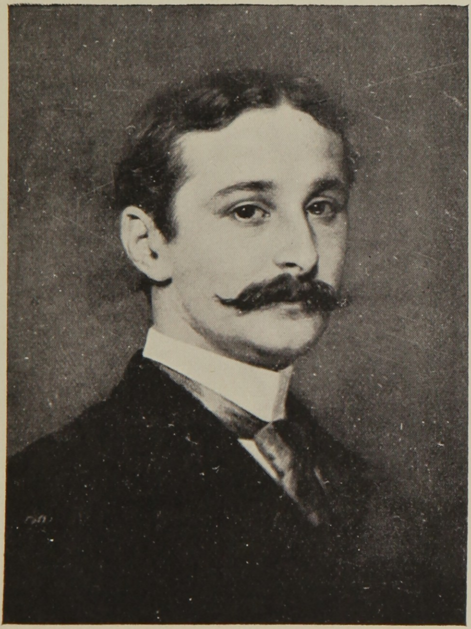
Dr. Haldeman married, September 14, 1843, Miss Abigail S. Williams of Warwick, Mass., who died January 9, 1894, leaving four children: Mary S., wife of James P. Reasoner; Edward S.; Samuel W.; and Esther Ardelia, wife of Frank Gigax.

NUTTALL, George Henry Falkiner, Baltimore, O., now at the Hygienic Institute, Berlin, Germany, born July 5, 1862, at San Francisco, Cal., is the son of Robert Kennedy, M. D. (Aberdeen, L. R. C. S., Ireland), and Magdalena (Parrott) Nuttall; grandson of Col. John Christopher Nuttall, justice of the peace of the county of Wicklow, Ireland.

He was educated in various schools in Germany, Switzerland, France, and England, besides the public and university schools of San Francisco; attended lectures in chemistry and physics at St. Ignatius's College, San Francisco, in 1880, and studied under the private tutorship of George Bates, M. A., in literature and mathematics; began to read medicine in 1880, in San Francisco, under the preceptorship of Professor McNutt; took three courses of lectures, of nine months each, at the Medical Department of the University of California, from which he was graduated M. D. in 1884; took a post-graduate course at Johns Hopkins University, 1885–'86, under Professors Welch, Martin Hall, and Brooks; and at the Universities of Göttingen and Breslau, 1886–'90, under Flügge, Count Solms, Ehlers, Berthold, and others, receiving the degree of Ph. D., at Göttingen in 1890. His work at Baltimore, 1885–'86, and at Göttingen, 1886–'90, was chiefly in biology, taking the examination for Ph. D., in botany and zoölogy.

Dr. Nuttall was assistant in physiology, Medical Department of the University of California, 1883–'84, and special lecturer in bacteriology there in 1892; assistant in 1891, and associate in hygiene, 1892–'94, at Johns Hopkins University, which position he resigned to become volunteer or honorary (unpaid) assistant in the Hygienic Institute of the University of Berlin, Germany. He represented the faculty of the University of California at the Tercentenary of the University of Dublin, 1892, and was a delegate of the medical faculty of Johns Hopkins University to the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, Budapest, 1894. Dr. Nuttall is a member of the American Association of Physicians; American Physiological Society; American Public Health Association, its delegate to the International Medical Congress, Rome, 1894; fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society, London; honorary member of the Manitoba Medical Association, Canada, etc.

Dr. Nuttall was the first to demonstrate the germicidal action of the blood and serous fluids, for which contribution to science the Boylston Medical Society of Harvard University, in 1888, awarded a prize. The article was also published in Zeitschrift f. Hygiene, Vol. IV, 1888, under the title of "Experimente über die Bakterienfeindlichen Einflüsse des Thierischen Körpers." He has also published papers as follows: "On the Existence of a Magnetic Sense," *American Journal for Psychical Research*, Vol. I, July, 1886, the results of an experimental research conducted in the psychophysical laboratory of Johns Hopkins University with Joseph Jastrard, Ph. D.; "A Method for the Estimation of the Actual Number of Tubercle Bacilli in Tuberculous Sputum," with a note on the general application of the method to bacteriology, *Johns Hopkins Hospital Bulletin*, Vol. II, No. 13, 1891, also in *Zeitschrift f. Klin.*, Med., Vol. XXI; "Report on the Inoculation of Thirteen Guinea Pigs with the Sputum of Tuberculous Cases Undergoing the Koch Treatment," with James H. Wright, B. A., *Johns Hopkins Hospital Bulletin*, Vol. II, No. 13; "Some Medical Notes Made on a Trip to Havana," *ibid.*; "Tabulated Results of the Obstetrical Practice of Robert Kennedy Nuttall, M. D., L. R. C. S., (deceased) Covering a Period of Fifteen Years," *ibid.*; "A Chute for Infected Clothing Intended for Use in Hospitals," *ibid.*, April, 1892; "Einige Beiträge zur Bakteriologischen Technick," Centralbl f. Bakteriologie XI, 1892; "A Gas-Producing Bacillus (Bacillus Aeroges Capsulatus Nov. Spec.) Capable of Rapid Development in the Blood Vessels after Death," with Prof. William H. Welch, *Johns Hopkins Hospital Bulletin*, Vol. III, No. 24, 1892; "Hygienic Measures in Relation to Infectious Diseases," a small manual, G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London, 1893, subsequently translated into German; "Hygienic Notes Made on a Short Journey Through Italy in 1894," report to the American Public Health Association, as delegate to the International Medical Congress, 1894, *Journal of the American Public Health Association*, 1895; "Ueber den Einfluss von Schwankungen in der relativen Feuchtigkeit der Luft auf die Wasserdampfabgabe der Haut," *Archives of Hygiene*, 1895; "Ueber das Junkers' sche Kalorimeter und den Heizwerth des Berliner Leuchtgases," Hygienische Rundschau, Vol. V, 1895; "Ueber thierisches Leben ohne Anwesenheit von Bakterien im Verdanungs Kanal," with Privatdocent Dr. Hans Thierfilder, a preliminary report in *Verhandlungen der Physiologie Gesellschaft zu Berlin*, XIV, 1895, and in the *Zeitschrift für Physiologie Chemie*, 1895; and "Ein einfacher für Mikroskope verschiedener Konstruktien verwendbarer Thermostat," *Centralbl. f. Bakteriologie*, October, 1895.

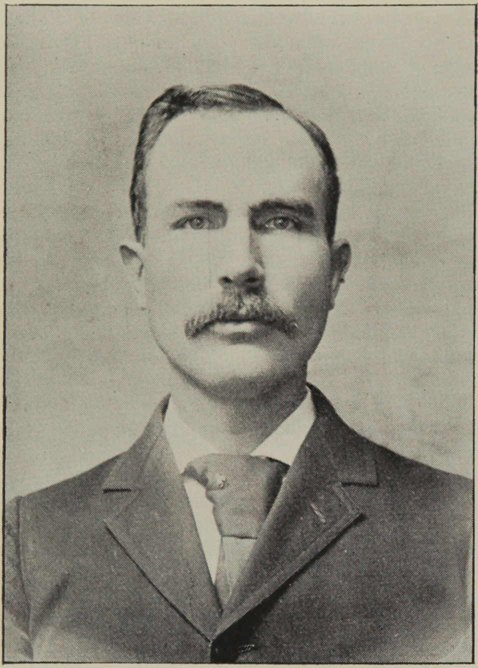


GEORGE HENRY FALKINER NUTTALL.

Dr. Nuttall married April 26, 1895, Fräulein Paula Carola Minka von Oertzen, fourth daughter of Kammerherr Hans von Oertzen-Kittendorf, by his wife Alma, née Baroness von Kothen.

EDGE, James Butt, Perry, Ga., son of John McKenzie and Clara Perthenia (Kolb) Edge, grandson of J. N. Edge, was born April 16, 1861, at Maryetta, Ga. He was educated in the high schools of Twiggs and Fayette counties, Ga.; began to read medicine in 1876, at Dry Branch, Ga., under the preceptorship of Dr. T. M. C. Rice; attended two courses of lectures at Atlanta Medical College, Ga., and was graduated M. D., March 4, 1880.

Dr. Edge practised medicine at Dry Branch for one year following the spring of 1880; was then at Dennard, Ga., five years; at Douglasville, Ga., two years; and since 1888 has been a resident of Perry. He is a member of the Tri-State Medical Society of Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee, and was elected vice-president in 1889; and of Houston County (Ga.) Medical Society, president in 1890. He is the author of a paper on "The Clinical History and Treatment of Malarial Hæmorrhagic Fever," read before the county medical society, 1892.



JAMES BUTT EDGE.

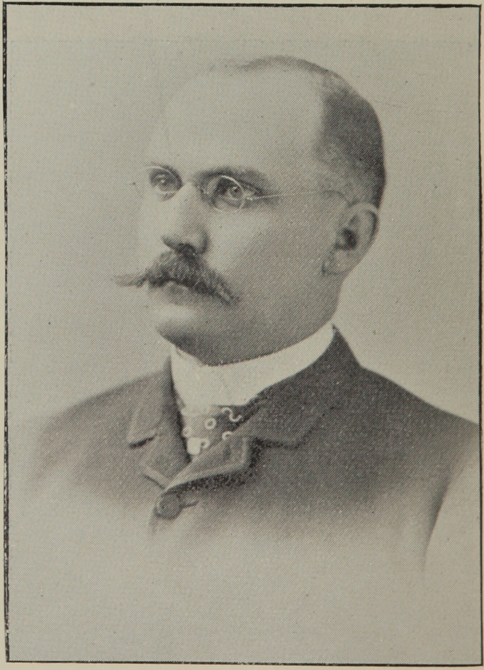
Married, in 1882, Miss Annie S., daughter of Francis Marion King, and a great-great-granddaughter of General Francis Marion, an officer in the Revolution.

NICOLSON, William Perrin, Atlanta, Ga., son of Dr. George Llewellyn and Bettie (Weillford) Nicolson, grandson of George D. Nicolson, was born February 4, 1857, in Middlesex county, Va. He was educated at the Deer Chase Academy and at private schools in Middlesex county; began to read medicine in 1875, at home, under the direction of his father, Dr. G. L. Nicolson, and Dr. W. S. Christian; attended two courses of lectures at the University of Virginia, Medical Department, graduating therefrom in 1876; also received the degree of M. D. from the Medical College of Virginia, Richmond, after one course of lectures, in 1877.

Dr. Nicolson was interne at Richmond Hospital, Va., 1877–'79, and located in Atlanta in 1879. He was professor of anatomy, 1879 to date; lecturer on clinical surgery, 1881 to date, in the Southern Medical College, Atlanta, and dean of that institution from 1881 to the present time; lecturer on orthopœdic surgery, Atlanta Polyclinic, 1893–'94; visiting surgeon to the Henry W. Grady Hospital since 1892. He is a member of the American Medical Association; of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association; of the Medical Association of the State of Georgia; of the Medical Society of Virginia; and of the Atlanta Society of Medicine, president in 1890.

Dr. Nicolson devotes his chief attention to surgical work; has performed most of the capital operations including removal of the superior and inferior maxilla; wiring radius and ulna for ununited fracture; wiring femur for ununited fracture; operation for radical cure of hernia; trephining for traumatic insanity, etc.

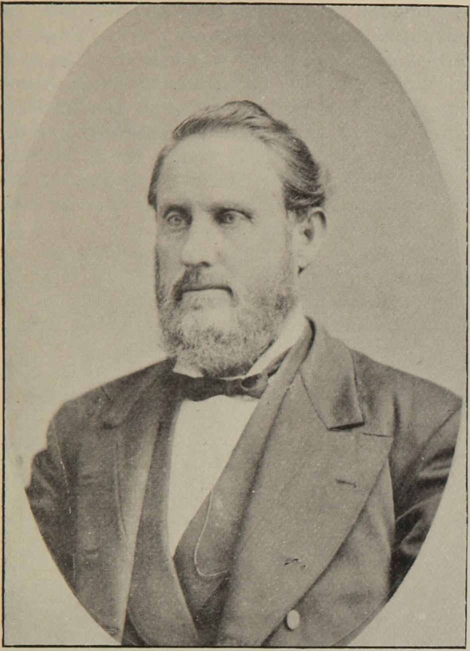
He has published a "Report of Three Cases of Tetanus," *Southern Clinic*, 1878; "Two Cases of Removal of Superior Maxilla, with Simultaneous Ligation of the External Carotid," *Atlanta Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1890; "Report of Cases of Hydrocele Treated by Carbolic Acid Injections," *Virginia Medical Monthly*, 1891; "Salol in Treatment of Dysentery," *Virginia Medical Monthly*, 1888; "Operation for Relapsing Appendicitis," *Southern Medical Record*, 1892; "Operation for Hare-Lip without Pin," Transactions of the Southern Surgical Association, 1892; "Incision of the Meatus Urinarius for Irritation of Bladder, with Cases," *Virginia Medical Monthly*, 1890; "Report of Five Cases of Musculo-Spiral Paralysis Following Fracture of Humerus," Transactions of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, 1890; "Galvano-Puncture in Treatment of Nævus," Transactions of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, 1894.



WILLIAM PERRIN NICOLSON.

Married, in 1883, Miss Whitcomb of Richmond, who died in 1884. Married, second in 1891, Miss Carolyn C. Crane of Atlanta, Ga. They have one child, William Perrin Nicolson, Jr.

MURPHY, Robert Wilson, San Francisco, Cal., son of John J. and Louisa (Wilson) Murphy, grandson of Patrick H. Murphy, was born August 24, 1821, in Braxton county, W. Va. After a preparatory course in Rock Island Seminary, Ill., he matriculated in Rush Medical College, in February, 1848, taking one course of lectures under Daniel Brainard, M. D., president of the college. In 1849 he traveled overland to Fremont, Cal., and practised medicine in the mines of that state until 1858; was located at Silveyville, Solano county, Cal., 1859–'65; at Sacramento, 1865–'75; and has been a resident and practitioner in San Francisco since the latter year. In 1871 attended a course of lectures in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York city, and received his degree therefrom June, 1871.



ROBERT WILSON MURPHY.

He is a member of the American Medical Association; Medical Society of the State of California; San Francisco County Medical Society; Medico-Chirurgical Society of San Francisco; Knights Templar; and lower Masonic orders.

Dr. Murphy was postmaster at Silveyville, Cal., 1865–'67; in 1889, traveled through Europe, attending the World's fair, in Paris, and upon his return wrote and published a little book entitled "A Key to the Secret Vault." To medical literature he has contributed papers on "Effects of Cold upon the System," *San Francisco Medical and Surgical Journal*, December, 1872; "Nature in Disease," *ibid.*, May, 1873; and "Patent Medicines," *ibid.*, May, 1874. In 1895 he wrote an article on the "Fuel of the Sun," which was widely circulated; he claims that electricity is the fuel of the sun.

In 1872, Dr. Murphy devised a splint for use in the treatment of fracture of the inferior maxillary. He was surgeon to the Geary-Street Railway, San Francisco, 1876–'79, and is medical examiner of one or two benefit insurance companies.

Married, May, 1853, to Mrs. E. W. Culver; had four children. Was married, second, July, 1868, to Miss May Sexton; had two children, Lulu and Robert Wilson Murphy, Jr., the latter of whom is attending Cooper Medical College, San Francisco, and will graduate in 1896—four years course. He married, third, Mrs. J. C. Morris, June, 1882. They have one child, Grace.

FERGUSON, Farquhar, New York city, was born in 1852, at Sydney, Cape Breton Island, Canada. He was educated at Sydney Academy, and coming to the United States in early manhood, began the study of medicine. Entering the Long Island College Hospital in 1875, he attended a four years' course of lectures at that institution, and received from it the degree of M. D., in 1880.

Dr. Ferguson practised medicine in Brooklyn one year after his graduation, and then moved to New York city. He became pathologist to the Long Island College Hospital in 1883, a position which he held till 1885. In 1883, also, he assumed the duties of professor of histology and pathological anatomy in the Long Island College Hospital, and continued to discharge them till 1889. In 1887 he was further honored by being appointed professor of pathology and clinical medicine in the New York Post-Graduate School, a chair which he continues to fill. Simultaneously with these responsibilities, he discharged those pertaining to the pathologist of St. Luke's Hospital, from 1883–'88, and on resigning the latter, he became pathologist of the New York Hospital, the

FARQUHAR FERGUSON.

House of Relief, and of Bloomingdale Asylum. In 1892, he was invited to become consulting pathologist to the New York Board of Health, and in this capacity, he was adviser to Dr. Jenkins, the health officer of the port, during the presence of cholera in New York harbor in the fall of that year.

He is a member of the New York Pathological Society; of the New York Academy of Medicine; of the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association; of the Alumni Association of the Post-Graduate Medical School; and of the New York Neurological Society.

Dr. Ferguson devotes his time to pathology and clinical medicine, and as illustrating the wide scope of a career of professional activity, such as is above outlined, it may be stated that he has performed or assisted at over five thousand autopsies, and that the number of tumors and other material for diagnosis which have passed under his examination is not less than six thousand.

In 1890, Dr. Ferguson was married to Juliana, the eldest daughter of Mr. H. O. Armour of New York city, and three children have been the fruit of their union—Armour, May, and Danforth Brooks Ferguson.

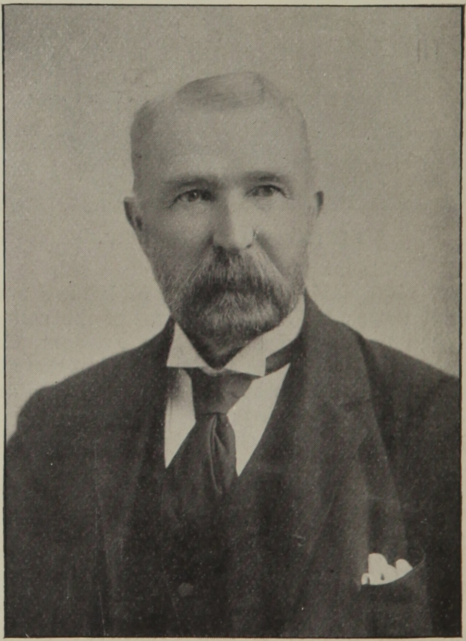
McHENCH, William Jackson, Brighton, Mich., son of William and Anna (Ferguson) McHench, grandson of John McHench, was born September 16, 1831, at Gilboa, N. Y. He fitted for college in Franklin Academy, Franklin county, N. Y., but ill health prevented a collegiate course; commenced the study of medicine in 1854, under the direction of Dr. Ira P. Bingham, of Brighton, Mich.; attended three courses of lectures at the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, and was graduated in 1858.

WILLIAM JACKSON MCHENCH.

Dr. McHench has practised medicine at Brighton, Mich., since 1858, with the exception of the period from January to October, 1859, when he was located at New Hudson, Mich. He spent the winter of 1859'-60 in Jefferson Medical College, and attended the hospitals of Philadelphia; also spent three months of the spring of 1870 and three months of the spring of 1880 in the hospitals of New York city. In 1882, Dr. McHench was appointed by the board of directors of the Detroit Medical College, a member of the council, continuing in that capacity until 1885. He is a member of the Oakland County (Mich.) Academy of Medicine; Michigan State Medical Society; and American Medical Association.

Dr. McHench was acting assistant surgeon in the hospital at Annapolis Junction, 1864, for the period of six months, and is now division surgeon, and has been for the last two years on the Detroit, Lansing & Northern railroad.

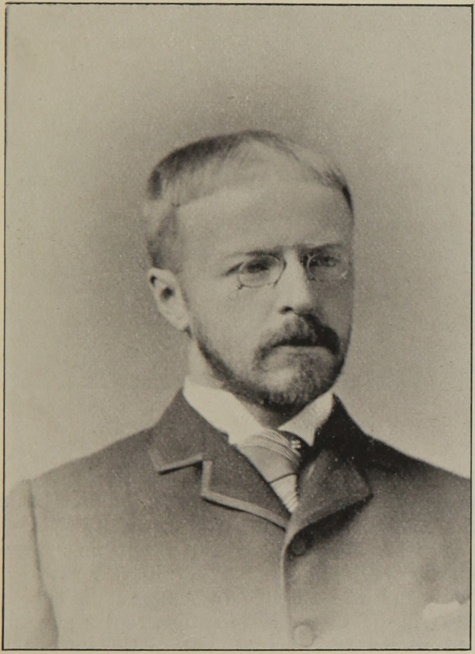
Married, in 1868, Miss Margaret E. Soule. They have one child, Gertrude J. McHench.



JOHN MORRISON O'DONNELL.

O'DONNELL, John Morrison, Winnipeg, Manitoba, was born in Simcoe, Ont., the son of the late John O'Donnell of Delhi; the family are descendants of the O'Donnells of Donegal, Ireland. He is M. D., C. M., Trinity College, and M. D., Victoria University; date of graduation, 1861.

Dr. O'Donnell has resided uninterruptedly in Winnipeg since 1869. He was elected president of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Manitoba, and continued in that position until 1877; was president of the staff of Winnipeg General Hospital until 1882, and a member of the medical board of examiners from 1882–'86; was president of the Manitoba Medical Association in the year 1891. He is now the senior consulting physician of the Winnipeg General Hospital, being one of its founders and did all the surgery of that institution the first nine years of its existence. He was appointed the first president of the Provincial Board of Health; is professor of sanitary science in Manitoba Medical College. He was speaker of the Manitoba legislative council (Provincial senate), framed and introduced the first medical act in the legislature; a member of the first council of the Manitoba University, and is now chairman of the University medical examiners. He represented the Province of Manitoba at the Inter-Provincial Sanitary Conference held at Ottawa, in 1893.

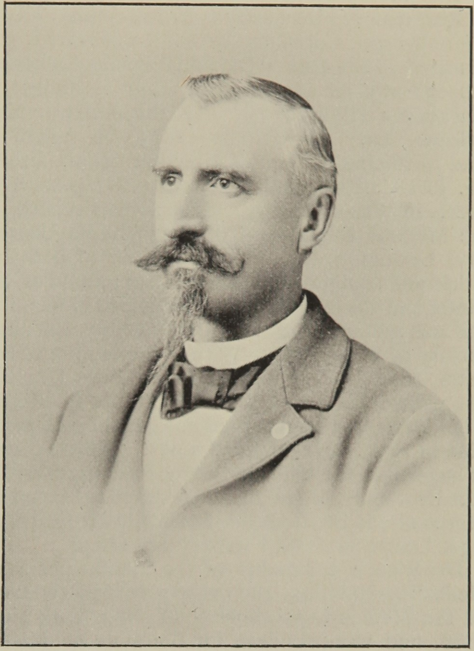


LOUIS SHEPARD DE FOREST.

DeFOREST, Louis Shepard, New Haven, Conn., son of Major John W. and Harriet S. (Shepard) DeForest, grandson of Prof. Charles N. Shepard, was born February 23, 1857, at Charleston, S. C. He was graduated from the Hopkins Grammar school, New Haven, Conn., class of 1875; from Yale University, academic course, class of 1879; and received therefrom the honorary degree of A. M., in 1891; matriculated in Yale Medical School in 1879; was a student at the universities of Gottingen, two years and a half, Jena one year and a half, with the degree of M. D., in 1885, at Berlin six months, and Vienna six months.

Dr. DeForest has practised medicine at New Haven only. He is a member of the New Haven Medical Association, New Haven County Medical Society, Connecticut Medical Society, American Public Health Association, and of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. He is professor of clinical medicine in the Yale Medical School, attending physician in the medical clinic of New Haven Dispensary, and attending physician to the New Haven Hospital.

Married, in February, 1889, Miss Annie, daughter of Richard M. Everitt. Their children are: Charles Shepard, Louis Everitt, and Annie Lawrence DeForest.



B. MELVIN HUBBS.

HUBBS, B. Melvin, Addison, N. Y., of English descent, son of Gilbert and Nancy J. (Brown) Hubbs, grandson of David Hubbs, was born June 23, 1848, at Orange, N. Y. His preparatory education was obtained at the Starky Seminary Union school, Corning, N. Y., and at the Haverling Free Academy, Bath, N. Y.; began to read medicine in 1878, at Cameron, N. Y.; attended one course of lectures at the University Medical College, New York city, and two courses at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., under Prof. J. W. Chambers, receiving his degree therefrom in 1883. Dr. Hubbs practised medicine at Cameron, N. Y., 1883–'87, since then at Addison, N. Y.

He is a member of the Steuben County (N. Y.) Medical Society, president in 1891; of the Hornellsville Medical and Surgical Association, vice-president in 1891; of the Erie Railway Surgeons Association; of the National Association of Railway Surgeons, medical branch; of the Medico-Legal Society of New York; member of the New York State Railroad Association; member of the Corning (N. Y.) Academy of Medicine; and of the orders of Odd Fellows, Macabees, and Red Men. He is surgeon to the Erie Railway, at Addison.

Married, in 1877, to Miss Minnie G. Wheeler, of Cameron, N. Y.; she died in 1889. Married, second, in 1890, Mrs. May W. Linnell. Their children are Georgie, Melvin G., and Jennie May Hubbs.

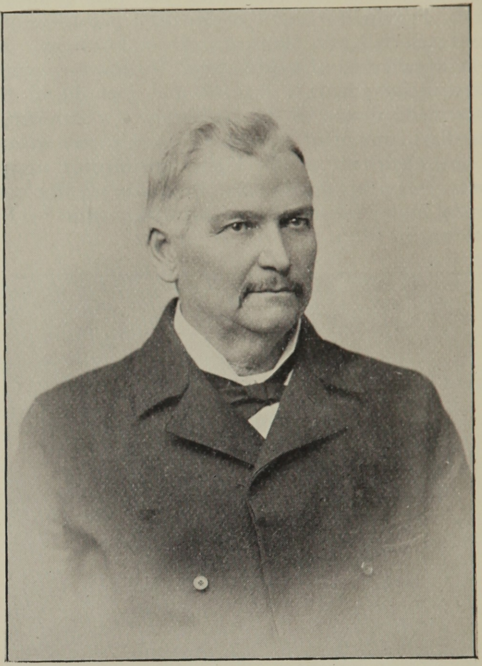
RICE, Cornelius Attwood, Greenville, Miss., born July 17, 1834, at Russellville, Ky., is the son of Dr. Joel Collier and Rebecca Anne (Reading) Rice, grandson of Elisha Rice, of Nashville, Tenn , ensign in the American Revolution and wounded at the Battle of Guilford Court House, N. C.; also grandson of William Reading, of Russellville, Ky.

After the epidemic of cholera in 1835, Dr. Joel C. Rice removed his family to Yazoo county, Miss., where his son, Cornelius Attwood, was reared, and educated in the then "Oldfield" country schools; subsequently he was for two years a student at Blackman's High school, on Caliope street, New Orleans, La. In October, 1853, he began to read medicine under the direction of his father, Dr. Joel C. Rice, and his brother, Dr. Llewellyn Rice, in Yazoo county, Miss.; matriculated at the Medical Department of Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., the *alma mater* of both his father and brother, in October, 1854; attended the winter and the following summer course of lectures, and was graduated M. D., July 17, 1855, the anniversary of his majority. With the exception of two years, 1872–'73, spent at Jefferson, Tex., Dr. Rice has passed his entire professional life in Mississippi, where he commenced the practice of medicine in 1855. He attended a post-graduate course of lectures at the University of Louisiana, now Tulane University, 1871–'72, and received the honorary degree of M. D., from the Louisville Medical College, Louisville, Ky., February 12, 1884.

Dr. Rice is a member of the Mississippi State Medical Association, and corresponding secretary; of the Medico-Legal Society of New York since 1888, and vice-president for the state of Mississippi since 1885; of the American Public Health Association since 1882; was one of the earliest members of the state board of health of Mississippi, and was the second president of the board, 1879–'80; was state sanitary commissioner and supervising inspector, 1881–'84; was a member of the state board of censors for examination of applicants for license to practise medicine in the state, 1875–'84; was supervising inspector for the National Board of Health, 1880, and was placed upon their list of permanent inspectors; and has been a member of the Masonic order since 1855, taking the Templar degree in 1859.

Dr. Rice was commissioned surgeon in the Confederate States Army, 1863, and was post-surgeon at Washington, Ga., at the surrender, in 1865. He was associated with the following commands during that time: assistant surgeon of the Twelfth Mississippi Regiment Infantry, Virginia Army, 1861–'62; assistant surgeon of Withers First Regiment, Mississippi Artillery, ten batteries, 1862; surgeon of the Fourth Mississippi Regiment Infantry, 1863–'64. During that time he was in hospital service at Mississippi Springs, Miss., at Richmond, Va., Brookhaven, Miss., Vicksburg, Miss., during the memorable siege, at Point Clear, Ala., at the Old Marine Hospital, Mobile, Ala., at Columbus, Miss., Firsyth, Ga., and was post surgeon at Washington, Ga., at the close of the war. He has been fleet physician of the Mississippi River Commission, for its third district, with headquarters at Greenville, Miss., since 1891. Upon the organization of the Confederate Veterans in 1889, Dr. Rice was unanimously elected surgeon-general for the state of Mississippi.

In December, 1884, Dr. Rice was appointed superintendent of the East Mississippi State Insane Asylum, at Meridian, Miss., occupying that position until 1890. In April, 1895, he removed for the benefit of his health, to Biloxi, Harrison county, Miss., immediately on the gulf coast.


CORNELIUS ATTWOOD RICE.

Dr. Rice has invented a speculum for operating in vesico-vaginal cases; a tourniquet for field service, which was adopted by many of the field surgeons in the Confederate Army; and a gag to be used upon insane persons during the introduction of the stomach pump. His surgical operations have, of necessity, been many and varied, and he claims credit, more than for anything else, for the hermetical sealing of wounds—gunshot, punctured, lacerated, or contuse—and especially in gunshot wounds of the lungs and chest; a report upon this subject was published in the Transactions of the Mississippi State Medical Association. Other contributions to that association are: "Resuscitation from Death by Chloroform," 1864; "Ovariotomy," 1866; "Treatment of Compound Comminuted Fracture of Femur by Position, without Bandages or Splints: Results in Two Cases," 1880; "Report of Vesico-Vaginal Operations," 1867; "Removal of Ovarian Tumor," 1866; also, "Report of Excision of Hip-Joint," Circular No. 2, surgeon-general's office, Washington.

Dr. Rice has served through several epidemics of yellow fever, cholera, and small-pox.

Married, first, in 1862, Miss Laura Rose, of Raymond, Miss., who died in 1862; second, in 1866, Miss Julia Henly, of Gallatin, Tenn., who died in 1866; and third, in 1867, Miss Mary Virginia Miller, of Brandon, Miss. He has no children.

MAGNESS, George Hosmer, White Plains, N. Y., eldest son of Henry D'Arcy and Elizabeth (Hosmer) Magness, grandson of John Magness, of Hartford county, Md., was born in New York city, April 1, 1851. His early education was acquired in the common schools of New York, and later in Europe, where he traveled extensively as well as in the United States and South America, for the same purpose. He began to read medicine in London, Eng., in 1870, and returning to New York in 1872, placed himself under the preceptorship of Dr. Claude G. Stanley of that city; entered Bellevue Medical College in 1873, and was graduated in medicine in 1876. At this time there was a serious epidemic among the cattle in the vicinity of New York, causing the city to be flooded with what was termed "swill" milk, and resulting in a large increase in the mortality among children. Dr. Magness rendered valuable services to the community by his careful investigation of the facts and a series of vigorous articles in the *New York Herald*, reprinted with illustrations in *Frank Leslie's Weekly* and numerous other journals, which were largely instrumental in suppressing the traffic.

In 1879 Dr. Magness removed to White Plains, where he has since been practising medicine. He is a member of Westchester County Medical Society; has been president of the board of health since 1893; attending physician to the House of Nazareth since 1891; to St. Stanislaus' Home for Boys since 1892; and examining physician for White Plains Court, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, since 1893.

GEORGE HOSMER MAGNESS.

Dr. Magness married, January 23, 1878, in Brooklyn, N. Y., Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. Peter Moore, of that city. They have four children: Mary Elizabeth, Helen, Thomas Walter, and George Magness.

PERRY, William, Exeter, N. H., was the fourth son and seventh of the nine children of Nathan and Phoebe E. (Braman) Perry, of Norton, Mass., where he was born December 20, 1788. His mother, from whom he seems to have inherited his best intellectual qualities, was a sister of Isaac Braman, D. D., for sixty-one years pastor of the Congregational church in Georgetown, Mass. His father, who served in the colonial forces during the early years of the Revolution, was a farmer of moderate means, but his large family was well brought up and, without exception, the children rendered credit to their parentage.

After preparatory study, he entered Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1807, but did not find it altogether to his satisfaction. A year later he entered Harvard as a sophomore. On his return trip from Schenectady, he was a fellow passenger with Robert Fulton on his steamer, *Clermont*, on its first voyage down the Hudson from Albany. The young man's career at Harvard opened hopefully. He had a very tenacious memory, a strong constitution, and unconquerable energy. He overtaxed his eyes, however, and was obliged to suspend his studies for many weeks. He was a member of the class of 1811. Among his fellow graduates were Edward Everett and Dr. John White Webster, the slayer of Dr. George Parkman. He survived them all with the exception of Mr. W. R. Sever, who outlived him a few weeks.

Immediately on his graduation, Mr. Perry began the study of medicine with Dr. James Thatcher of Plymouth, Mass., author of the American Medical Biography and other works. Thence he went to Boston, where his instructors were Drs. John Gorham and John Warren, a brother of the hero of Bunker Hill. While with Dr. Gorham an incident occurred, which gained significance thirty-six years later.

One afternoon, at the close of the day's studies, two of his fellow pupils, the late Dr. John Homans of Boston and John White Webster, began scuffling. Homans threw Webster down and said he should not get up until he "begged." "I beg," said Webster, but no sooner was he on his feet than he seized a cudgel and struck at Homans's head. The blow would have crushed the skull had not Mr. Perry interposed his arm. It was an illustration of the passionate disposition which later drove him to frenzy under the taunts of Dr. Parkman. Had Webster, when on trial, avowed his guilt, the recitation of this youthful episode might have saved his life.

In 1811 Mr. Perry began to read medicine with Drs. James Thatcher of Plymouth, Mass., John Warren and John Gorham of Boston, and the degree of M. D. was bestowed on him in 1814 by the Harvard Medical School, where he had attended several courses. For some years before his death he was the oldest living alumnus.

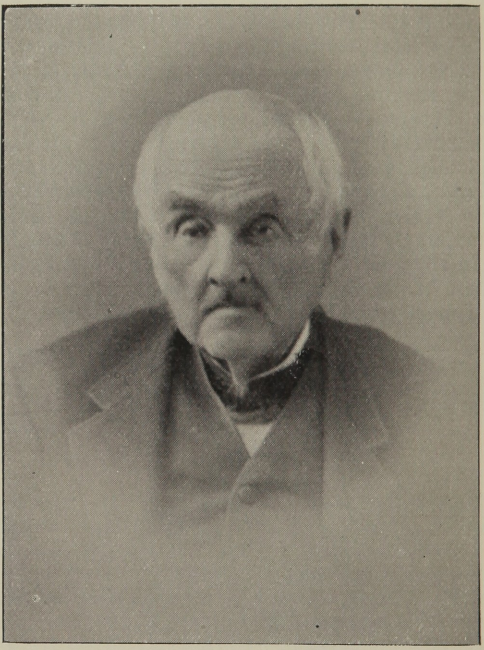
About this time the people of Exeter, N. H., were in search of a doctor. The local practitioners were mostly growing old, and the youngest of all was notoriously intemperate. Leading citizens therefore applied to Dr. Warren for a promising young man, and he sent Dr. Perry, who opened his office February 22, 1814. He was in debt for his education, and his last ten dollars were at once appropriated by a revenue collector, but were soon returned, as it was discovered that physicians were not liable to the special tax.

The War of 1812 was then raging, money was very scarce, and fees were absurdly low. It was not long before he acquired a reputation and a large practice, which extended throughout Rockingham county and beyond. He was called to Pittsfield, Deerfield, and Northwood. At Nottingham he dressed Col. Joseph Cilley's leg, shattered at Lundy's Lane, and had the satisfaction of saving the limb. During the first twenty-six years of his practice there were no railroads in his vicinity, and in desperate cases people sent to Exeter as they now do to Boston. He early gained high reputation as a surgeon, and maintained it until near his death. At the age of eighty-seven he three times successfully performed the operation of cutting for strangulated hernia, and a fourth time, when ninety-two, was equally successful. He performed various minor operations at a still later date. He was noted for his mechanical and inventive skill. In early times when there were few dentists he filled decayed teeth and made artificial sets cut from the tusk of the hippopotamus. Years after, dentists who obtained sight of his work, testified to its thoroughness.

He was especially distinguished as an obstetrician. In difficult cases he was called in from far and wide by his brother practitioners. Though preëminently a man of action, he was a careful student, collected a library large for his day, and was ever on the lookout for new remedies.

In 1842, scarlet fever raged as an epidemic in and about Exeter. Dr. Perry lost only two patients out of the many who came under his care, and one of these was a relapse from the convalescent's imprudence. His main dependence was not medicine, but a hot bath twice daily. This plan has since found much favor abroad. Dr. Perry's experience was recorded in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, and though the foreign physicians may have made the discovery independently, there is no doubt of his priority in this use of hot baths. He was vaccinated in 1808 with virus brought direct from Jenner by Dr. Waterhouse, of Cambridge, Mass. To the last, he remained skeptical as to the necessity of revaccination, holding that the necessity for repetition arose from the spuriousness or inertness of the modern article. Whatever may be thought of the soundness of his judgment in this regard, his own experience showed that he had been well protected. When a student his instructors advised him to waste little time on small-pox, as the disease was likely to disappear in a few years. He found abundance of work in this line, however. He attended very many cases in Exeter and the neighboring towns, sometimes nursing, and in one or two instances digging the graves, and burying those who had been abandoned by terror-stricken friends and neighbors. He was not a rash practitioner, but could be heroic when heroism was required, suffering often mentally more than his patients endured physically. He was firm and sometimes blunt with unreasonable and over-nervous patients, but with real sufferers was gentle as a woman.

Profoundly religious, he often administered spiritual as well as medical relief. He had never designed remaining permanently in so small a place as Exeter, but his wife's family attachments were too strong to be surrendered, and his first field of work was his last. In 1835, he was invited to lecture on the "Theory and Practice of Medicine" before the Bowdoin College Medical School, and was so well liked that a professorship was offered him. This he declined. Among his pupils at Brunswick was the since eminent Dr. Fordyce Barker of New York, who ever held his old instructor in high esteem.



WILLIAM PERRY.

Dr. Perry became a fellow of the New Hampshire Medical Society in 1823; was a member of Rockingham Medical Society, and continued in active practice until considerably past his eightieth year, and not until he reached ninety can his professional work be said to have ceased. For years he was accustomed to be called as an expert witness in court, and his testimony in the famous Cilley will case drew forth the warm encomiums of Daniel Webster who was one of the counsel. In 1864, at the close of half a century of practice, he was presented with a massive silver pitcher and salver, the spontaneous expression of the love and respect of the people of Exeter. Until about ninety-six he showed few signs of decay. He read a good deal, and was ready to talk with all who came to see him. His senses were all preserved and his strength and endurance were marvelous. One of the operations for hernia, above mentioned, was performed at two in the morning, after a night ride of twenty miles.

In his eighty-seventh year, he fell down a flight of steep stairs, breaking one of his legs below the knee. Calling for a female servant, the only person then in the house, he told her where she could find some splints. With her assistance he set the leg, and the fracture healed at the first intentions, leaving no lameness behind it. From his ninety-sixth year his health slowly but steadily declined. He was still able to walk about, and to converse with those who called to see him, but his interest in the outside world abated, and he was subject to frequent bilious attacks. From several of these he speedily recovered, but after one near the close of 1886, he failed to regain his strength. He finally succumbed to an apparently light stroke of apoplexy, dying easily and unconsciously on the 11th of January, 1887, aged ninety-eight years and twenty-two days.

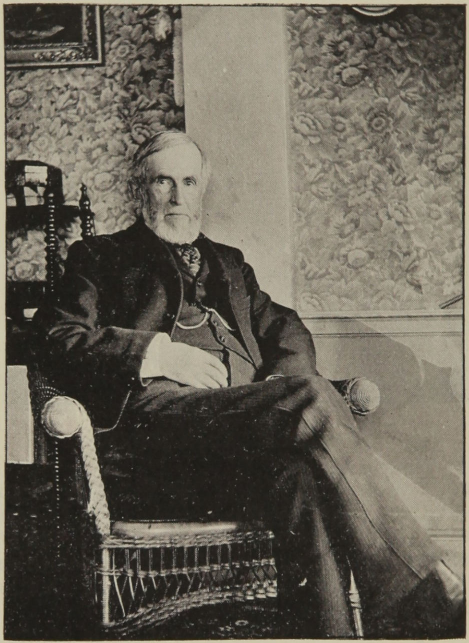
Religiously, Dr. Perry was a Congregationalist of the old school, and deeply interested in church affairs and theological discussions. He cared little for politics, but in 1838 was elected to the legislature by the Whigs of Exeter. He served one term, and next year both parties were anxious to nominate him, but he declined. His greatest public service was his early advocacy of the establishment of a hospital for the insane. In 1834 he addressed the legislature on this subject, and though his plea was not immediately successful, he lived to see the institution at Concord in full operation. He introduced the manufacture of British-gum from potato starch, 1827–'40.

He married, in 1818, Abigail, daughter of the Hon. Nathaniel Gilman of Exeter. Three sons and two daughters were the fruit of this union, of whom Dr. William Gilman Perry of Exeter and John Taylor Perry, now of Exeter, but for many years one of the publishers and editors of the *Cincinnati Gazette*, are the only survivors. The elder of the two daughters, Caroline F., was the wife of the late Dr. T. H. Jewett, of South Berwick, Me., and the mother of Sarah Orne Jewett, the author; Abby G., married F. A. Fisk, of Concord, N. H. The portrait prefixed to this sketch is from a photograph taken December 14, 1884, six days before its subject completed his ninety-sixth year.

PERRY, William Gilman, is the oldest son of Dr. William Perry, and was born at Exeter, N. H., July 21, 1823. After a preparatory education at the Phillips Exeter Academy, he entered Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated in 1842. After his graduation he studied medicine with his father, and at various medical schools, receiving the degree of M. D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York.

He began the practice of his profession in 1847, in his native town, and has since pursued it without interruption save several months passed in the Paris hospitals in 1854–'55, and a second visit to Europe two or three years ago. His practice has been large, extending over much of Rockingham county, and covering much of the ground originally worked by his father. Until the latter's death, he was still known as "the young doctor," and though he is past three score years and ten is occasionally so called. He enjoys excellent health, and is able to undergo the most arduous duties. For about a quarter of a century past he has been one of the trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, and for a still longer period United States examining surgeon.

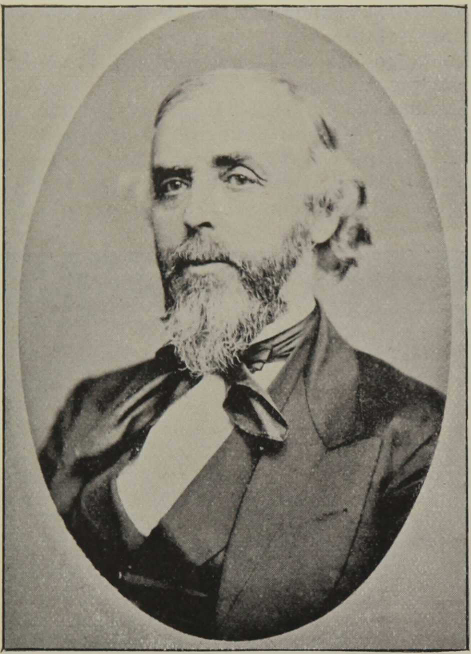
He married, in 1849, Miss Lucretia M. Fisk, daughter of the Hon. Francis Nourse Fisk of Concord. They have one daughter, Mrs. A. T. Dudley, now absent with her husband, eight years a member of the Phillips Exeter Academy faculty, who is pursuing advanced studies at the University of Munich.



WILLIAM GILMAN PERRY.

JEWETT, Theodore Herman, South Berwick, Me., born in that town March 24, 1815, died suddenly at the Crawford House, White Mountains, N. H., September 20, 1878. He was the son of Theodore Furber and Sarah (Orne) Jewett, and grandson of Dearborn Jewett, who was a nephew of Major-General Dearborn of Revolutionary fame. He was educated at Berwick Academy and at Bowdoin College, A. B., 1834, A. M., 1837; read medicine with Dr. William Perry, Exeter, N. H., and Dr. Winslow Lewis, and associates, Boston, Mass.; attended lectures at Dartmouth Medical College and at Jefferson Medical College, receiving the degree of M. D., from the last-named institution in 1839.

Dr. Jewett began his medical career at South Berwick, Me., served one year, 1840, in the United States Marine Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., then returned to South Berwick. He was a member of the Maine Medical Association, president in 1876–'77; Maine Historical Society; and an honorary member of the New Hampshire Medical Society; and other societies. He was consulting surgeon to the Maine General Hospital at Portland, having been one of the founders of that institution; was surgeon of the board of enrolment, First District, Maine, 1863–'64; and was professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children, Medical School of Maine at Bowdoin College, 1866–'68.



THEODORE HERMAN JEWETT.

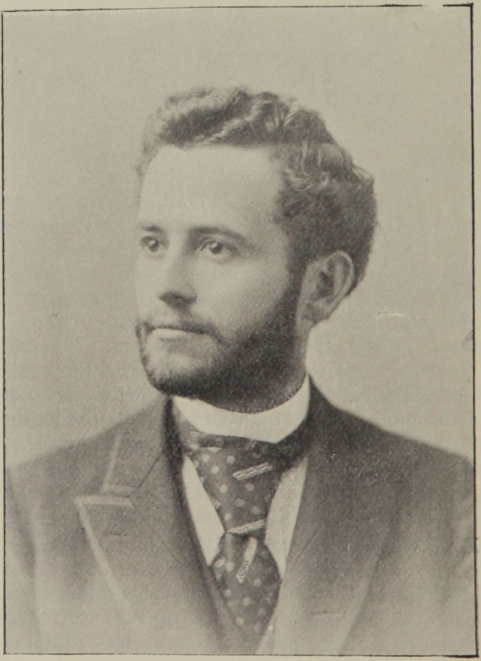
Dr. Jewett contributed many valuable papers to medical and surgical periodicals of his time, and was the author of monographs on "Cerebro Spinal Meningitis;" "The Influence of the Heart in Uterine Affections;" "Belladonna in Congestion of the Brain;" "Carcinoma;" etc. He won a high reputation in surgery and diseases of the heart, and was for many years distinguished as a consulting physician and surgeon in northern New England. He was the teacher and inspirer of many of his contemporaries in the practice of medicine; an untiring student, with great originality and power of instant decision in critical cases.

Married, March 17, 1842, Miss Caroline F., daughter of Dr. William Perry, of Exeter, N. H. Their children are: Mary Rice Jewett; Sarah Orne Jewett, the authoress; and Caroline Augusta, wife of E. C. Eastman.

McRAE, Floyd Willcox, Atlanta, Ga., son of Mordoch Hugh and Elizabeth T. (Willcox) McRae, grandson of Alexander McRae, was born December 6, 1861, in Telfair county, Ga. He was educated in the public and private schools of the county, and at the R. E. Lee Institute, Thomaston, Ga.; commenced the study of medicine in 1881, at Lumber City, Ga., under the preceptorship of Dr. James H. Latimer; attended two courses of lectures at the Atlanta Medical College, Atlanta, Ga., and was graduated therefrom, with honors, in March, 1885; also took post-graduate courses at the New York Polyclinic and at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital in 1887, and in both again in 1890.

Dr. McRae has practised medicine and surgery at Atlanta since June, 1885. He is a member of the American Medical Association, ex-secretary of the section on surgery and anatomy; member of the Pan-American Medical Congress; of the Southern Surgical-Gynecological Association; of the Medical Association of the State of Georgia; of the Atlanta Society of Medicine, president in 1892; member of the board of health, Atlanta, since January, 1893, secretary since January, 1895; was demonstrator of anatomy in Atlanta Medical College from 1885–'93.

Dr. McRae is professor of physiology in the Southern Dental College, Atlanta, Ga., and has filled the same chair in the Southern Medical College, Atlanta, since 1893; also lecturer on clinical surgery and diseases of the rectum. He devotes his chief attention to surgery, and has originated a method for continuous drainage of the bladder, following external urethrotomy. He is the author of articles on "Organic Stricture of Male Urethra," Transactions of the Southern Surgical-Gynecological Association, Vol. II; "The Treatment of Organic Stricture of the Male Urethra by Combined Internal and External Urethrotomy, with Perineal Drainage," *Atlanta Medical and Surgical Journal*, June, 1891; "Appendicitis, with



FLOYD WILLCOX MCRAE.

Report of Cases," *ibid.*, June, 1894; "Appendicitis, a Brief Review of Personal Experience," Transactions Medical Association of Georgia, 1895, *Southern Medical Record*; also "Stone in the Bladder, with Report of Cases," Transactions of Georgia Medical Association, 1893; "Hernia of Diaphragm," Transactions of Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, Vol. VII.

Married, in March, 1888, Miss Fannie Forrest, daughter of the late Judge John Collier, of Atlanta, Ga. Their children are: Floyd Willcox McRae, Jr., and Kenneth Collier McRae.

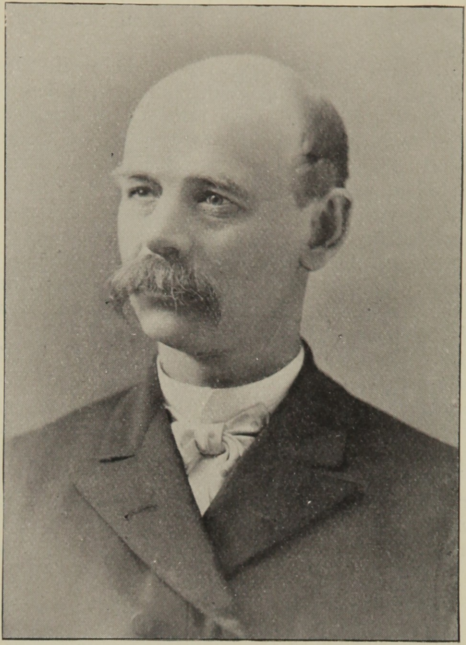
ELDER, Elijah S., Indianapolis, Ind., born March 17, 1841, at Dillsborough, Ind.; died at his home in Indianapolis, May 19, 1894. He was the son of Dr. Samuel Fletcher and Nancy (Kerr) Elder; grandson of Dele Elder, a Continental soldier in the Revolution, and of David Kerr, Esq., who settled near Wilmington, Ind., in 1813. On his father's side he was descended from a member of Lord Baltimore's party, who settled at St. Mary's, Md., in 1634.

Dr. Samuel Fletcher removed with his family to Mt. Auburn, Ind., where the son received an elementary education. In 1859 he passed the examination for a teacher's certificate of the first-class, and for two years taught school in Shelby county. During the years 1861–'62, he served as a clerk in a store in Mt. Auburn; in 1863 was appointed United States provost-marshal for Shelby county, and assistant provost-marshal for the Sixth district, holding these positions until the close of the war; commenced the study of medicine in 1865, with his father, and in the autumn of 1865 entered the Medical College of Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1867; also received the ad eundem degree of M. D., from Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1876; and the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by DePauw University in 1890.

Dr. Elder practised at Morristown, Ind., until 1876, and after that at Indianapolis until his death. He was the first vice-president of the Shelby County Medical Society, which he helped to organize; became a member of Rush County Medical Society in 1871, was its vice-president in 1872, and president in 1873–'74; became a member of the Indiana State Medical Society in 1867, and was its secretary from 1879–'94, when he asked to be relieved; was a member of the American Medical Association from 1878; was a member of Marion County Medical Society, in which he was successively secretary, vice-president, and president; and was president of the Mitchell District Medical Society. From 1884–'86 he was secretary of the state board of health of Indiana; was president of the board of health of Indianapolis, 1880–'82, and secretary and executive officer of the board, 1882–'85.

Dr. Elder was a member of the American Public Health Association, to which he contributed several papers on sanitary science. He was for many years a member of the staff of visiting physicians to the City Hospital and the City Dispensary.

In 1876, Dr. Elder was elected lecturer on diseases of children in the Medical College of Indiana; in 1888 was elected professor of the principles and practice of medicine; and from 1890 was dean of the college faculty. He was a member of the Indiana Academy of Medicine, and a Knight Templar, Scottish Rite Mason, thirty-third degree.



ELIJAH S. ELDER.

From 1891 until his death, Dr. Elder was president and general manager of the Indiana Medical Journal Publishing Company. Among the papers which he wrote for the various societies of which he was a member are: "Morbo-Lacteo;" "Immediate Placental Delivery in Natural Labor;" "Placenta Previa;" "Occult Hemorrhage and Malpresentation;" "Pyrexia and Hyperpyrexia;" "Typhoid Fever;" "Sanitary Survey of the School Houses of Indiana;" "Sanitary Supervision;" "Small-pox;" "Diphtheria;" and "Erysipelas." Dr. Elder also devoted much time to the study of the collateral sciences, anthropology, ethnology, and geology. He was an active and official member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Married, in 1867, Miss Kate, daughter of John Lewis, of Edinburg, Ind. Their two children, twins, died in infancy.

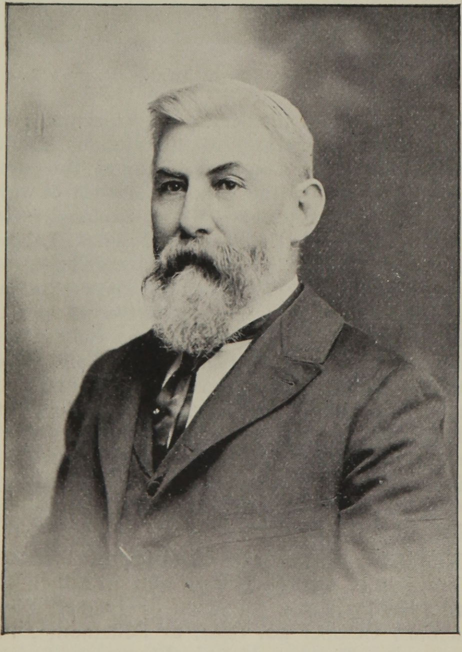
ELCAN, Archibald Liebig, of Memphis, Tenn., son of George Hooper and Elizabeth Hilliard (Hunt) Elcan, grandson of Lyonell Elcan, was born October 20, 1844, at Bellemonte, Fayette county, Tenn. He obtained a preliminary education in the country schools and afterwards took a complete course at the Tipton Male High school, Covington, Tipton county, Tenn.; served in the Confederate States Army, under Gen. N. B. Forrest, from March, 1862, to the close of the war, first as a private and later as first sergeant of Company B, of the Seventh Tennessee Cavalry Regiment; surrendered at Gainsville, Ala., May, 1865;

was wounded in the Battle of Prairie Mound, Miss., February 22, 1864.

He began to read medicine in 1865, at Mason, Tenn., with his uncle, A. D. Hunt, M. D., and A. D. Clement, M. D.; attended one course of lectures each, at Jefferson Medical College, and the University of Louisville, Medical Department, receiving the degree of M. D. from the latter in 1869.

Dr. Elcan began to practise medicine in 1867, at Tabernacle, Tipton county, Tenn., where he continued until 1888, then removed to Memphis. He is an original member of the Tipton County Medical Society, secretary and treasurer, 1873–'87; is a member of the Tri-State Medical Society of Arkansas, Mississippi, and Tennessee, treasurer in 1890, and secretary 1891–'93; a member of the Knights of Pythias; Knights of Honor; Knights of Ancient Essenic Order; and of the Confederate Historical Association of Memphis, Bivouac No. 18.

Dr. Elcan represented Tipton county in the Forty-fifth General Assembly of the state of Tennessee, and introduced and secured the passage through the lower house of a bill entitled "An Act to Regulate the Practice of Medicine in the State of Tennessee." As chairman of the committee on penitentiary of the house, he conducted an examination of the convict prisons of the state, and reported with recommendations as to the conduct and management of the same to that session of the legislature. He was also a member of the committee on sanitation and charitable institutions of the same session. Since July, 1895, he has served on the state board of health, being the representative-elect of the western district of the state. He was chairman of the Democratic executive committee of Tipton county, Tenn., 1884; a member of Tipton county school board, 1874–'87; and a justice of the peace for the same county for nine years prior to removing to Memphis.



ARCHIBALD LIEBIG ELCAN.

Dr. Elcan's writings include a "Report of an Epidemic of Dysentery in Tipton County in 1881," to the state board of health; an article on "Penitentiary Lease," *Memphis Appeal-Avalanche*, August 9, 1891; and reports of special cases published in the medical journals, viz.: "Abscess of Brain," "Tumor of Bladder," and others.

Married, November 4, 1869, Miss Bettie Taylor, daughter of Dr. Joshua Swayne, of Carroll county, Tennessee. Their children are: Joshua Swayne, Lucy Elizabeth, Nathaniel Henry, Rosalie Eva, and Pauline Thompson Elcan.

HILL, Levi Gerrish, Dover, N. H., born in Strafford, N. H., July 7, 1812, is the son of Andrew Neal and Sally (Leighton) Hill; grandson of Andrew Hill and of Andrew Leighton, Esq.; and a descendant of Alexander Leighton, D. D., professor of moral philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, 1611, and father of Robert Leighton, archbishop of Glasgow.

Dr. Hill's boyhood was spent on his father's farm, where each of the four children was taught to do his full share of the necessary work, in a household which made the most of every educational advantage. They attended the town schools, but the session was for only three months of the year, and at the age of fifteen Levi was placed under Prof. Folsom's tuition in Barnstead, and afterward sent to Newmarket and Gilmanton academies. He began to read medicine in 1834, in Strafford, his preceptors being Dr. Baker Webster of that town, Dr. Nahum Wight of Gilmanton, and Prof. R. D. Mussey of Hanover, N. H.; attended three full courses of lectures at Dartmouth Medical College, and was graduated therefrom in 1838. The degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by Dartmouth College in 1883. He began to practise medicine in 1838 at Salisbury, N. H., and two years later removed to Norfolk, Va., where resided an only brother, and an uncle, Dr. Aaron Buzzelle, a physician of wide repute. Here he established a good practice, but the climate proving unfavorable to his family, they returned to New Hampshire, locating in Great Falls. He spent the winter of 1846 in attendance upon lectures in the medical colleges and hospitals of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia.

In 1848, Dr. Hill removed to Dover, N. H., and at once entered upon the practice of medicine and surgery, his services extending to other parts of New Hampshire, and adjoining states.

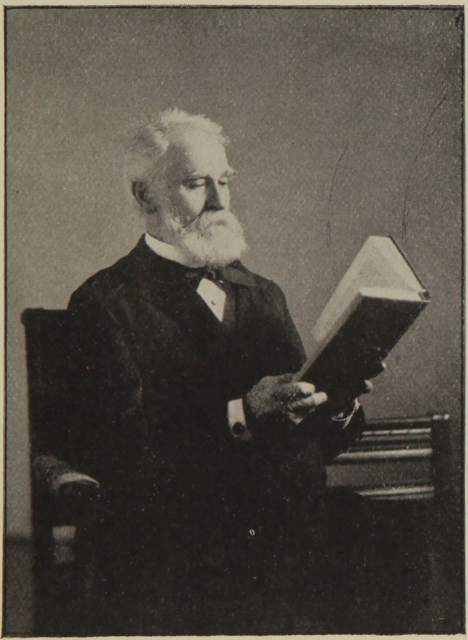
Dr. Hill is a member of the Dover Medical Society, president in 1854; Strafford District Medical Society, president in 1862; New Hampshire Medical Society, president in 1869, and president of its board of trustees from the establishment of that board; permanent member of the American Medical Association, vice-president in 1881; president of the examining board under the registration law of New Hampshire during the first ten years of its existence, 1878–'88; honorary member of the Portsmouth Medical Society, and of the Maine

Medical Association. He was a member of the board of aldermen of the city of Dover, 1857–'58; member and chairman of the school board, 1853–'60; and the first president of the Dartmouth Alumni Association of Southeastern New Hampshire, 1894.

Among his papers published in the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, Transactions of the New Hampshire Medical Society, etc., are: "Labors and Rewards of Medical Men," "Medical Testimony in Legal Trials," "Refracture of Elbow Joint," "Umbilical Hernia," and "Consanguineous Marriages," the last named in reply to one upon the same subject by Prof. S. Wells.

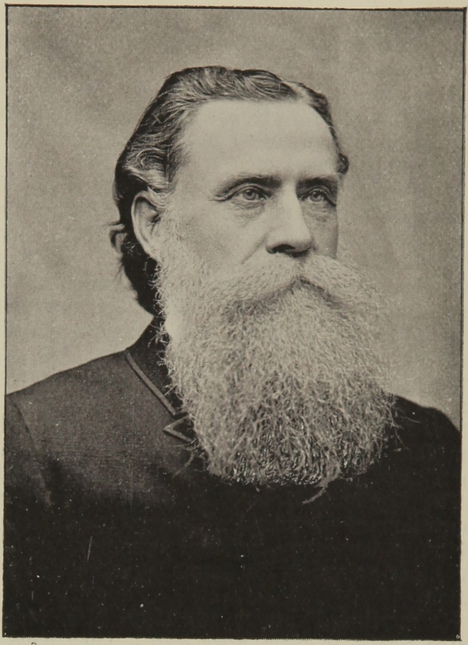
Bred a Whig, Dr. Hill has been a staunch Republican since the party adopted that name.

Married, July 30, 1838, Miss Abagail Burnham, daughter of Samuel Shackford, Esq., of Barrington, N. H. Their children are: Clara A., wife of George F. French, A. M., M. D., of Minneapolis, Minn., surgeon United States volunteers, and brevet lieutenant-colonel, surgeon-in-chief, First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, Sherman's march to the sea, and personal staff surgeon to Gen. U. S. Grant; Abby A , wife of Maj. William N. Meserve, then in command of Forts Barnard and Albany, near Washington, D. C., having previously served on the field as captain of the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry; Adelaide Shackford, wife of Rev. James M. Buckley, LL. D., of Morristown, N. J.; and Margaret Leighton, deceased, wife of Mr. Seth M. Milliken of New York city. A son died in infancy.



LEVI GERRISH HILL.

BADGLEY, Nathan Eddy, New York city, son of George and Rebecca (Eddy) Badgley, grandson of Aaron Badgley and of Nathan Eddy, was born October 22, 1833, in Green township, Gallia county, O., near Gallipolis. His father being an intelligent farmer and a trustee and deacon of the church, the son necessarily became familiar with all the duties pertaining to agriculture, horticulture, and ethical culture.



NATHAN EDDY BADGLEY.

Dr. Badgley is the fourth of six brothers, and the sixth of nine children, by his father's first marriage. He received his early education in the public schools of Gallia county, O., and at the Farmer's Academy, in Jay county, Ind. At the age of twenty-one he became a teacher of public schools and taught in the states of Ohio, Virginia, Indiana, and Tennessee. During the summer of 1857, he learned the art of photography, taking his first instructions at Nashville, Tenn., and while pursuing this vocation for a number of years, took up the study and practise of dentistry for a time. These accomplishments only opened the way more fully for the greater studies pertaining to medicine, surgery, and other literary pursuits. In the autumn of 1862 he entered the University of Pennsylvania to take his first collegiate course of lectures for the medical profession. The following spring he returned to New York city and resumed the practice of dentistry. He continued to work and study, and subsequently attended other courses of medical lectures at the University of the City of New York, and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, receiving the degree of M. D., from the former in 1868. Dr. Badgley began to practice medicine in Chicago following his graduation, but returned to New York city after one year, where he has resided ever since.

He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York; New York County Medical

Association; Medico-Legal Society; New York Pathological Society; Society of Medical Jurisprudence; New York Medical Union; New York Medico-Historical Society; American Medical Association; and a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; and the New York Academy of Sciences.

Previous to his graduation in medicine and surgery, he invented and secured letters patent for three cotton-seed planters, a self-adjusting lever jack for carriages, etc., and a broom head for duplicating the brush. He has also invented and had manufactured many other useful articles which he never had patented.

Dr. Badgley is of Puritan blood from his mother's side, tracing his maternal ancestry back to the Rev. William Eddy of Crainbrook, county of Kent, Eng., to about the year 1600. William's son, Samuel Eddy, sailed from London on the ship *Captain Grant*, and landed at Plymouth, Mass., October 29, 1630. The doctor's paternal ancestry were also of English origin; his great grandfather, George Badgley, coming to America about the year 1740.

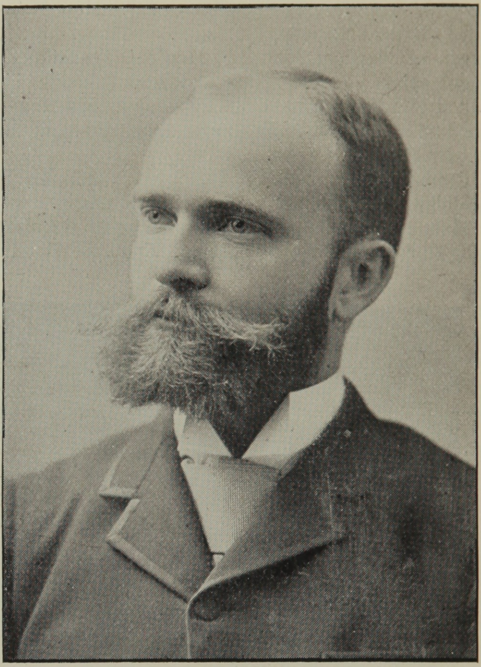
Dr. Badgley was an early convert to the Christian faith, has been active in Sunday-shool and church work, and is the author of a book entitled "The Equitable Union," in which he gives the conclusions of his advanced thought upon religion, ethics, philanthropy, political economy, politics, and other essentials for promoting a higher civilization.

He married, February 16, 1870, Mrs. Maggie Grace Scott, in New York city. They have no children.

LOCKE, Horace Mann, Brockton, Mass., son of Dean Jewett, M. D., and Delia Marcella (Hammond) Locke, grandson of Luther Locke, of Langdon, N. H., was born December 31, 1860, at Lockeford, Cal. He was graduated from the State Normal School, San José, Cal., in December, 1879, and then became a teacher in the second grade, Primary and Grammar schools. He took up the study of dental medicine in 1881, as a private pupil of L. F. Locke, M. D., D. D. S., Nashua, N. H.; matriculated in the Medical School of Harvard University in 1882, and after four full courses of lectures was graduated in June, 1886, having been interne in the hospital one year, June, 1885, to July, 1886. He also took half of the fourth year course at this institution; was house officer to Tewksbury Hospital, 1883, and house pupil at McLean Insane Asylum, 1885.

Dr. Locke practised medicine at Mokelumne Hill, Cal., for six months following graduation, then returned to McLean Insane Asylum, Somerville, Mass., where he was assistant physician, 1887–'89. Since January 1, 1890, he has practised at Brockton.

Dr. Locke is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, Plymouth section; Harvard Medical Alumni Association; Massachusetts Association of Boards of Health; Massachusetts Emergency and Hygiene Association; was city physician of Brockton from January, 1890, to January, 1893, and chairman of the board of health, 1891. As a result of original research he has published papers on "How is the Aid to the 'Sane Line' in Almshouses more Practically to be Attained than in Large Institutions?" "Special Regulations for Contagious Diseases;" "Prevention of the Abuse of Alcoholic Drinks," prize essay, 1892; "Physiological Sewerage System," *Annals of Hygiene*, January, 1892; and has in preparation "The Indian Moralizing on his Grievances and Frauds."



HORACE MANN LOCKE.

He devised an ambulance for Brockton, and an emergency room in the police service; also made natural history contributions to the Woodwards Gardens, San Francisco, Cal.

Married, in 1888, Miss Eunice Blanchard, of Brockton. Their children are: Dean Jewett, born February 14, 1890, and Louise Locke, born June 13, 1892.

McLAUGHLIN, James Wharton, Austin, Tex., son of Cyrus Duncan and Sarah S. (Wharton) McLaughlin, grandson of James Wilson McLaughlin, was born September 7, 1840, at Springfield, O. He was educated in the common schools of Ohio; began to read medicine in 1858, in Tremont City, O., under the direction of his uncle, Andrew Campbell McLaughlin, M. D.; attended two courses of lectures, at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and the Medical Department of the University of Louisiana, now Tulane, receiving the degree of M. D., from the last named in 1867. At the close of his first course of lectures, he returned to Tremont City and entered into practice with his uncle, Dr. A. C. McLaughlin. During the political excitement of the fall and winter of 1860–'61, he was an outspoken advocate of states rights, and these views rendering him unpopular in that section, he left his native state, and in Louisville, Ky., in March, 1861, joined the First Kentucky Regiment of Confederate Infantry, was elected lieutenant of Company D, at their reorganization just before the Battle of Manassas and served in that capacity until the regiment was disbanded, immediately after the peninsular campaign in Virginia. He then joined Gilmore's Company of Scouts of the Fourteenth Virginia Cavalry, and afterward served with Generals Morgan and Forrest, until the close of the war. In the autumn of 1865 he went to Texas and immediately began a review of his medical studies; in January, 1866, he became associated with Dr. Sam D. McLeary, of Colorado county, Tex., in the practice of medicine; and in the same year attended his second course of lectures and received his degree in the spring of 1867.

Dr. McLaughlin practised medicine at Fayetteville, Tex., 1867–'70, and since January of the latter year has been a resident and practitioner in Austin.

He is a member and ex-president of Travis County Medical Society; member and ex-president of Austin District Medical Association; member and ex-president of the Texas State Medical Association; member of the Texas Academy of Science; was state delegate to the convention for the organization of the Ninth International Medical Congress; is a member of the American Medical Association; American Public Health Association; Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association; Pan-American Medical Congress; and of the Austin Microscopic Society.

JAMES WHARTON MCLAUGHLIN.

Dr. McLaughlin made original investigations into the bacteriology of dengue in 1885, and read a report of the same before the St. Louis meeting of the American Medical Association. He discovered an undescribed micrococcus in the blood of those having this disease that is unique in its grouping, and is believed to be the cause of the disease. He is also the author of a volume, two hundred and forty pages, on "Fermentation, Infection, and Immunity." Dr. McLaughlin is editor of the *Texas Sanitarian.*

Married, in 1867, Miss Tabitha Bird, only child of Dr. Bird and Sarah E. Moore, of Fayette county, Tex. Their children are: W. B. McLaughlin, Sarah E., Andrew Cyrus, Minnie Eliza, James, and Francis.

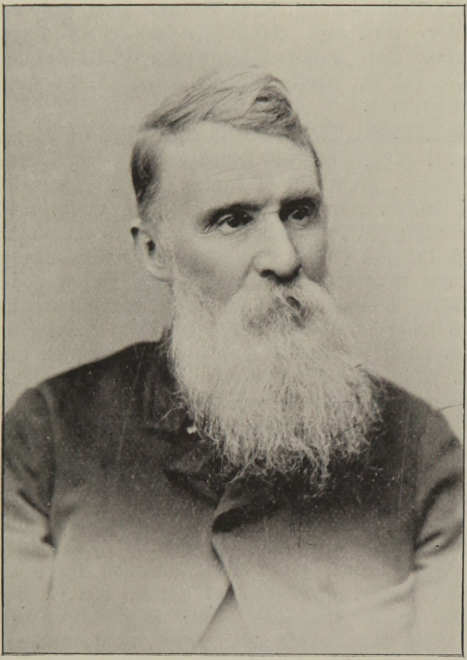
GREENLEY, Thomas Brady, of Meadow Lawn, Ky., son of James and Mary (Brady) Greenley, grandson of James Greenley, was born September 20, 1818, in Caroline county, Md. He attended the common schools of the county, and Denton (Md.) Academy, and then engaged in the manufacture of paper, and did a general printing business, meanwhile giving some attention to the study of law. In 1843 he began to read medicine, at Louisville, and continued under Dr. John Lloyd, at West Point, Ky.; attended two courses of lectures at the University of Louisville, Medical Department, and was graduated in March, 1846; also took a post-graduate course at the same institution in 1871–'72, and at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1881–'82.

Dr. Greenley commenced the practice of medicine in 1845, with his preceptor, Dr. John Lloyd, at West Point, Ky., and continued there until June, 1860; practised at Orell, Ky., thirteen miles below Louisville, until September, 1884; at West Point again until April, 1891, and since that date at Meadow Lawn, Ky., having been in the active practice of medicine and surgery for more than fifty years.

Dr. Greenley is a member of the International Medical Congress; of the American Medical Association; of the Pan-American Medical Congress; of the Kentucky State Medical Society, senior vice-president in 1893; of the Hardin County (Ky.) Medical Society, president in 1885; of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association; of the National Association of Railway Surgeons; and of the Masonic and Good Templar fraternities. He has been local surgeon for the Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern Railway since 1885.

Dr. Greenley is the author of articles upon "Is the Tubercle Bacillus the Primary Cause of Tuberculosis?" read before the Hardin County Medical Society, June, 1893; "Old Men in the Medical Profession," *ibid.*, June, 1892; "Incidents in the History of Medicine, with Some of Its Superstitions, Vagaries, Heresies, and Absurdities," *American Practitioner and News*, 1893; "The Evolution and Descent of Man," *ibid.*, 1894; "How Long, under Certain Conditions, Could the Average Longevity of Man be Maintained?" *ibid.*, July 28, 1894; "Is Water the Only or Main Source from Which We Derive the Cause of Cholera?" *Medical Progress*, July, 1894; "The Border Land of Sanity and Insanity, or Normal and Abnormal Man," *American Practitioner and News*, June 1, 1895; and "Biology, or the Duality of Man," not yet published; has also written many other papers on different subjects.

Married, May 2, 1842, Miss Anna Eliza, daughter of Coleman Lewis, of Hardin county, and granddaughter of William Lewis of Culpepper county, Va., who was a soldier in the Revolution. He was a distant relative of Fielding Lewis, who married Bettie and Mary Washington, one the sister, and the other a cousin, of George Washington.



THOMAS BRADY GREENLEY.

Dr. and Mrs. Greenley celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage in 1892. Their children are: James Coleman; Mary Corinna, wife of F. R. Simcoe; Vivia, wife of Dr. Geo. Pope; and Nina, wife of Thomas L. Lewis. They have nine grandchildren.

KING, Reginald Adolphus Doolittle, Compton Centre, P. Q., Canada, son of Rev. William (Rural Dean) and Mary Ann (Hyde) King, grandson of William King, was born December 25, 1845, at Robinson Bury, Canada. He was educated at Bishop's College and McGill University, receiving the degrees of B. M., and C. M.; entered McGill University, Faculty of Medicine, Montreal, attended four full courses of lectures at this university, and was graduated therefrom in 1868.

Dr. King passed both the first and second class military examinations of the military schools of Quebec, in 1865, and was ensign in the college rifle corps in 1863. He held office in the militia until 1872, when he was appointed surgeon to the Fifty-fifth Megantic Light Infantry Battalion. He has been surgeon in the Volunteer force since 1872, and for six years staff medical officer of the Brigade camps at Levis.

Dr. King practised medicine at St. George la Beauce for three years and a half following graduation, then moved to Compton Centre. He has been health officer of the town for twenty years, and also of the municipality; is a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec; of St. Francis District Medical Association, of which he is vice-president; and is school commissioner for the town of Compton.

Dr. King visited Florida in 1885, and during the following year investigated the practical benefits of winter residence in the South for certain diseases. For many years he has worked continuously, in conjunction with organizations and societies, for the cause of temperance, although opposed to complete prohibition. He has also labored in the interests of forestry, and presented papers on that subject to the American Forestry Congress. He was a member of the executive committee, for Canada, of the Pan-American Medical Congress, Washington, D. C., 1893.

REGINALD ADOLPHUS DOOLITTLE KING.

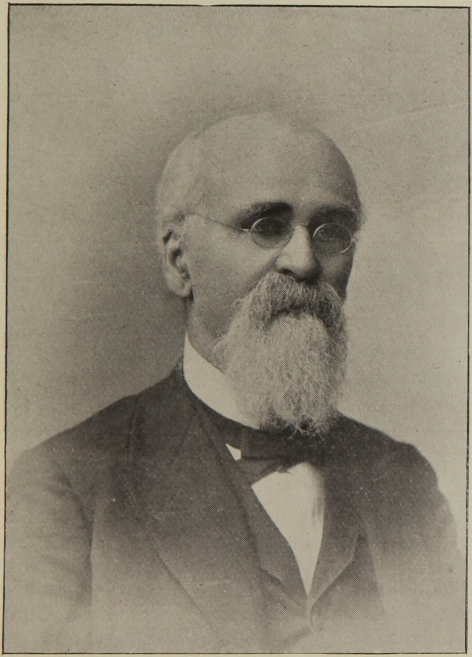
Married, in 1875, Miss Laura Alice Shurtleff. Their children are: Grace Winefred, Reginald William Henry, Ernest George Foster, and Philip Adolphus Hyde.

CRUTCHER, Theophilas Pearce, Nashville, Tenn., born May 2, 1829, in Williamson county, Tenn., is the son of Absalom Parker and Jane Pearce (Childress) Crutcher, and grandson of William Crutcher, who served in the Revolutionary War of 1776, and was honorably discharged at its close; he moved with his family to Tennessee about 1820.

Theophilas P. Crutcher ran away from home to secure an education, when but a boy, but finding it difficult to do what his father was unable to do for him, returned home, became a student in the log hut schoolhouse, where he obtained only a limited education. In 1852 he began to read medicine with Dr. George White of Spring Hill, Tenn., and continued with Dr. T. L. Maddin, now a professor in Vanderbilt University; attended two courses of lectures at the Medical Department, University of Nashville, and was graduated in March, 1856.

Dr. Crutcher practised medicine at McMinnville, Tenn., from 1857 until the beginning of the Rebellion, when he was appointed surgeon of the Second Regiment, Georgia Cavalry, under General Bedford Forest, C. S. A.; in 1863, was transferred to the Twenty-fourth Regiment, Alabama Infantry, under General Withers; was promoted to brigade surgeon, General Jackson commanding, where he served only a short time and was transferred back at his own request. After the close of the war, Dr. Crutcher made a permanent residence at Nashville, in the active practice of medicine.

He is a member of the Medical Society of the State of Tennessee; American Medical Association; Masonic fraternity; and was appointed surgeon to the Traveling Men's Protective Association, 1893. He was a regular contributor to the *Country Doctor*, published at Arcott, Tenn., 1890–'91, and has written for various medical journals. In the *Nashville Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, March, 1892, was published his article entitled, "Similiar Similabus or Brass Ass Cure," and he is also the author of "Spurger with the Wildcats," a narrative of Revenue Officer Spurger, who met his death at the hands of illicit distillers in the mountains of Tennessee. In the *International Journal of Surgery*, February, 1893, may be found a detailed account of Spurger's wound and death.

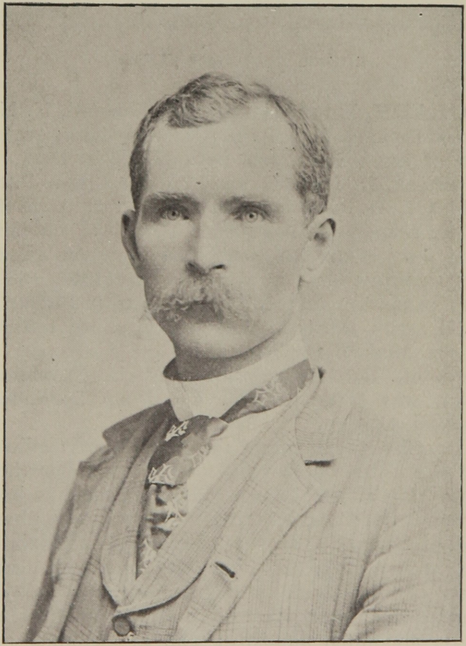


THEOPHILAS PEARCE CRUTCHER.

Dr. Crutcher married, February 14, 1850, Miss Julia Ann Bidwell, of Robertson county, Tenn. Their children are: Charles Parker, John Bell, Theophilas Wilburn, Americus Eugene, Jennie Lee, and Minnie Verina Crutcher.

DeWEESE, Thomas Peters, Gamble Mines, Ala., son of Abner and Catharine (Smith) De Weese, was born April 6, 1860, at Holly Grove, Ala. His parents both died while he was yet an infant, and in the absence of relatives he was reared by S. B. Ray and his wife, Candace A., of Clear Creek Falls, Ala. He received a common school education at the Jasper Male and Female Academy, Jasper, Ala., graduating in 1882, and himself taught school for three years, 1891–'93; commenced the study of medicine in 1882, under Dr. Joseph A. Goodwin, Jasper, Ala.; attended one course of lectures at the Louisville Medical College, Louisville, Ky., and one course at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., receiving the degree of M. D. from the latter institution, February 28, 1885.

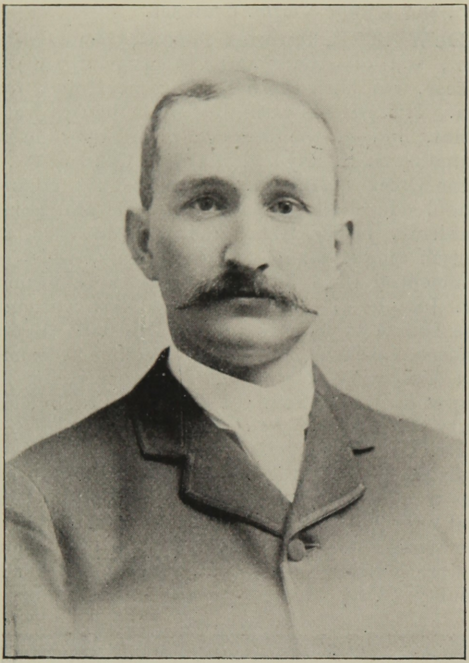
Dr. DeWeese practised medicine at Clear Creek Falls, Ala., from the spring of 1885 until 1888; was then at Nauvoo, Ala., until 1890; and since that year at Gamble Mines. He is a member of the Medical Association of the State of Alabama, junior councillor since 1890; a member of Walker County (Ala.) Medical Society; ex-member of Winston County Medical Society,President in 1888; was health officer of Winston county, 1889–'90; was a member of the board of pension examiners of Winston county, 1888–'89; a member of the Masonic fraternity; surgeon for the



THOMAS PETERS DE WEESE.

Townley Coal and Coke Company, Gamble Mines, since 1891.

Married, April 20, 1886, Miss Clara V. Hilton, of Clear Creek Falls, Ala. Their children are: Ida Ethel, Carrie Ola, and James Carl DeWeese.



EDGAR AUGUSTUS CLARK.

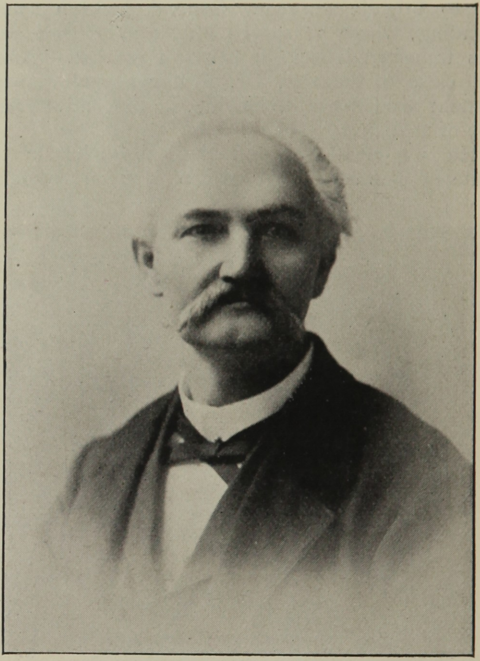
CLARK, Edgar Augustus, Concord, N. H., son of Isaac H. and Abbie (Chesley) Clark, grandson of Isaac Clark, was born March 4, 1858, in Barnstead, N. H. He was graduated from Pittsfield (N. H.) Academy in 1878; taught in the public schools of Barnstead, 1877–'81, and also in a private classical school in the same place; was superintendent of schools, Barnstead, 1880–'81; began to read medicine in 1880, in Pittsfield, N. H., with Dr. John Wheeler; attended lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, Burlington, 1882, and in November, 1883, was graduated M. D., from Dartmouth Medical College.

Dr. Clark commenced the practice of medicine May 1, 1884, at Norwich, Vt., remaining there until May 1, 1886, since which time he has been a resident of Concord, N. H. He was city physician of Concord, 1888–'92, declining a reëlection; has been a member of the city board of health since 1889, and its president since 1891; physician to the New Hampshire state prison since 1891, appointed annually; and is examiner and surgeon for a number of life and accident insurance companies.

Dr. Clark is a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society; Centre District Medical Society; and of many fraternal and benevolent organizations.

Married, June 24, 1884, Miss Ella M., daughter of Adoniram J. Dodge of Francestown, N. H. They have no children.

SCHOENEMANN, Charles Paul Rudolph, New York city, son of Adolphus and Rudolphine (Fromme) Schoenemann, grandson of Otto Schoenemann, was born April 17, 1843, at Wolfenbüttel, Dukedom of Brunswick, Germany. He was a student in the Ducal High school of his native town, 1849–'58, and at the Collegium Carolinum, at Brunswick, Germany, 1859–'60. In 1863 he matriculated in the University of Göttingen, taking two courses of lectures; also took two courses at the University of Halle. Coming to the United States in 1867, he matriculated in the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, 1872, and was graduated February 14, 1875; also did post-graduate work in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, and took private courses in microscopy under Prof. Charles Heitzmann in 1876, and in histology and pathology under Prof. Glover C. Arnold in 1877. Prior to commencing the study of medicine, he devoted two years to the study of natural philosophy and chemistry.



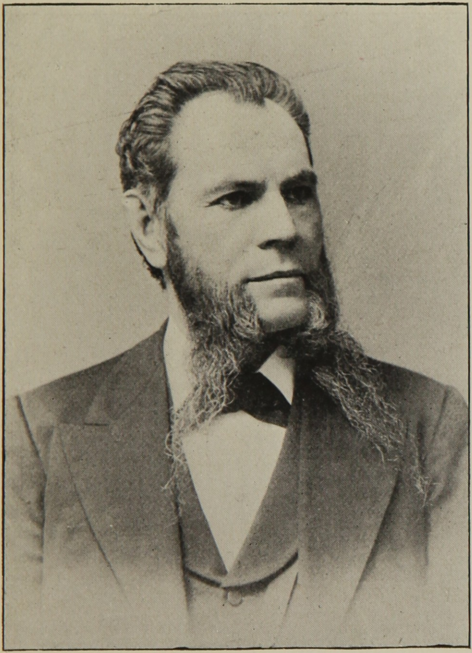
CHARLES PAUL RUDOLPH SCHOENEMANN.

Dr. Schoenemann has practised medicine in New York city since 1875, where he was assistant to the chair of orthopædic surgery in the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, 1876–'81, and assistant to the chair of clinical surgery from 1882–'90. Since 1882 his practice has been confined to gynecology.

Dr. Schoenemann is a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; member of the Medical Society of the County of New York; of the German-American Medical Society of New York; of the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association; and has been surgeon of the Eleventh Regiment, Infantry, National Guard of the state of New York from 1876–'87.

Married, February 18, 1871, Miss Amelia von Horn, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., who died April 30, 1895. Their children are: Charles and Oscar Schoenemann.

MARTINE, Godfrey R., Glens Falls, Warren county, N. Y., is a son of the late James J. Martine, formerly of Troy, N. Y., but latterly of Caldwell, Warren county, N. Y., where he died in 1888, aged eighty-nine years. Dr. Martine, the only survivor of six brothers who entered the War of the Rebellion, was born in the city of Troy, N. Y., April 27, 1837. His school days commenced in his native city; next at Cambridge, Washington county, N. Y; then at Warrensburgh Academy, Warrensburgh, N. Y.; and soon after he pursued a Latin course under the direction of R. C. Clapp, of Chestertown, N. Y.; he then attended the State Normal school at Albany, receiving a teacher's state certificate. After serving several terms as principal of Warrensburgh Academy, he entered the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, from which he was graduated in 1862. He has also since done post-graduate work in diseases of the heart and lungs in New York. He served for a short time as a volunteer surgeon during the War of the Rebellion, and has ever since practised medicine in the county where he is still located.



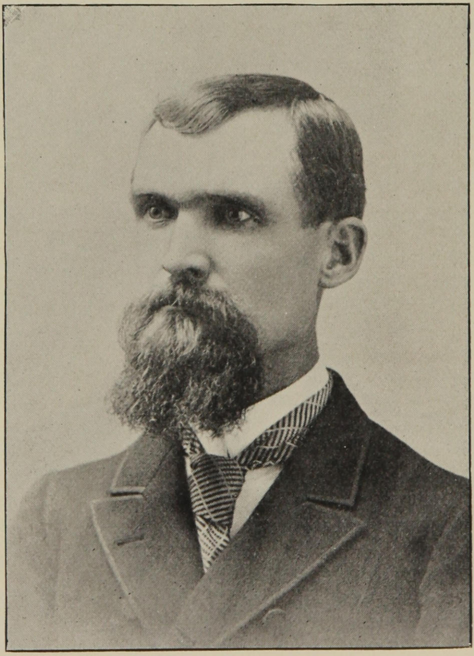
GODFREY R. MARTINE.

Dr. Martine is a member of the American Medical Association; of the World's Medical Congress; a fellow of the New York State Medical Association, and one of its original members; member of the executive committee of the Eastern Branch of the State Medical Association; president of the Warren County Medical Society; ex-president of the Union or Tri-County Medical Association; was secretary of the board of United States examining surgeons at Glens Falls, N. Y., from 1884–'89; has served as supervisor, health officer, and coroner; and in 1869 was elected a member of the New York state legislature.

Dr. Martine's medical writings include papers on "Diphtheria;" "Sleep;" "How to Keep Well;" "The Germ Theory;" and "Pneumonia;" the latter published in the Transactions of the New York State Medical Association in 1888, and in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* in 1889.

He married, in 1869, Miss Mary E. McDonald Woodward, of Warrensburgh, N. Y. They have one son, Byron A. Martine, born at Glens Falls, N. Y., April 8, 1883.

BOGART, Walter Gaines, Chattanooga, Tenn., son of Dr. Franklin and Elizabeth McEwin (Gaines) Bogart, grandson of Solomon Bogart, was born April 12, 1858, at Sweetwater, Tenn. His preparatory education was obtained at Sweetwater College, and the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, from which he received the degree of B. S.; began to read medicine in 1879, at Sweetwater, under the direction of his father, and later was under the preceptorship of Drs. Duncan and Paul F. Eve, Nashville; attended two full courses of lectures at the Medical Department, University of Tennessee, Nashville, receiving the degree of M. D. therefrom, in 1883; also took a post-graduate course at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, in 1886.



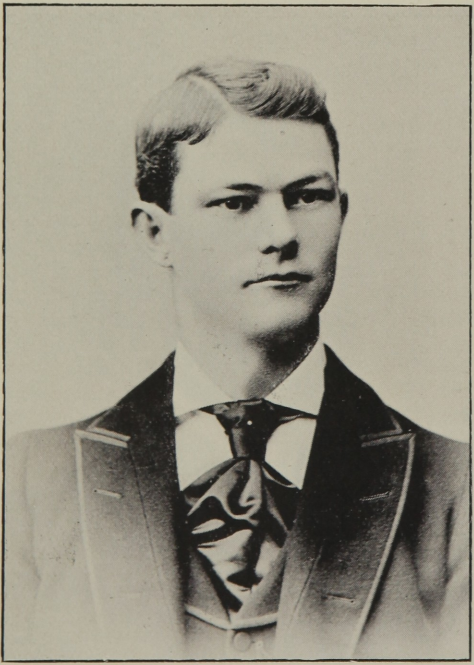
WALTER GAINES BOGART.

Dr. Bogart practised medicine at Sweetwater from 1882 until 1888, and since the latter year at Chattanooga, Tenn. While at Sweetwater he was examiner for the Equitable Life Insurance Company, and visiting physician to St. Vincent's Infirmary. He is a professor of diseases of women in Chattanooga Medical College, and medical examiner for the Northwestern and the Germania life insurance companies.

Dr. Bogart is a member of the American Medical Association; Medical Society of the State of Tennessee; Tri-State Medical Association of Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee; Hamilton County Medical Society; and of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association.

Married, October 15, 1884, Miss Lovella J. Magill. Their children are: Elizabeth Gaines and Franklin Magill Bogart.

GAHAGAN, William Lawrence, Chattanooga, Tenn., son of Dr. Owen Pringle and Mattie Kennon (Sharp) Gahagan, grandson of Lawrence Gahagan, was born September 4, 1864, at Springfield, La. He was educated at Tulane University of Louisiana, New Orleans; Kentucky University, Lexington; and at Homer Male College, La.; began to read medicine in 1880, at Coushatta, La., under the direction of his father and Dr. W. A. Boyleston; attended four courses of lectures at Louisville Medical College, and the Kentucky School of Medicine, receiving the degree of M. D., from the former in 1886. He immediately commenced the practice of medicine at Coushatta, but after a short time removed to Lexington, Ky., where he remained eighteen months, then made his permanent residence at Chattanooga, 1889.

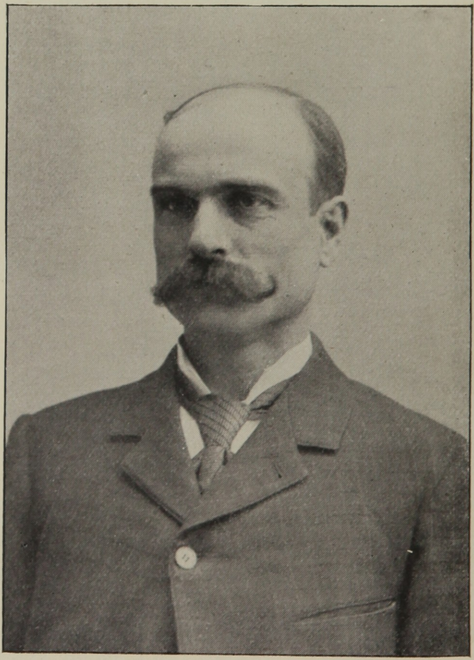


WILLIAM LAWRENCE GAHAGAN.

Dr. Gahagan is a member of the Chattanooga Medical Society; Tri-State Medical Society, of which he is recording secretary; Knights of Pythias; was coroner of Hamilton county, Tenn., for two successive terms, and lecturer on minor surgery in the Chattanooga Medical College. His chief attention is given to genito-urinary diseases. He has written articles upon "Physiology of the Heart;" "The Country Doctor;" and "Case of Physometra," *Virginia Medical Monthly.*

Dr. Gahagan has two children: A. J. Gahagan, Jr., and William Knight Gahagan. His wife is deceased.

MacMURPHY, Nelson William, Concord, N. H., son of Rev. Nelson Burnham and Jane (Bean) MacMurphy, was born April 21, 1858, at Gilmanton, N. H. His elementary education was obtained in the district schools, at Gilmanton Academy, and under private tutors. In 1888, he entered upon the study of medicine, under the preceptorship of Charles R. Walker, M. D., Concord, N. H.; attended three courses of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, Burlington, and was graduated M. D. July 13, 1891; also took a post-graduate course at the Boston Polyclinic, in 1892.

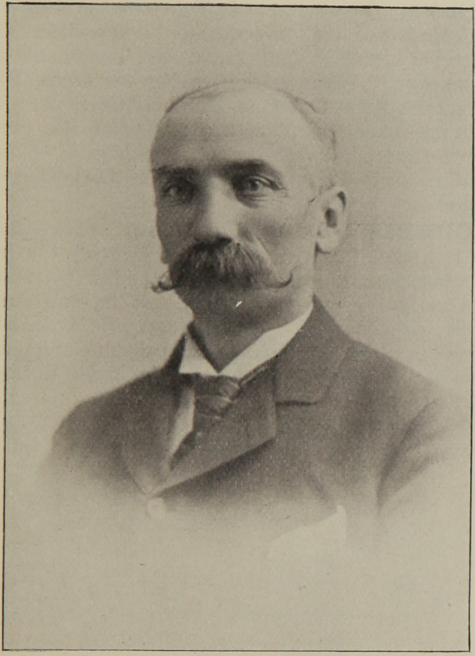


NELSON WILLIAM MACMURPHY.

Dr. MacMurphy practised medicine at Henniker, N. H., from August 1, 1891, to April 1, 1892, since then at Concord. He is a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society; Centre District Medical Society, secretary 1895-'96; Eureka Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Trinity Chapter, R. A. M.; Horace Chase Council, R. and S. Masters; Mt. Horeb Commandery, Knights Templar; and Kearsarge Lodge, Knights of Pythias. Dr. MacMurphy has been city physician of Concord since January, 1893.

Married, September 1, 1892, Miss Carrie Elizabeth, daughter of Sedgwick W. Allen, Burlington, Vt.

SALTMARSH, George Harrison, Laconia, N. H., son of Thomas and Sallie (Gilman) Saltmarsh, grandson of Thomas Saltmarsh, was born March 3, 1859, at Gilford, N. H. He obtained a preparatory education in the public schools of Gilford, N. H., and at the New Hampton Institute; began to read medicine in 1879, with William H. Rand, M. D., of New Hampton; attended three courses of lectures at Dartmouth Medical College, and was graduated M. D., November 13, 1883.



GEORGE HARRISON SALTMARSH.

Dr. Saltmarsh has practised medicine in Laconia since May, 1884. He is a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, and a member of its council; of the Winnipesaukee Academy of Medicine, secretary since its incorporation in July, 1895; was a member of the New Hampshire legislature, 1895–'96; and is a member of the orders of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. A paper on "Electricity in the Hands of the General Practitioner," from his pen, was published in the Transactions of the New Hampshire Medical Society, 1895.

Married, July 23, 1891, Miss Mima, daughter of Leonard R. and Mary C. Avery, of Portland, Me. They have two children: Robert C. and Arthur Avery.

O'DANIEL, Mark Henry, Macon, Ga., born at Bullard's, Twiggs county, Ga., December 23, 1861, is the son of Dr. William, A. M., M. D., and Lizzie (Land) O'Daniel, and grandson of Daniel O'Daniel. He was educated in the county schools until 1877, when he entered Emory College, Oxford, Ga.; matriculated in Atlanta Medical College, in 1879, and in the spring of 1880 entered the Kentucky School of Medicine, Louisville. The following summer was spent in Louisville Hospital, and on March 5, 1881, he was graduated from the Kentucky School of Medicine, valedictorian of his class; also received the degree of M. D. from the New York Polyclinic in the winter of 1891.

MARK HENRY O'DANIEL.

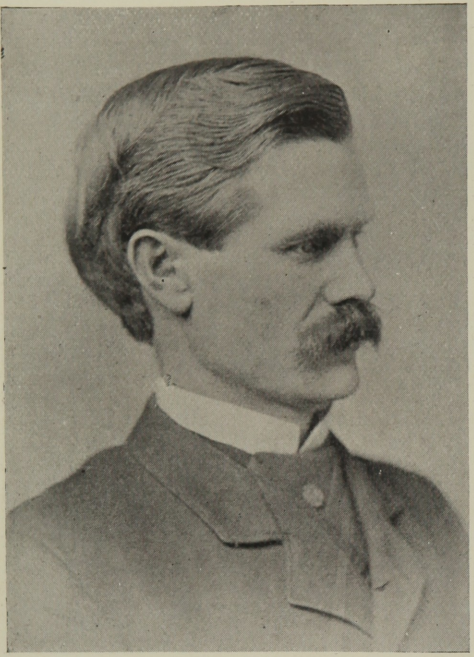
Dr. O'Daniel began to practise medicine at Twiggsville, Ga., but in 1882 moved to Bullard's in the same county, and formed a partnership with his father. In February, 1883, he moved to Americus, Ga., where he practised until he was appointed, the same year, to fill the vacancy of first assistant physician to the Georgia State Asylum for the Insane. This position was retained until August, 1891, when he resigned and again entered upon the private practice of medicine at Macon, Ga.

Dr. O'Daniel is a member of the Medical Association of Georgia, in which he has been censor, orator, vice-president, chairman of the committee on prize essays, committee on necrology, and other standing committees, as well as of the committee of the Sixth Congressional district to memorialize the legislature on medical legislation. He is a member of the Milledgeville Medical Society; Macon Medical Society; American Medical Association; of the Baptist church; and of the Masonic fraternity, Knights Templar.

Dr. O'Daniel is the author of several medical papers, among them: "Multiple Neuritis;" "Aphemic and Agraphic Aphasia," "Cocaine as Cure for Hay Fever;" "Plaster-of-Paris Dressings in Surgical Practice;" and others.

Married, in 1887, Miss Pearl Napier, of Macon, Ga.

FRENCH, Pinckney, St. Louis, Mo., son of Isaac C. and Malinda M. (Mansfield) French, grandson of Pinckney French, was born May 10, 1852, near Mexico, Mo. He began to read medicine in 1869, under the preceptorship of Drs. W. H. Lee and J. S. Potts, at Mexico, Mo.; attended three courses of lectures at Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, O., and was graduated in March, 1873. In 1885 he visited and attended the hospitals of Europe.



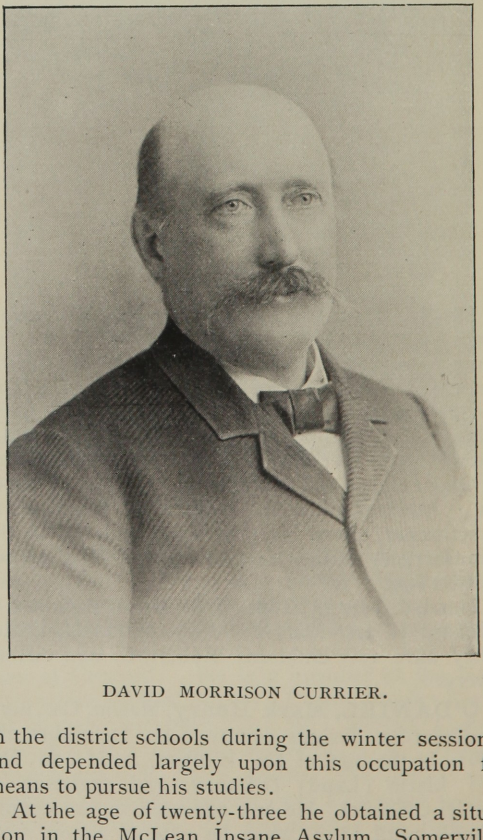
PINCKNEY FRENCH.

Dr. French practised medicine at Mexico, Mo., until 1890, when he removed to St. Louis. He was surgeon to the Chicago & Alton Railroad and of the Wabash Railroad, continuing in the former position until July, 1891, when he resigned. In 1879 he was elected president of the Medical Society of Audrian County, and in the following years became a member of the board of curators of the Missouri State University, with the appointment to a membership on the board of medical examiners of that institution. He was elected first vice-president of the Missouri State Medical Association in 1882. He is a member of the American Medical Association; Mississippi Valley Medical Association; Wabash Railway Surgical Association; and of the St. Louis Medical Society. During the years 1882–'83, Dr. French was professor of surgical anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, and associate editor of the surgical department of the *Western Medical and Surgical Reporter*, of Chicago. He became connected with the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1885, in which he held a professorship until 1890. He was interested in the organization of the Marion-Sims College of Medicine, and was elected secretary of its first board of directors and also of its first faculty. He was elected professor of the principles and practice of surgery and clinical surgery, continuing the same until the spring of 1892. In connection with Drs. Hughes and Carpenter, he founded the Barnes Medical College, and was made secretary of its board of directors. He is consulting surgeon to the St. Louis City Hospital.

His work includes many laparotomies and craniotomies and one hundred and seventy-seven amputations. While not a voluminous writer, he has prepared several articles of merit, among which are the following: "Aneurism of Femoral Artery, Ligation;" "Surgical Treatment of Dysmenorrhea;" "Spontaneous Fractures;" "Surgical Errors;" "Modern Treatment of Tuberculous Joints;" "Cephalomatomia, Operation by Forcible Extraction;" "Cephalomatomia, its Treatment by Aspiration;" "Amputation, a Review of its History, with Report of One Hundred Cases;" "Innominate Aneurism," with a review of the cases now on record.

Married, in February, 1874, Miss Lucy Quisenberry.

CURRIER, David Morrison, of Newport, N. H., son of David and Rhoda (Morse) Currier, was born at Grafton, N. H., September 15, 1840. His early life was spent upon his father's farm, while his education was obtained in the district school and at the New Hampshire Conference Seminary. At the age of fifteen he began to teach in the district schools during the winter sessions, and depended largely upon this occupation for means to pursue his studies.



DAVID MORRISON CURRIER.

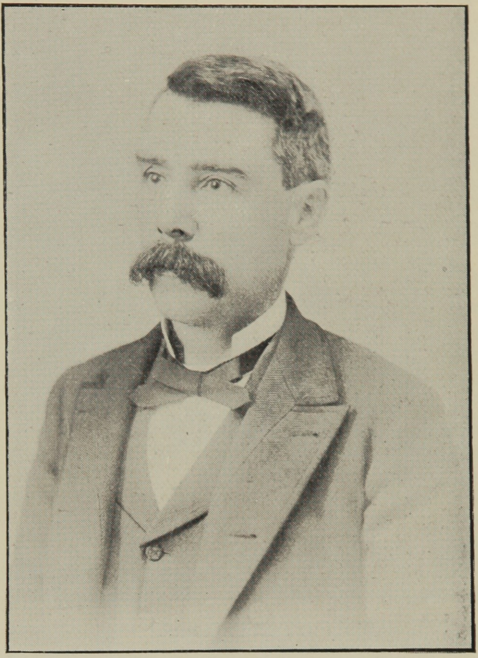
At the age of twenty-three he obtained a situation in the McLean Insane Asylum, Somerville, Mass., where he remained nearly two years, and commenced the study of medicine under its able superintendent, John E. Tyler, M. D. Upon leaving the asylum, in 1865, he went to Hanover, N. H., and became the private student of Profs. Dixi and A. B. Crosby, and was graduated from Dartmouth Medical College, May 7, 1867. Since that time he has taken post-graduate courses in Boston and New York.

Dr. Currier practised medicine during the year following his graduation in Sutton, N. H.; two years and a half in Sunapee, N. H.; and since 1871 in Newport. He is a member of the American Public Health Association; Medico-Legal Society of New York; New Hampshire Medical Society; Centre District Medical Society, president in 1886; has been a member of the board of health of Newport since 1892; has been United States examining surgeon for pensions since 1875; a member of the board of education of Newport from 1884–'86, inclusive; in Capitular Masonry is past high priest; and is grand vice-chancellor of the Knights of Pythias.

Married, in 1868, Miss Jennie B., daughter of Johnson Colby, of Sutton, N. H.; she died September 27, 1879. He married, second, December 29, 1881, Miss Annie Miriam, daughter of Eleazer C. Converse, of Newport, N. H. Their children are: Helen Miriam and Josephine Currier.

HARALSON, Hugh Hardin, Forest, Miss., son of Isaac Culberson and Jane (Hardin) Haralson, was born March 10, 1854, in Wetumpka, Ala. His father was left, at the close of the war, almost without property, except lands that were nearly valueless. For this reason the son's education and the means of procuring it depended almost entirely upon his own exertions. He worked on the farm, and attended the public schools at intervals, until nearly man-grown, when he obtained a position as clerk in a store of general merchandise. In this occupation he saved money enough to attend the Cooper Institute and Harperville College, Miss., three years, and was within one year of graduating A. B., at the latter institution, when his funds were exhausted. He then engaged in the drug business with his brother, B. K. Haralson, and soon accumulated sufficient money to attend one course of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Louisiana (now Tulane University), having read medicine in 1877 with Dr. J. W. Lack, a physician of ability and reputation, in Harperville. At the close of his first course of lectures, Dr. Haralson began to practise medicine at Harperville, 1879, where he acquired the means necessary to complete his medical education. Only two courses were then required; but he elected and attended three graded courses at the Medical Department of the University of Louisiana, and received his degree therefrom in 1883.

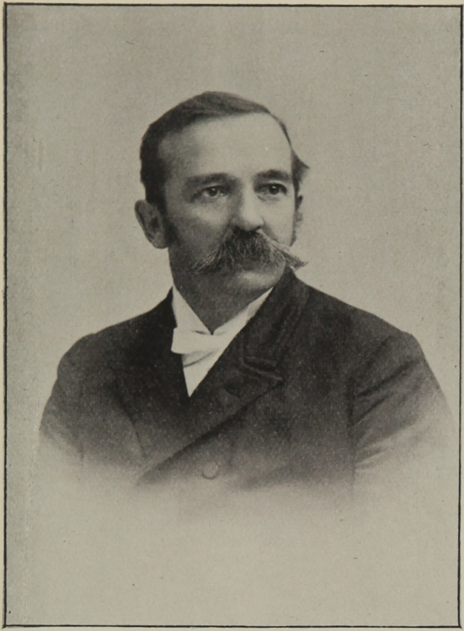
Dr. Haralson continued to practise at Harperville until 1886, then removed to Forest. He is a member of the Mississippi State Medical Association, secretary from 1891–'95, president, 1895; of the Scott County Medical Association, secretary since 1893; of the National Association of Railway Surgeons; of the Forest Library Association, president since 1893; member of the Knights of Honor; and of the Knights of Pythias. He was chief health officer of Scott county, 1886–'95; has been a member of the Mississippi State Board of Health since 1893; surgeon to the Alabama & Vicksburg Railway corporation since 1886; and is medical examiner for several insurance companies and secret societies. Dr. Haralson has performed all the more important surgical operations.


HUGH HARDIN HARALSON.

Married, in 1878, Miss Belle, daughter of Dr. J. W. Lack, his former preceptor. Their children are: Mattie Lack, Guy Chaillé, Lalla, Ethel, Lois, and Bettie Eastland Haralson.

JANES, John Ely, Pasadena, Cal., son of Justus Lyman and Abigail (Ely) Janes, grandson of Obadiah Janes and of John Ely, was born February 7, 1842, at Guilford, N. Y. His parents removing to Chester, O., in 1855, he was educated in the common schools of that place, at Granga Seminary, was graduated A. B. from the Western Reserve College, Hudson, O., and received therefrom the degree of A. M., in 1868; commenced the study of medicine in 1873, in Newark, N. J., his preceptors being Dr. William A. Smith, of Newark, and Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, of New York; attended two courses of lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and received the degree of M. D., in 1876; also took a post-graduate course of instruction in the diseases of the nose, throat, and lungs, at the Metropolitan Nose and Throat Hospital, New York city, during the summer of 1893.

Dr. Janes enlisted with the college company, Captain C. A. Young, now a professor at Princeton, Eighty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, until it was mustered out of service in 1862. He taught school at and near Cleveland, O., and at Monticello, Ia., until 1873, when he commenced the study of medicine. He practised medicine at Newark, N. J., 1876–'93, and in October of the latter year removed to Pasadena, on account of severe attacks of asthma. He makes a specialty of diseases of the nose, throat, and lungs.



JOHN ELY JANES.

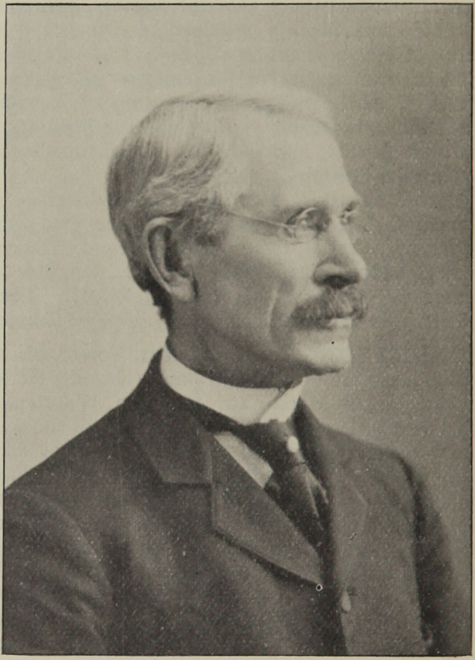
Dr. Janes, while a resident of Newark, was medical examiner for several insurance companies; surgeon to the Erie Railway, Eastern division; was a member of the Essex District Medical Society; of the New Jersey Academy of Medicine; superintendent of Belleville Avenue Congregational Sunday school, 1875–'93; a member of the board of education of Newark, 1891–'93. He is now a member of the Pasadena Medical Society; and Southern California Medical Society.

Married' in 1867, Miss Sarah C. Reynolds, of Hillsdale, Mich. Their children are: Jennie June, born in 1868; and Mina Louise, born in 1876.

GOVE, George Sullivan, Whitefield, N. H., born in that town September 22, 1828, is the son of John Mills and Anna (Montgomery) Gove, grandson of Elijah Gove, and great-grandson of Jonathan Gove. He was educated in the common district and private schools of Whitefield; began to read medicine in 1856, in Whitefield, with Drs. Albert Winch and James D. Folsom; attended three courses of lectures at Dartmouth Medical College and received the degree of M. D. therefrom in November, 1858. He also attended lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1864. He spent two months of the winter of 1890 in visiting different medical schools and hospitals in New York city. In 1862 he was assistant medical examiner in the southern division of Coös county, N. H., for the examination of applicants for exemption from military service.

Dr. Gove has practised medicine in Whitefield during the greater part of each year since graduation, but has been resident practitioner at the White Mountains during the summer months for the past fifteen years, and occupied a like position at the Raymond Hotel, Pasadena, Cal., during the winters of 1889, '91.

Dr. Gove is a member of the White Mountain Medical Society, censor several years, treasurer, secretary, and president in 1894; New Hampshire Medical Society; American Medical Association, to which he has been twice delegated from the White Mountain Society; a member of the Masonic fraternity; Odd Fellows; was a member of the school board, 1883–'84; a member of the water board; has been a director in the Whitefield Bank and Trust Company since 1890; and a justice of the peace since 1884.



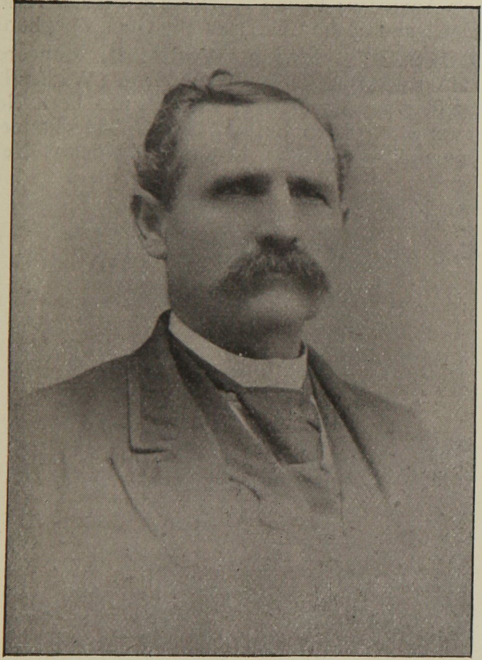
GEORGE SULLIVAN GOVE.

Dr. Gove has several times performed paracentesis thoracis, and in 1880, operated in what is believed to have been the first Cæsarian section in New Hampshire. The case was reported to Professor Harris of Philadelphia, also to the New Hampshire Medical Society; the child is living, 1895.

In 1891, Dr. Gove was severely injured in a railroad accident, resulting in disability for active professional work.

Married, January 2, 1855, Miss Maria P., daughter of Morris Clark, formerly of Whitefield. Of their children, Della Emily died in infancy; Anna Maria Gove, M. D., graduated from the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary, New York city, in 1892, was assistant resident physician of the New York Infant Asylum during the succeeding year, and has been resident physician and lecturer on physiology at the State Normal and Industrial school at Greensboro, N. C., since 1893.

DUNCAN, Burwell Alexander, Columbus, Miss., born March 24, 1835, at Greenville, S. C., is the son of Hon. Perry E. and Mary A. (Hill) Duncan, grandson of Robert Duncan, a Revolutionary soldier. He received a literary education at the Furman University, Greenville, S. C.; commenced the study of medicine in 1855, in Wilkes county, Ga., under Drs. William M. Jordan, of Wilkes county, and Turpin and Jones, of Greenville, S. C.; attended two courses of lectures at the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, and was graduated in 1857. He located in the practice of medicine at West Point, Miss., in 1858, and in 1894 removed to Columbus, Miss.



BURWELL ALEXANDER DUNCAN.

Dr. Duncan is a member of the Pan-American Medical Congress, vice-president for Mississippi, 1893; of the Medical Association of the State of Mississippi; of the American Medical Association, has twice represented Mississippi on the nominating committee, and also on the committee appointed by that association to draft suitable resolutions in defence of railway surgeons; of the National Association of Railway Surgeons; of the American Public Health Association; a Royal Arch Mason; and a member of the Methodist church, South.

Dr. Duncan served as surgeon of the Second Mississippi Regiment, Confederate States Army, 1862–'63; was chief health officer of the county of Clay, Miss., 1888–'92; elected president of the board of health, Columbus, Miss., 1896; has been surgeon of the Georgia Pacific Railway since 1892; and is medical examiner for several life insurance companies. He was the first surgeon in the United States to report, in 1888, upon "Rupture of Funis with Mother in Horizontal Position, with Normal Length of Cord," published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, April, 1888. He is also the author of papers on "Tumors of the Abdomen Successfully Removed;" "Fracture of the Skull;" "Pistol Ball through the Left Lung;" "Tetanus Caused by Intestinal Irritation;" "Acute Rheumatism in Infants;" and "Incised Wound Involving the Stomach and Liver;" all recovered.

Married, first, in 1858, Miss Celestia A., daughter of Gen. Elisha Strong, of Aberdeen, Miss., who died in 1890, leaving two children: Rev. Perry E. Duncan and Annie Strong Duncan. Dr. Duncan married, second, January 30, 1894, Mrs. Julia Watson Manning, a cousin of Judge Wheeler Peckham, Judge Rufus Peckham, and of Judge Malborne Watson of New York state.

THOMASON, Henry Denney, Albion, Mich., was born in Dayton, O., in 1858. He is a lineal descendant on his father's side of the great scientist and discoverer, Sir Joseph Priestly. He received the foundation of his education in the private schools of Cincinnati, O., and Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He was graduated with honor from the Pennsylvania Military College, and four years later from the University of Pennsylvania; after some time spent in the Pennsylvania Hospital, in active preparation of practical work, he removed to Albion, Mich., where he has since been engaged in his profession.

HENRY DENNEY THOMASON.

Dr. Thomason has twice been elected mayor of the city of Albion, and for eight years has been a member of the pension board. He is a member of the American Medical Association; Michigan State Medical Society; Calhoun County Medical Society; and is acting surgeon to the railroads touching at Albion. Dr. Thomason is a contributor to various medical journals. He is a Knight Templar, and a member of the Uniform Rank of Knights of Pythias.

ELLA BLAYLOCK.

BLAYLOCK, Ella, Nashua, N. H., daughter of William and Margaret (Schollick) Blaylock, granddaughter of Thomas Blaylock, was born January 4, 1860, at Ulverston, Lancashire, England. She was educated under private tutors at Georgeville Academy, and at McGill Normal school, Montreal, graduating with honors from the latter institution in 1881. Her life-long desire to study medicine met with great opposition from all her friends except her mother. She therefore determined to educate herself, and to do this she taught two years as principal of Mansonville (Que.) Academy, and tutored during her whole college course. She began to read medicine with Dr. J. McMillan, of Mansonville, while teaching there, and the following year entered a medical school at Kingston, Ontario.

Her first course of lectures was at the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, with gentlemen students. Much friction resulted and there was a repetition of the sad experience of the women students in Edinburgh, in 1872. The troubles resulted in the founding of the Woman's Medical College, affiliated with Queen's University, Kingston. At this college she attended three courses of lectures, and received diplomas in medicine and surgery from Queen's University in 1887.

Dr. Blaylock was the first woman in the Province of Quebec, and the eighth in the Dominion of Canada, to receive a diploma in medicine from a Canadian institution. In 1887, she was refused a license to practise in Quebec, though a gentleman holding a Queen's diploma would have been granted a license without question. Her experience is of interest from the fact that three years later, 1890, the census gave 3,555 women physicians in the United States.

Dr. Blaylock, while in college, was for one year assistant demonstrator of anatomy, and later for one year had entire charge of the practical anatomy class. She was also physician in charge, for six months, to the Kingston City Dispensary.

She practised medicine at Newport, Vt., during the year following graduation, since then at Nashua. She has been physician to the Home for Aged Women, Nashua, since 1889, and on the staff of the Nashua Emergency Hospital since 1894.

Dr. Blaylock gives her chief attention to diseases of women and children, and has performed all the minor and some of the capital gynecological operations. She is a member of Orleans County (Vt.) Medical Society; New Hampshire Medical Society; Nashua Medical Association, secretary since 1892; American Medical Association; Congress of Medico-Climatology; Nashua Fortnightly Club; Woman's Auxiliary; Young Women's Christian Association; and of the Church of the Good Shepherd.

MOSES WADLEIGH RUSSELL.

RUSSELL, Moses Wadleigh, Concord, N. H., son of Aaron and Sally Dow (Wadleigh) Russell, grandson of Seth Russell, was born November 4, 1836, in Sutton, N. H. He obtained a preparatory education at Colby Academy, New London, N. H.; began to read medicine in 1860, at Sutton, under the preceptorship of Dr. Dimond Davis, and was afterwards under the instruction of Drs. Dixie and Alpheus B. Crosby, of Hanover; attended two courses of lectures at Dartmouth Medical College, and received the degree of M. D., therefrom in 1863. He took post-graduate courses at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York in 1863–'64, 1866–'67, and a private course in physical diagnosis under Dr. Austin Flint, Sr., in 1867.

Dr. Russell practised medicine at Sutton three years, 1864–'67, and since the latter year has been a resident and practitioner in Concord. He is a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, was secretary 1879–'80, and president in 1892; Centre District Medical Society; honorary member of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia; and a member of White Mountain Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Married, in 1861, Miss Roxana J., daughter of William T. Bean, of New London, N. H.; she died in 1884, leaving one daughter, Sadie E., wife of J. Clare Derby, of Concord.

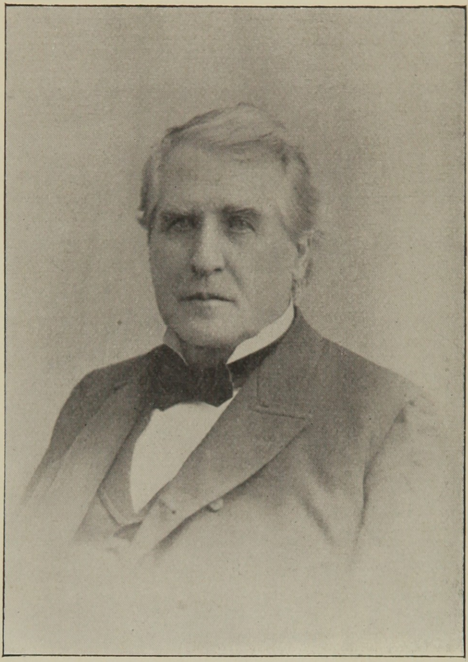
EASTMAN, Josiah Calef, of Hampstead, N. H., born in Loudon, N. H., April 22, 1811, is the son of Dr. Joseph and Miriam (Calef) Eastman; grandson of Timothy and Abigail (Gale) Eastman, and of Joseph and Miriam (Bartlett) Calef; and a great-grandson of Colonel Gale of East Kingston, and of Hon. Josiah Bartlett, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was president, 1790–'91, and first governor of New Hampshire, 1792–'93. Joseph Eastman was graduated from Dartmouth Medical College in 1806, and died at Meredith, N. H., at the age of thirty-three years.

Josiah C. Eastman obtained a preliminary education at the Kingston and the Atkinson (N. H.) and the Saco (Me.) academies; taught in district schools; commenced the study of medicine in 1833, with Drs. L. S. Bartlett and T. Bassett, of Kingston, N. H.; attended three courses of lectures at Dartmouth Medical College, and was graduated M. D. therefrom in 1837.

Dr. Eastman practised medicine for a time at Newmarket, N. H., and about 1839 located at Hampstead, where he has since been in active practice when not in the military service. In August, 1861, he was appointed by Governor Berry surgeon of the Fourth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, with rank of major. He was in service with the regiment at Washington, Annapolis, Port Royal, Hilton Head, St. Augustine, and Jacksonville, until 1863, when he resigned his commission on account of illness in his family, and returned to Hampstead. Soon after this he was offered the colonelcy, which was declined. When a youth he was chosen by Hon. Levi Woodbury for a cadetship at West Point Military Academy, but the opposition of his widowed mother prevented its acceptance.

In 1845, he was county treasurer of Rockingham county, declining renomination in 1847; represented Hampstead in the legislature in 1847–'50, and was state senator in 1853–'54, Democratic.

Dr. Eastman is one of the oldest members of the New Hampshire Medical Society, president in 1860; is a member of the Rockingham Medical Society, and was president of the same; also is a member of the American Medical Association; and was one of the three representatives from New Hampshire to the International Medical Congress held at Philadelphia, 1876. Dr. Eastman has been twice nominated for councilor for his district; was a delegate to the national conventions which nominated General McClellan and Hon. Horatio Seymour for the presidency. In 1849, while a member of the legislature, Dr. Eastman introduced the bill entitled, "An act providing for the establishment of public libraries," which became a law under the signature of Governor Dinsmore, and New Hampshire was the first state in the Union to empower towns and cities to maintain free public libraries by taxation, as a result of the passage of that bill. Dr. Eastman was largely instrumental in the building of the Nashua & Rochester railroad, and has served as a director since its completion.

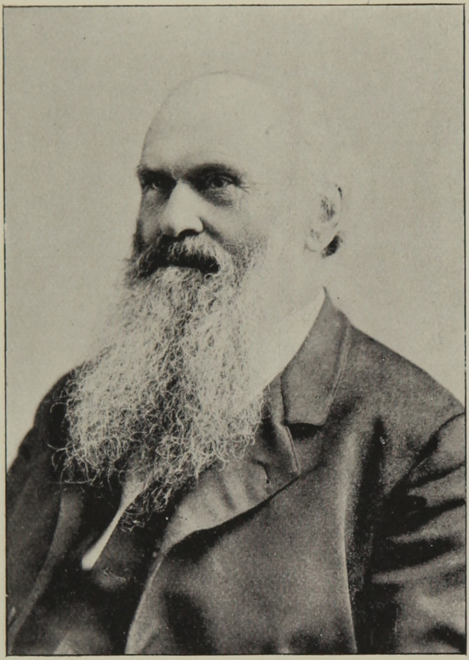


JOSIAH CALEF EASTMAN.

Married, first, May 3, 1841, Miss Ann A., daughter of Captain Leonard (a pensioner of 1812) and Elizabeth Gregg (Warner) Wilson. Their children are: Mary Bartlett, wife of Lavosier Hill of New York city; and Miss Ella Eastman. Dr. Eastman married, second, February 5, 1860, Miss Mary Helen, daughter of Dr. Jerome and Mary (Tewksbury) Harris, of Amesbury, Mass. Their children are: Josiah Bartlett and Susie A. Eastman.

WEYMOUTH, Henry Augustus, Andover, N. H., son of Daniel and Honor (Hall) Weymouth, grandson of George Weymouth, was born October 14, 1820, at Gilmanton, N. H. His preliminary education was obtained in the common schools and academies of Gilford and Gilmanton; began to read medicine in 1839, at Gilmanton, with Nahum Wight, M. D.; attended one course of lectures at Dartmouth Medical College, and two courses at the Vermont Medical College, Woodstock, receiving the degree of M. D., from the last named in June, 1843.

Dr. Weymouth has practised medicine at Andover, N. H., since September 4, 1843. He is a member of the Centre District Medical Society; New Hampshire Medical Society; American Medical Association; and of the Masonic fraternity. He has been chosen moderator of the town meetings continuously since 1850; was a representative in the legislature, 1869–'70; and a member of the school board of Andover, 1846, 1852–'53.



HENRY AUGUSTUS WEYMOUTH.

Dr. Weymouth has performed amputations of the leg and arm; has ligated the femoral artery; has operated for hernia; and removed breast several times.

Married, January 1, 1844, Miss Louisa, daughter of Bayley Young, of Gilmanton. Their children are: Hattie E.; Daniel B.; and George W. Weymouth, graduated 1878 from Classical Department, Dartmouth College; M. D., Dartmouth Medical College, 1881.

PROUTY, Ira Joslin, Keene, N. H., son of Dr. Ira French and Elsie (Joslin) Prouty, grandson of Willard Prouty, was born August 15, 1857, at Ogdensburgh, N. Y. He was educated in the public schools of Keene, and was graduated from the High school in that city in 1875. Following this he took a special course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; entered upon the study of medicine in 1877, with his father, Ira F. Prouty, M. D.; took three courses of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, and received the degree of M. D., therefrom in March, 1882. Since that date he has practised medicine in Keene. He has done post-graduate work in the various hospitals of Boston and New York, and in 1893–'94 spent several months in Great Britain and on the continent among the surgeons and in the hospitals of the different surgical centers.

Dr. Prouty is a member of the American Medical Association; New Hampshire Medical Society, councilor and censor since 1887; Connecticut River Valley Medical Association, president in 1890; Cheshire County Medical Society; Keene Natural History Society; Independent Order of Odd Fellows; was a member of the board of education, Keene, 1883–'89; was city physician of Keene, 1884–'85; a member of the city board of health, 1885–'86; and a member of the original staff of attending surgeons of Elliot City Hospital, Keene, 1892, and of the board of trustees.

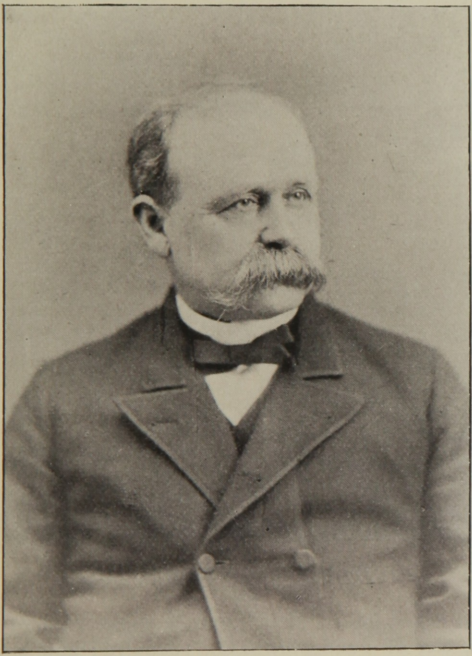
IRA JOSLIN PROUTY.

Among his papers published in the Transactions of the New Hampshire Medical Society are: "Aseptic and Antiseptic Surgery in the Country," "A Plea for the More Thorough Study of Therapeutics," "Appendicitis," "Prostatectomy by Suprapubic Cystotomy," "Cause of Sudden Death after Fractures," and others.

Married, in 1882, Miss Marietta, eldest daughter of John Humphrey, of Keene; she died in November, 1894, leaving one child, Ira Humphrey Prouty.

RICHARDSON, Abel Parker, of Walpole, N. H., son of Abel and Almena (Parker) Richardson, grandson of Zedekiah Richardson, was born February 19, 1834, at Lempster, N. H. He fitted for college at the Green Mountain Liberal Institute, South Woodstock, and Westminster Seminary, Westminster, Vt.; was principal of Walpole High school four years, commencing in 1857; began to read medicine in 1861, at Alstead, N. H., with William M. French, M. D., of that place; attended two courses of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, Burlington, and one course at Dartmouth Medical College, Hanover, N. H., receiving his degree from the latter in 1864. He has since done post-graduate work at the Medical School of Harvard University, as well as in New York and Philadelphia.

Dr. Richardson practised medicine one year following graduation in Marlow, N. H., then located permanently in Walpole. He is a member of the Connecticut River Valley Medical Society, corresponding secretary, 1875–'80, president in 1881; Cheshire County Medical Society, vice-president in 1895; New Hampshire Medical Society, vice-president in 1895–'96, anniversary chairman in 1884; and delegate to Dartmouth Medical College in 1884; American Medical Association, and American Public Health Association. He was secretary of the board of United States pension surgeons at Bellows Falls, Vt., 1882–'85, and president of the board, 1885–'89; was a member of the school board of Walpole, 1867–'77, and town clerk from 1869–'96, and still in office.

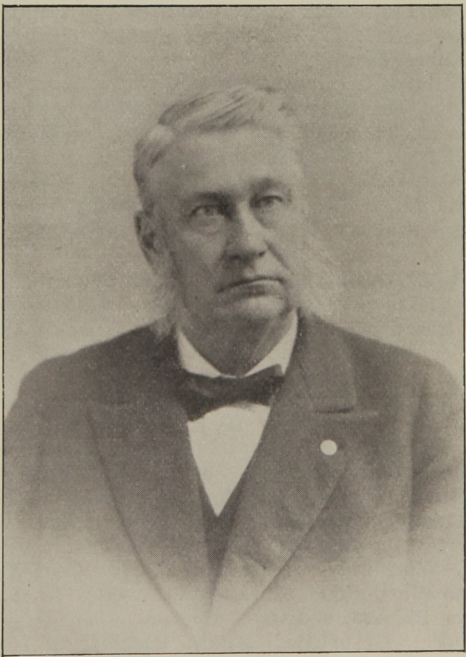


ABEL PARKER RICHARDSON.

Married, in April, 1866, Miss Sylvia Fisher, daughter of Charles D. Symonds, of Marlow, N. H. Together they spent the winter of 1886–'87, in California.

CONN, Granville Priest, Concord, N. H., born January 25, 1832, in Hillsborough, N. H., is the youngest of eight children of William and Sarah (Priest) Conn, of Scotch-Irish and English descent respectively; grandson of George Conn. Until sixteen years of age he lived upon his father's farm, attending the country schools and doing farm work. After this he was a student for a few months at the Francestown and the Pembroke Academies, and spent two years at Captain Alden Partridge's Military Institute, at Norwich, Vt. He also taught occasionally in the common and select schools in New Hampshire and Vermont. Beginning in 1851 and until 1856 he read medicine in the office of Dr. H. B. Brown, Hartford, Vt., in the meantime being instructor in mathematics at the academy in that town; attended two courses of lectures at the Vermont Medical College, Woodstock, and one course at Dartmouth Medical College, Hanover, N. H., receiving the degree of M. D., from the latter institution, November 12, 1855. In 1880, the honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by Norwich University.

Dr. Conn practised medicine at East Randolph, Vt., 1856–'61, when he removed to Richmond, in the same state. August 19, 1862, he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Twelfth Regiment, Vermont Volunteers, with orders to rendezvous at Brattleboro, and, in connection with the late Surgeon Phelps of Windsor, Vt., organized a United States hospital of one thousand beds. A month later his regiment entered the field, and with it he served in Virginia during nine months, first in the Twenty-second Army Corps and later with the Second Vermont Brigade; was transferred to the First Army Corps, and was mustered out of the service with the regiment at Brattleboro, Vt., July 14, 1863.



GRANVILLE PRIEST CONN.

In the autumn of 1863, Dr. Conn located in Concord, N. H., where he has since remained. In 1864, he formed a partnership with the late Dr. Charles Pinckney Gage, which continued until

1881. He was city physician from 1872–'76, and in 1866 secured the passage of a city ordinance requiring a house-to-house sanitary inspection, the first in the state, and, so far as can be learned, the first in this country. He was largely instrumental in securing the passage of the act by the state legislature, in 1881, creating a state board of health, and has been a member of the board and its president continuously since its organization. About 1880 it was largely through his influence that an ordinance was passed in Concord requiring burial permits, which was soon afterwards adopted by the state.

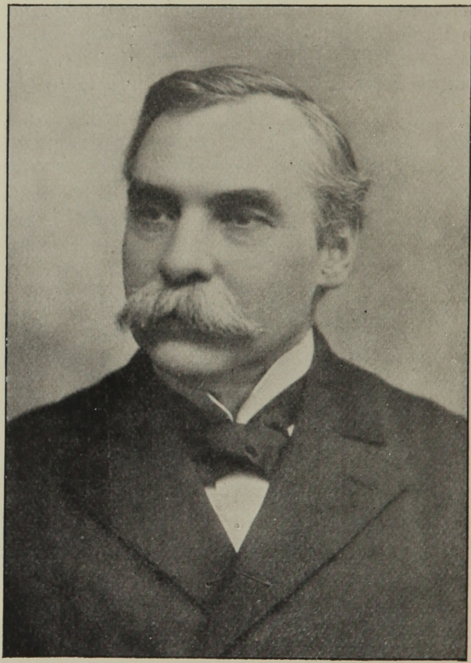
While a resident of Vermont, Dr. Conn became a member of the Vermont State Medical Society, and has since been made an honorary member of that society; became a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, of which he has been secretary since 1869, except during the years 1880, 1881, when he was vice-president and president, respectively; is a member of the Centre District Medical Society; American Medical Association; American Public Health Association, vice-president in 1895, chairman of the section on car sanitation; New York Medico-Legal Society; honorary member of the Strafford County (N. H.) Medical Society; is a member of the various Masonic associations, and of E. E. Sturtevant Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He was a member of the board of railroad commissioners of New Hampshire, 1877, 1881, being twice elected, by the popular vote of the state, and has been surgeon to the Boston & Maine Railway since 1880. He was a member of the United States board of pension examiners at Concord, 1872–'85; is a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society; and was elected to fill the chair of hygiene at Dartmouth Medical College, in 1894.

Married, May 25, 1859, at East Randolph, Vt., Miss Helen M., daughter of Edward Sprague. Their children are: Frank W., and Charles F. Conn.

WOODBRIDGE, John Eliot, Cleveland, O., born May 7, 1842, at Quakertown, Pa., is the son of Henry and Elizabeth Miller, daughter of Alexander White of Meadville, Pa.; grandson of John Eliot, great-grandson of the Hon. Jahleel Woodbridge (judge of probate and state senator), who married, in 1764, Lucy, the daughter of Rev. Jonathan Edwards, president of Princeton College, the eminent Calvinistic divine, and the beautiful Sarah Pierrepont (1758). The Hon. Jahleel Woodbridge's grandmother was Jemima, the daughter of Rev. John Eliot, "Apostle to the Indians," who died in 1690. Dr. Woodbridge is ninth in descent from Rev. John Woodbridge, who came to America, in 1634, from Stanton, Wiltshire, England, where he was rector. He married, Mercy, daughter of Hon. Thomas Dudley, governor of Massachusetts, and left twelve children, his eldest son marrying in 1671, Abigail, the daughter of the Hon. William Leete, governor of Connecticut. Dr. Woodbridge is also a descendant of Hon. William Brenton, governor of Rhode Island, whose daughter married the Rev. Joseph Eliot, of Guilford, Mass.

Dr. Woodbridge obtained a preparatory education at Adam's Academy in Kentucky (where his father owned large tracts of land and lived a portion of the time), and afterwards at Union Academy, Greensburg, O. He began to read medicine in 1862, with Professor Gustav C. E. Weber of Cleveland, and with his uncle, Dr. Timothy Dwight Woodbridge of Youngstown, O.; attended three courses of lectures at Charity Hospital Medical College (now Medical Department of the University of Worcester) Cleveland, O., and received the degree of M. D. therefrom on the 22d of February, 1866.

Dr. Woodbridge was resident physician to the United States Marine Hospital, Cleveland, O., 1865–'66; post surgeon at Fort Inge, Tex., 1870–'71, for an account of a bloody skirmish (with the Indians) of the Frontier forces of Texas, under command of Dr. Woobridge, see *The Army and Navy Journal* of May, 1872; medical director of the city of Youngstown, O., 1878–'79; and since 1871 has been in the private practice of medicine in Youngstown and Cleveland. He was a member of the Twenty-seventh Kentucky (1861) and of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, (1864).



JOHN ELIOT WOODBRIDGE.

Graduating in 1866, when the pathogenic influence of micro-organisms was scarcely recognized, he early turned his attention to the antiseptic treatment of microbic diseases, and in 1876, four years before the announcement of the discovery of the bacillus typhosis, succeeded in aborting typhoid fever, and before Eberth and Koch announced their discovery, Dr. Woodbridge had outlined to his local medical society the abortive treatment of the disease. His medical writings include articles on "The Use and Abuse of Pessaries;" "The Adulteration of Foods and Drugs;" "Consumption and

Its Climatic Treatment;" "Obscure Nervous Diseases;" "The Treatment of Pott's Disease;" and "Typhoid Fever and Its Curative Treatment."

Dr. Woodbridge is a member of Mahoning County (Ohio) Medical Society, ex-president; Ohio State Medical Society, vice-president in 1889-'90; Mississippi Valley Medical Society; American Medical Association, one of its trustees since 1894; is a Royal Arch Mason; a Knight Templar, and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Married, in 1882, Miss Carolyn Camp, daughter of the late Philip Ingram and Jane Eunice (Camp) Price, of Cleveland, O., and step-daughter of James Davidson Tait, Esq., of Gart House, Saint Catharines, Canada.

BURR, Rollin Thrift, Pomona, Cal., son of Dr. Timothy and Rachel Hart (Thrift) Burr, was born August 10, 1843, at Mt. Vernon, Knox county, O. His father was a native of Massachusetts. His mother was a daughter of the Rev. Mr. Thrift, who removed to Ohio from Virginia in 1809, being the first minister to settle in that part of the wilderness. Mr. Thrift was so much opposed to slavery that he freed his slaves and removed to the new country in order that his children should be brought up free from its demoralizing influences. His father also came to Ohio about the same time and engaged in the practice of medicine. During the War of 1812 he served as surgeon on the frontier, having several narrow escapes from death as he passed from camp to camp.

Rollin is the youngest of eleven children, and the seventh son. In 1846 his parents removed to Burr's Ferry, La., where his youth was passed. At the breaking out of the Civil War he was attending the Jasper College intending to take a complete course. Like most boys the call to arms was too strong for him to resist. After volunteering three times he succeeded in enlisting as a private in Co. D, First Louisiana Cavalry, then on duty in Kentucky and Tennessee. He was in the column that was sent to assist John Morgan, but the aid came too late and the column had hard fighting to get back to Tennessee. He served in Southwestern Mississippi and East Louisiana during the last of the war under General Forrest. He was engaged in over eighty fights, mostly skirmishes. On one occasion he had the man on each side shot down at the same volley, he escaping unwounded.

On his return home after the surrender he decided to study medicine, and at once placed himself under the supervision of his old friend, Dr. A. A. McWhortor. He attended lectures at New Orleans in the fall of 1866, the first winter at the School of Medicine, the second and third courses at the Medical Department of the University of Louisiana (now Tulane University), graduating March 18, 1869.

In March, 1867, he competed successfully against sixteen students for a position as interne of the Charity Hospital, containing over six hundred beds. For two years he remained in the institution, having the advantage of the teachings of Stone, Richardson, Bemiss, Joseph Jones, Chaillé, and Hawthorn. The surgeon at the time was Smythe, who first successfully ligated the innominate artery.

In July, 1869, he located near Waco, Tex., and remained until failing health forced him to seek a milder climate, he having consumption. In June, 1876, he started across the plains for Arizona, a distance of fifteen hundred miles. He made the trip alone most of the way, when the Indians were hostile.

Soon after settling in Arizona he entered the medical service of the United States army as A. A. surgeon, remaining in the service over three years, serving as post surgeon at Camp John A. Rucker, and Ft. Lowell, also serving with the troops in the field against the Indians. On leaving the army he settled in Pomona, Cal., where he has since resided in active practice.

In 1892 he accepted the nomination of the Peoples' party for coroner, making an excellent run.

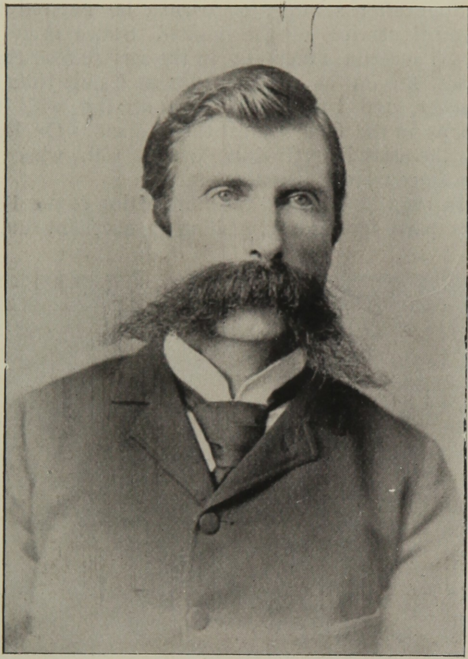
ROLLIN THRIFT BURR.

Dr. Burr is a member of the Los Angeles County Medical Society; the California State Medical Society; Association of A. A. Surgeons, United States army; P. G., and P. C. P. of I. O. O. F.; K. of L., and member of F. A. & I. U.

He has been health officer of Pomona. During the yellow fever epidemic in New Orleans in 1867, although only a student, he had charge of two wards, contracted the fever, and almost lost his life. He has for some years been preparing himself for specially treating chronic diseases.

Dr. Burr has been twice married: first to Miss Frances Skinner, by whom he had one child, Carrie A., now Mrs. F. Lacey of Pasadena; by his second wife, Miss Mallie V. Adams, he has had seven children, Rollin T., Willie H., Ella May, Charles W., Mary Bell, and two others, daughters, dead.

DALIGNY, Charles, Thompsonville, N. C., born May 10, 1853, at Paris, France, is the son of Désiré Joseph and Melina Caroline (Jarrié) d'Aligny, and grandson of Pierre d'Aligny. He was educated at the College Louis le Grand, and was graduated A. B., in 1870. He commenced the study of medicine in 1873, at Paris; attended six courses of lectures at the École Militaire de Médecine, Paris, and at the École de Médecine de Montpellier, receiving the diploma of the first named institution in August, 1878.



CHARLES DALIGNY.

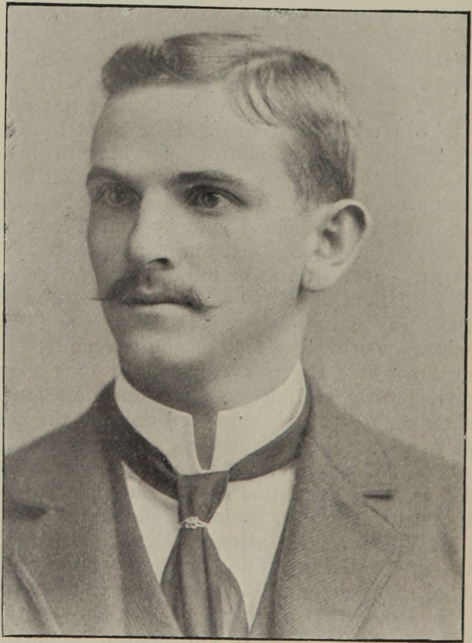
Dr. Daligny commenced the practice of medicine in Paris, immediately after graduation; was physician and surgeon to an expedition to Central Africa, 1878–'80; was a volunteer in the Franco-German War, 1870–'71; was taken prisoner at the surrender of Metz, and transported to Dresden and Leipzig, Saxony. In 1880 he came to the United States and practised medicine in South Carolina until 1884, then moved to Thompsonville, N. C.

Dr. Daligny is a member of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina; Institut de Medecine Dosimetrique de Paris; Randolph County (N. C.) Medical Society.

Married, in 1882, Miss Nancy Strout, of Edgefield, S. C., who died in 1891, leaving three children: William Joseph, John Henry, and Earl Preston Daligny. He married, second, in 1892, Miss Elizabeth Harris, of El Dorado, N. C.

WOODSON, Lewis Miller, Gallatin, Tenn., son of Dr. Thomas Morris and Amelia (Allen) Woodson, grandson of Rev. Lewis Miller Woodson, was born April 1, 1864, at Bethpage, Tenn. He was educated at the Gallatin High school, at the Gallatin Male Academy, and took a literary course under Prof. A. J. Woods. He served as a clerk during one year, in the drug store of Montgomery & Knight, Gallatin; commenced the study of medicine February 1, 1882, at Gallatin, under the direction of his father, Dr. Thomas M. Woodson; attended three regular courses and one spring term of lectures at the University of Louisville, Medical Department. Louisville, Ky., and was graduated March 4, 1885, with honors. On March 10, following, Dr. Woodson commenced the practice of medicine at Gallatin, Tenn., and continued there until November 27, 1886, when he went to Deming, N. M., and formed a partnership with Dr. R. Frank Stovall. They were surgeons for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, for the Southern Pacific Railway, and for several mining companies and stock ranches. On September 6, 1887, he severed his connection with Dr. Stovall, and returned to Gallatin, where he formed a partnership with his father, which continued until 1892, when they dissolved.

Dr. Woodson is a member of the Sumner County (Tenn.) Medical Society; of the Medical Society of the State of Tennessee; of the American Medical Association; of the Tri-State Medical Society of Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia; of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association; is past master of King Solomon Lodge, No. 94, F. & A. M.; a member of the Royal Arch chapter, No. 48, Gallatin; past chancellor of Rowena Lodge, Knights of Pythias, No. 21; and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South; on May 6, 1890, was elected surgeon of First Regiment, Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias of Tennessee, which position he held for one year, when he was promoted to position of colonel and assistant surgeon-general of Tennessee Brigade, Uniform



LEWIS MILLER WOODSON.

Rank, Knights of Pythias, which position he now holds.

He attended during 1895 the summer course of New York Polyclinic and Hospital, taking the general course, but making a specialty of diseases of skin or dermatology. During May, 1895, Dr. Woodson was elected lecturer on dermatology of Medical Department of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., with exclusive charge of the skin clinics. He was lecturer on anatomy, physiology, and hygiene, at Sumner County Normal Institute, held at Portland, Tenn., July and August, 1892; lecturer on anatomy, physiology, and hygiene at Howard Female College, Gallatin, Tenn., session of 1892–'93; local surgeon to the Louisville & Nashville Railway and Chesapeake & Nashville Railway since 1887; was county and city physician for the year 1886, at Gallatin; chairman of the county board of health, 1889; was elected a member of the city board of aldermen in 1893, for a term of two years; and is chairman of the city sanitary committee.

Dr. Woodson served through an epidemic of small-pox at Deming, N. M., in the spring of 1887. He has performed all the minor surgical operations, such as amputations of upper and lower extremities, trephining for fractured skull, external urethrotomy for foreign body, etc. He gives particular attention to diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat, and to microscopy, histology, and pathology. He has modified several braces used in treatment of talipes or club foot. He is the author of a paper on "Adherent Prepuce and Its Consequences," published in the *Practitioner and News*, 1886; "Fracture of Vault of Cranium," and "Cerebral Localization as Diagnosis of Location and Seat of Fracture," *ibid.*, Louisville, Ky., 1885.

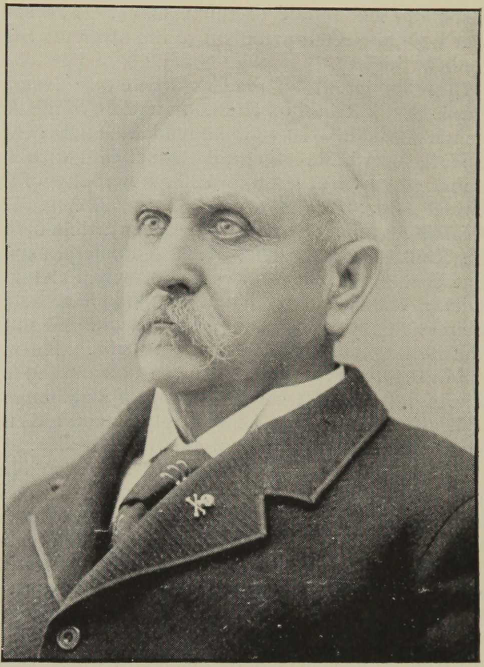
Dr. Woodson is a member of the wholesale and retail drug house of Robert G. Miller & Co., Gallatin, Tenn.

Married, November 18, 1890, Miss Eva, daughter of William H. and Kittie Brown. Their one child is Katherine Brown Woodson, born February 10, 1892.

ALLEN, John M., Liberty, Mo., son of the late Colonel Shubeal and Dinah A. (Trigg) Allen, born respectively in Orange county, N. Y., and Estill county, Ky., grandson of General Trigg, was born July 23, 1833, in Clay county, Mo., near Liberty, its county seat. He was reared on a farm and attended the county schools until the age of thirteen, when he entered William Jewell College, which institution conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

He began the study of medicine in the year 1851, under Dr. Joseph M. Wood, who required of him six months actual dissection of anatomy in his private dissecting rooms, and a thorough knowledge of physiology, materia medica, and chemistry before he read a text-book. In October, 1852, he entered the St. Louis Medical College and graduated March, 1854. March 27, 1854, he located at Claysville, Clay county, Mo., remaining until January 1, 1861. July, 1864, Dr. Allen assisted in organizing the Clay County Medical Society, and was its president, and has held continuous membership since May, 1858, in the American Medical Association.

In January, 1861, he returned to his *alma mater* in St. Louis, and devoted himself during the remainder of the winter and spring to the study of anatomy and surgery. In May, 1861, he entered the service of the state of Missouri, and was commissioned surgeon. In December, 1861, he and forty others entered the army of the Confederacy at Osceola, Mo.,—swearing in for forty years, or during the war; these forty being the nucleus around which there was organized the historic First and Second Missouri Brigades, C. S. A. On the organization of the Third Regiment of Infantry, he was appointed its surgeon. By seniority, he filled the positions of brigade and division surgeon of the First and Second Missouri Brigades, C. S. A., until June, 1863, when Gen. Joseph E. Johnston appointed him chief surgeon of Mississippi and East Louisiana, which he continued to fill until the close of the war. Surgeon Allen was always in the field, with the exception of about three months, while in charge of a field hospital at Port Gibson, Miss. At the conclusion of the war he accepted his parole in good faith at Gainsville, Ala., May 15, 1865, after which he returned to his native county in August, 1865, locating at Liberty and resuming the practice of medicine and surgery.



JOHN M. ALLEN.

In 1868, Dr. Allen wrote an article on "Septicemia," claiming that it was of germ origin. In 1870 he wrote an article urging that the mind was a product of the brain. These were published in the *St. Louis Medical Journal*. About 1873–'74 he assisted in organizing the Kansas City District Medical Society, and was elected its first president; the honor was later again conferred upon him. In 1875 he read an article before this society asserting that all epidemic and zymotic diseases were of germ origin. About the same time he read an article before the State Medical Society, claiming that cholera infantum was of germ origin. In 1880 Dr. Allen contributed an article to the *St. Louis Courier of Medicine*, on gastritis, based on the report of thirty cases. The same year he was elected president of the Missouri State Medical Society.

In 1889, Dr. Allen read an article on "Neurasthesia as the Result of Reflex Irritation of the Alimentary Canal." In 1891 he read an article before the Missouri Valley Medical Association with the report of cases of "Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver," which was published in the *Kansas City Medical Record*. In 1894, he read an article before the Kansas City District Medical Society, urging that chronic duodenitis was the principal factor in causing diabetes. He has always taken an active interest in the medical organizations of his state, contributing numerous articles to same. He was one of the first to urge before the Missouri Medical Association the establishment of state boards of health. In 1885, he strongly advocated the establishment of a national board of health.

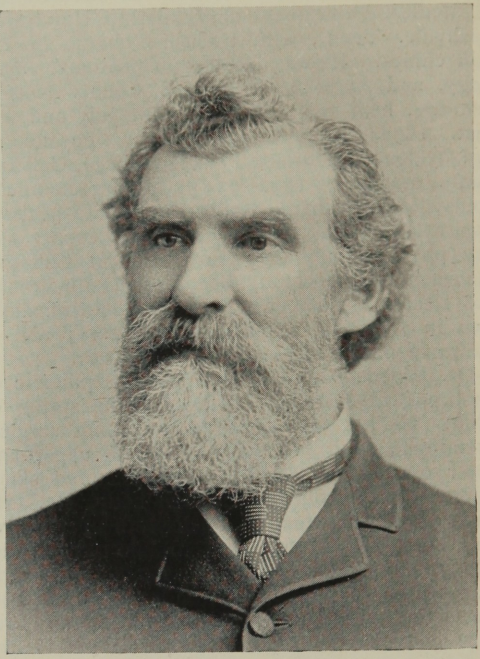
In 1878, Dr. S. S. Laws, president of the Missouri State University, selected Dr. Allen to deliver a course of twenty lectures each year on the diseases of the gastro-intestinal canal, before the class of the Medical Department. This position he held until 1882, when he resigned to accept the chair of theory and practice of medicine in the University Medical College of Kansas City, Mo. In 1888, he was elected its president, which office he now holds.

Dr. Allen has given his attention to general practice, but is no less fond of surgery, and has performed all of the capital operations. In 1883–'84, he was elected to the state legislature. While there he introduced a bill requiring the state to establish an inebriate hospital at Excelsior Springs, Mo., believing inebriety to be a disease, and curable, and that it was the duty of the state to reclaim these citizens.

He is a member of the following societies, and has taken an active part in each: Clay County Medical Society, organizer, and its first president; Kansas City Medical Society; Tri-State Medical Society; Missouri Valley Medical Society; Missouri State Medical Society, president; American Medical Association. Dr. Allen is also a member of the Masonic Lodge, and has taken all of the degrees and filled all of its highest offices. All his life Dr. Allen has been a total abstainer from all alcoholic beverages, and an earnest advocate of all temperance reforms.

November 15, 1866, he returned to Mississippi and married Miss Agnes McAlpine, daughter of the late Wm. R. McAlpine of Claiborne county, Miss. Miss McAlpine was educated at Baltimore, Md., and graduated at the Archer Female Academy. The result of this marriage has been two sons and one daughter.

VAN CLEEF, Augustus, Scranton, Pa., son of Jacob P. and Jane (Bell) Van Cleef, grandson of Peter Van Cleef, was born March 24, 1833, in New Brunswick, N. J. He was educated in the district schools and prepared for Rutgers College; commenced the study of medicine in 1858, with John Overton, M. D., at New Providence, N. J.; attended two courses of lectures at the Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Mass., and received his degree therefrom in 1861, having previously spent a year at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Rainsford Island, Boston Harbor.



AUGUSTUS VAN CLEEF.

Dr. Van Cleef commenced the practice of medicine at Olyphant, Pa., in 1862; was commissioned acting assistant surgeon, United States army, in the field, 1862–'63; assistant surgeon, United States Volunteers, in the field, 1864–'65; and assigned to duty with the First United States Cavalry, Sheridan's Cavalry Corps. While serving in that capacity was appointed chief operating surgeon of the brigade. After the close of the war, he resumed practice in Harrisburg, and in 1884, removed to Scranton, Pa.

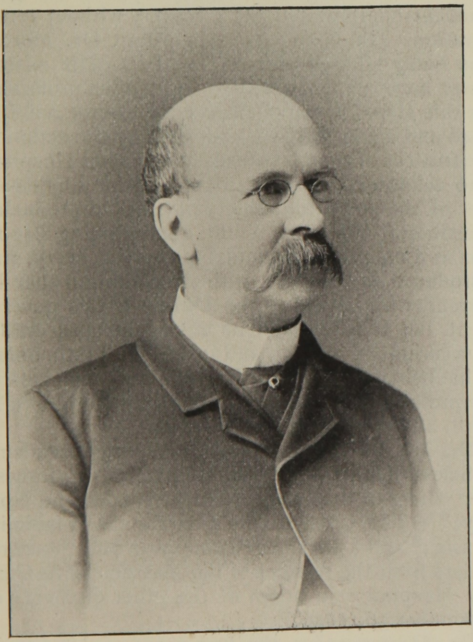
Dr. Van Cleef is a member of the Lackawanna County Medical Society; of the Grand Army of the Republic; and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He was appointed physician to the Lackawanna county jail, 1886–'90, and resigned, and reappointed, 1895; and United States pension examining surgeon, 1886–'89, and again from 1890–'93.

Married, in 1862, Miss Phœbe L. Lillibridge, of Olyphant, Pa. They have three living children: Mary, married to W. F. Mattes; Bertha, married to Dr. Henry Van Bergen; and Clara Van Cleef,—a child.

SMITH, Thomas J., Bridgeton, N. J., born on his father's farm, "Red Castle," Salem, N. J., is the son of Peter and Elizabeth (Ellett) Smith, grandson of Washington Smith, and great-grandson of Captain William Smith, an officer in the Revolutionary army.

Thomas J. Smith prepared for college at the Salem (N. J.) Academy; was graduated A. B., from Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., in 1862, and received the degree of A. M., therefrom in 1865; commenced the study of medicine in 1863, under the preceptorship of Dr. Quinton Gibbon and Dr. H. Lenox Hodge, of Philadelphia; attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine, and was graduated therefrom in 1866. He spent the year following graduation in post-graduate studies in obstetrics under Dr. Edward A. Spooner, in Philadelphia.

Dr. Smith located in the practice of medicine in Bridgeton, N. J., in 1869. He is a member of the Cumberland County Medical Society; of the Medical Society of the State of New Jersey, was its reporter from the Cumberland County Society from 1873–'83, chairman of its standing committee from 1883–'91, editing its annual volume of Transactions, its second vice-president in 1894, and its delegate to the Pan-American Medical Congress, Washington, D. C., 1893; is a member of the American Medical Association; of the American Academy of Medicine; of the New York Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; of the Masonic fraternity, lodge, chapter, and commandery; of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; of the Knights of Pythias; of the Knights of the Golden Eagle; and an associate member of the A. L. Robeson Post, Grand Army of the Republic.



THOMAS J. SMITH.

Dr. Smith has been president of the board of trustees of the South Jersey Institute, a literary and college preparatory school, since 1885; a member of the board of directors of the New Jersey Training School for Feeble Minded Children since 1891; and is medical examiner and surgeon for several life and accident insurance companies.

His literary work has been confined to papers and annual reports to the county and state medical societies of which he is a member. Dr. Smith has been an active member of the Baptist church since the age of fifteen years, and is especially interested in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Married, in 1871, Miss Mary G., daughter of E. V. and Matilda B. Glover. They have no children.

MORTON, William Thomas Green, discoverer of anæthesia, was born in Charlton, Mass., August 9, 1819; died in New York city, July 15, 1868. He was the son of James and Rebecca (Needham) Morton; grandson of Thomas Morton, a Revolutionary soldier, born in 1759; great-grandson of Robert Morton, who immigrated from Scotland and settled in Mendon, near Charlton, Mass.; he acquired by purchase for three shiploads of goods, seven thousand acres of land in the eastern part of New Jersey, where he had been induced to move, and in a portion of that property is now situated the city of Elizabethtown. The original grant has never been sold or in any way cancelled, and with the original title deed remains in the possession of the Morton family.

William Thomas Green Morton passed his youth in alternate school and farm work, until, at the age of thirteen, he entered the academy at Oxford, becoming a member of the family of Dr. Pierce. He also attended the academies at Northfield and Leicester, Mass. Owing to his father's financial embarrassment, he was obliged to leave school at the age of seventeen, and secured a position in a large publishing house in Boston. In August, 1840, he entered the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, then just established under the auspices of the American Society of Dental Surgeons, in connection with the Washington University of Medicine of Baltimore, Md. In 1842, and after graduating in dentistry, he entered upon the practice of his profession in Boston, Mass. March 20, 1844, he entered his name as a student of medicine with Dr. Charles T. Jackson of Boston; in November, 1844, he matriculated in the Medical School of Harvard University, attending all the lectures in regular course; and in 1852, received the honorary degree of M. D., from the Washington University of Medicine, afterward merged in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md.

Meanwhile Dr. Morton was endeavoring to discover some means of deadening pain in connection with his dental operations, and on September 30, 1846, at his office in Boston, administered sulphuric ether to one Eben Frost and extracted a tooth without pain to the patient. Securing permission from Dr. John C. Warren, senior surgeon of the Massachusetts General Hospital, on October 16, 1846, he administered ether to a patient at that hospital, and Dr. Warren performed a severe surgical operation, the patient remaining unconscious during the time. Dr. Morton at that time was but twenty-seven years of age and still a student in the Medical School of Harvard University. The discovery being announced, he was compelled to discontinue his studies in order to devote his entire time to his work. After the public demonstration of a painless capital operation at the Massachusetts General Hospital, October 16, 1846, it was necessary that the process should receive a suitable name. A meeting was held at the house of Dr. A. A. Gould, at which were present Dr. Henry J. Bigelow, Dr. O. W. Holmes, and Dr. Morton, and Dr. Gould read aloud a list of names which he had prepared. On hearing the word "Letheon," Dr. Morton exclaimed, "That is the name the discovery shall be christened." Dr. Gould and the others also favored this name, derived from the mythological river Lethe. But after a subsequent consultation with Dr. Holmes and a consideration of the terms suggested by him in the following letter, Dr. Morton adopted the terms anæsthesia, anæsthetics, and etherization, the terms now in common use. Following are two letters from Dr. Holmes bearing upon this subject:

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 21, 1846.

My Dear Sir :—Everybody wants to have a hand in a great discovery. All I will do is to give you a hint or two, as to names, or the name, to be applied to the state produced and the agent.

The state should, I think, be called "anæsthesia." This signifies insensibility, more particularly (as used by Linnæus and Cullen) to objects of touch (See "Good-Nosology," p. 259.) The adjective will be "anæsthetic."

Thus we might say the state of anæsthesia, or the anæsthetic state. The means employed would be properly called the anti-æsthetic agent. Perhaps it might be allowable to say anæsthetic agent, but this admits of question.

The words antineuric, aneuric, neuro leptic, neurolepsia, neuro etasis, etc., seem too anatomical; whereas the change is a physiological one. I throw them out for consideration.

I would have a name pretty soon, and consult some accomplished scholar, such as President Everett or Dr. Bigelow, Senior, before fixing upon the terms, which *will be repeated by the tongues of every civilized race of mankind.*

You could mention these words which I suggest for their consideration; but there may be others more appropriate and agreeable.

Yours respectfully,
O. W. HOLMES.

DR. MORTON.

BOSTON, APRIL 2, 1893.

My Dear Sir :—Few persons have or had better reason than myself to assert the claim of Dr. Morton to the introduction of artificial anæsthesia into surgical practice. The discovery was formally introduced to the scientific world in a paper read before the American Academy of Arts and Sciences by Dr. Henry J. Bigelow, one of the first, if not the first, of American surgeons.

On the evening before the reading of the paper containing the announcement of the discovery, Dr. Bigelow called at my office to recite this paper to me. He prefaced it with a few words which could never be forgotten.

He told me that a great discovery had been made, and its genuineness demonstrated at the Massachusetts General Hospital, of which he was one of the surgeons. This was the production of insensibility to pain during surgical operations, by the inhalation of a certain vapor (the same afterward shown to be that of sulphuric ether). In a very short time, he said, this discovery will be all over Europe. He had taken a great interest in the alleged discovery, had been present at the first capital operation performed under its influence, and was from the first the advisor and supporter of Dr. W. T. G. Morton, who had induced the surgeons of the hospital to make trial of the means by which he proposed to work this new miracle. The discovery went all over the world like a conflagration.

The only question was whether Morton got advice from Dr. Charles T. Jackson, the chemist, which entitled that gentleman to a share, greater or less, in the merit of the discovery.

Later it was questioned whether he did not owe his first hint to Dr. Horace Wells, of Hartford, which need not be disputed. Both these gentlemen deserve "honorable mention" in connection with the discovery, but I have never a moment hesitated in awarding the essential credit of the great achievement to Dr. Morton.

This priceless gift to humanity went forth from the operating theatre of the Massachusetts General Hospital and the man to whom the world owes it is Dr. William Thomas Green Morton.

Experiments have been made with other substances besides sulphuric ether, for the production of anæsthesia. Among them, by far the most important, is chloroform, the use of which was introduced by Sir James Y. Simpson. For this and for the employment of anæsthetics in midwifery he should have all due credit, but his attempt to appropriate the glory of making the great and immortal discovery, as revealed in his contribution to the *Eighth* edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, is unworthy of a man of his highly respectable position. In the *Ninth* edition of the same work his article, "Chloroform," is omitted and a fair enough account of the discovery is given under the title "Anæsthesia."

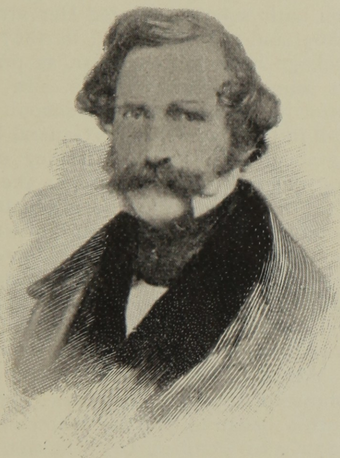
Yours very truly,
O. W. HOLMES.

In November, 1846, Dr. Morton took out a patent for his discovery, in the name of "Letheon." He offered free rights to all charitable institutions throughout the country, but the government appropriated the discovery without remuneration. In taking out this patent Dr. Morton was badly advised and regretted it. His misfortunes have amply atoned to a generous profession for this step. He applied to congress for relief in 1846 and again in 1849, endorsed by the action of the trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital, who acknowledged him in 1848 to be the discoverer of the power and safety of ether in producing anæsthesia. In 1852, a bill, appropriating $100,000 as a national testimonial for his discovery, was introduced in congress, with the condition that he surrender his patent to the United States government, but it failed, and he was again unsuccessful in securing aid in 1853 and in 1854. Testimonials in his behalf were signed by prominent members of the profession in Boston in 1856, in New York in 1858, and in Philadelphia in 1860.

Dr. Morton received from the French Academy of Sciences a divided Montyon prize, 2,500 francs; the "Cross of the Order of Wasa, Sweden and Norway;" "The Cross of the Order of St. Vladimir, Russia;" and a silver box containing one thousand dollars from the trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital "in honor of the ether discovery of September 30, 1846."

Dr. Morton spent the last years of his life in agricultural pursuits in Wellesley, Mass., where he also raised and imported fine cattle. He died financially poor. Over his grave in Mount Auburn cemetery, Boston, is a monument "erected by citizens of Boston," with the following inscription, written by the late Dr. Jacob Bigelow, of Boston: "William T. G. Morton, inventor and revealer of Anæsthetic Inhalation. By whom pain in surgery was averted and annulled. Before whom, in all time, surgery was agony. Since whom science has control of pain." A monument in the Public Garden in Boston is erected "To commemorate the *discovery* that the inhalation of ether causes insensibility to pain. First proved to the world at the Massachusetts General Hospital, in Boston, October, 1846," the date of Dr. Morton's successful demonstration at the hospital. Dr. Morton's name is enrolled upon the base of the dome in the new chamber of the house of representatives in the state house in Boston, among the selected fifty-three of Massachusetts' most famous citizens, the names having been selected either to mark an epoch or designate a man who has turned the course of events. Dr. Morton's name is also enrolled upon the medallions of the new public library of Boston, among the five hundred and fifty names chosen from the records of historical time in honor of their achievements.

In our Civil War Dr. Morton was with General Grant in the Battles of the Wilderness, and with General Burnside in the Battle of Fredericksburg, administering to the wounded. The following letter was written from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac to a friend in Washington:



WILLIAM THOMAS GREEN MORTON.

HEADQUARTERS, May 19, 1864.

My Dear ——:—Soon after leaving Fredericksburg to come out here, we passed some four or five army wagons parked, each one with its four or six horses or mules, ready for service, yet near the supplies of forage. There were also large droves of cattle, brought from the western states for the use of the army, and killed as they are needed. The road, if road it may be called, was wretched indeed, the horses often sinking in mud-holes to the saddle-girths. Through this, ambulances and wagons were floundering along, carrying the wounded to Fredericksburg, while others, only slightly injured, plodded along on foot. Occasionally we passed an impromptu camp, where these slightly wounded men had stopped to rest, and several newly made graves showed where some poor fellows had made their last halt. The last five miles of our journey was over a new road cut through the woods, as the guerrillas had possession of the turnpike near Spottsylvania Court house. Indeed they have occasionally swooped in upon the road over which we went, carrying off horses and robbing the wounded.

On reaching the top of an eminence, I at last saw our line, in the shape of a horseshoe, somewhat straightened out, with troops all around, in readiness for instant attack, while beyond them, crouched in rifle-pits, were our pickets. Riding through regiments and batteries I reached a house which had been pointed out to me as Gen. Grant's headquarters, but found on my arrival that he had moved, that the building might be used as a hospital. Just then several wounded rebels were brought up on stretchers, and the surgeon in charge, who had known me after Burnside's attack upon Chancellorsville, invited me to administer anæsthetics, which I did. All of them had limbs amputated, and seemed very grateful afterwards for the kind treatment which they received, but they were bitterly secesh when the war was alluded to.

When these wounded rebels had been attended to, the surgeon sent an orderly with me to the headquarters of the medical director of the Army of the Potomac, to whom I reported for duty, and then, as there was no need for my services, I went on until I reached the headquarters of the army. These occupied a group of about twenty tents, pitched along the border of a piece of woodland. In front of one of these tents, the fly of which was converted into an awning, sat the lieutenant general, with several officers and Mr. Dana, the assistant secretary of war.

While Gen. Grant was in Washington I had been introduced to him, and he now remembered me and kindly welcomed me. He conversed very frankly upon military matters, declaring that he intended to give the rebels all the fighting they wanted. It would not be proper, I suppose, to write you the general's remarks on the campaign, but I must tell you that in answer to my question—"How long is this deadly conflict to last?" he replied, in his cool, unassuming way, "Perhaps until the Fourth of July, and we shall have all the time supplies and reinforcements, which they can 't get."

The general assigned me a tent and an orderly, and invited me to share his camp fare. On previous visits to camps, I had found that the generals lived far better than do the boarders at the Washington hotels, but our supper that night was simply coffee and bread and butter. The butter (the general said) was made on the field of battle.

Since I have been here there has been a succession of skirmishes and picket firings. The pickets lie crouched in rifle-pits, in which when it rains, there is often a foot or eighteen inches of water, and between them is what is called *the disputed ground*. When there is any heavy firing heard the ambulance corps, with its attendants, stationed nearest to the scene of action, starts for the wounded. The ambulances are halted near by, and the attendants go in with stretchers to bring out the wounded. The rebels do not generally fire upon those wearing the ambulance badges.

Upon the arrival of a train of ambulances at a field-hospital the wounds are hastily examined, and those who can bear the journey are sent at once to Fredericksburg. The nature of the operations to be performed upon the others is then decided upon, and noted on a bit of paper pinned to the pillow or roll of blanket under each patient's head. When this had been done I prepared the patients for the knife, producing perfect anæsthesia in an average time of three minutes, and the operators followed, performing their operations with dexterous skill, while the dressers in their turn bound up the stumps. It is surprising to see with what dexterity and rapidity surgical operations are performed by scores in about the same time really taken up with one case in peaceful regions.

The medical department deserves great credit for the abundant supplies sent to the wounded, while the members of the Christian and sanitary commissions furnish many additional comforts. The number of wounded has been greatly exaggerated, and will not to-day amount to twenty thousand. Of this number a large proportion are so slightly wounded that in thirty days they will be ready for duty again.

The dead are buried where they fall, or near the hospitals in which they die. Their names are carefully written on wooden head boards, and entered into registers. It is, however, useless for friends to come here for their remains, as there is no way of transporting them to Washington except in government wagons, and the army needs all its transportation.

What houses remain standing are used as hospitals, the female occupants being permitted to retain one room. Often a stack of chimneys show where a dwelling has been burned. The colored people are leaving for the North, carrying their effects in small wagons or carts, often drawn by an ox working in shafts. It has rained nearly every day since I have been here, but the soldiers manage to keep themselves comfortable under shelter tents or bowers. Artillerymen sleep under their cannon, which are covered by tarpaulins.

Very truly yours,
W. T. G. MORTON.

Following is an extract from an Associated Press report from the Army of the Potomac:

> Dr. Morton, of Boston, one of the first discoverers, if not indeed the first discoverer of the anæsthetic properties of ether, has been with the army the last week, working and observing in his capacity, with all his might. During this time he has, with his own hands, administered ether in over 2,000 cases. The medical director, when asked yesterday in what operations he required ether to be used, replied, "In every case." Day before yesterday some 300 rebel wounded fell into our hands. Of these twenty-one require capital operations. They were placed in a row, a slip of paper pinned to each man's coat collar telling the nature of the operation that had been decided upon. Dr. Morton passes along, and with a towel saturated with ether puts every man beyond consciousness and pain. The operating surgeon follows and rapidly and skillfully amputates a leg or an arm, as the case may be, till the twenty-one have been subjected to the knife and saw without one twinge of pain. A second surgeon ties up the arteries; a third dresses the wounds. The men are taken to tents near by, and wake to find themselves cut in two without torture, while a winrow of lopped off members attest the work. The last man had been operated upon before the first awakened. Nothing could be more dramatic, and nothing could more perfectly demonstrate the value of anæsthetics. Besides, men fight better when they know that torture does not follow a wound, and numberless lives are saved that the shock of the knife would lose to their friends and the country.

A very complete account of Dr. Morton's life and achievements is given in a work entitled "Trials of a Public Benefactor," by Nathan P. Rice, M. D., Pudney & Russell, New York, 1859.

Dr. Morton married, in May, 1844, Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Whitman, Esq., of Farmington, Conn. Children: William James, born in Boston, July 3, 1845; Marion Alethe, born in Wellesley, Mass., February 2, 1847; Edward Whitman, born in Boston, November 29, 1848; Elizabeth Whitman, born in Wellesley, July 11, 1850; Bowditch, born in Wellesley, October 27, 1857, prepared for college at the Institute of Technology, Boston, was graduated from Harvard Medical school in 1881.

MORTON, William James, New York city, born July 3, 1846, in Boston, Mass., is the son of Dr. William Thomas Green Morton, the discoverer of surgical anæsthesia, and his wife, Elizabeth (Whitman) Morton, of Farmington, Conn.; great-great-grandson of Robert Morton, who emigrated to this country from Scotland, and settled first in Mendon, a town in the vicinity of Charlton, Mass., but afterward to New Jersey, where he acquired by purchase, for three ship loads of goods, several thousand acres in the eastern part. Upon what was then a portion of his domain is now situated the city of Elizabethtown, while the original grant has never been sold or otherwise cancelled. Two ancestors, father and son, James and Thomas Morton, fought in the War of the Revolution, from the Battle of Bunker Hill to the close of hostilities.

Dr. Morton's mother, Elizabeth (Whitman) Morton, was of colonial stock, the family having furnished many distinguished sons, chiefly clergymen and lawyers, to Connecticut. Two of her ancestors, Zachariah and Samuel Whitman, were members, respectively, of the classes of 1668 and 1696 of Harvard University, the former class consisting of five members, one of them an Indian.

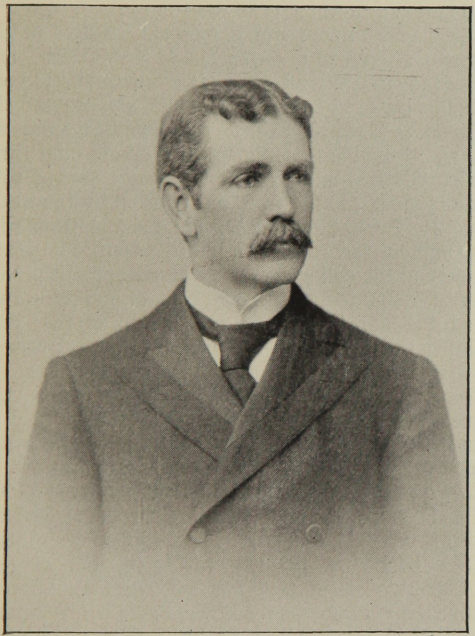
Dr. Morton was prepared for college chiefly at the Boston Latin school; entered Harvard University in 1863, and was graduated in 1867. Upon leaving college he taught one year, as principal of the High school, Gardiner, Mass. In 1868 he matriculated in Harvard Medical school, and was house pupil in the Massachusetts General Hospital, and was graduated in 1872, the issuing of his degree being delayed one year, as was the custom. He was the first student to be graduated under what was termed the "new system" of written examinations, then for the first time adopted in the Harvard Medical school. He was resident student, Discharged Soldiers' Home, Boston, 1869; assistant in Surgical Out-Patients' Department, Massachusetts General Hospital, in 1869; house surgeon, Massachusetts General Hospital, 1871; district physician, Boston Dispensary, 1872.

Dr. Morton began to practise medicine in Boston in 1872. In October, 1873, he went to Europe for professional study, at Vienna in 1873-'74, and with Professor Charcot at the Salpêtrière, Paris, in 1880. In the spring of 1874, he went to Cape Town, South Africa, and thence into the interior to Kimberly, the capital of the colony of Griqualand West, and second only in importance among the towns of South Africa to Cape Town. The population of Kimberly was about twenty thousand, about evenly divided between blacks and whites, collected about the site of the great diamond mine as diggers, buyers and sellers of diamonds, shopkeepers and followers of the various pursuits common to any large town. In this community two years were spent in arduous but agreeable and profitable practice, which soon grew to be larger than he could attend to, and he sent for an American physician in England to go to his assistance, as well as eventually to take his practice when he left the country. Dr. Morton also owned claims in the mines and had them worked by gangs of natives under white overseers. He made several journeys further into the interior, seeing much that was remarkable and interesting among the natives, and having many exciting hunting excursions in the "Hunter's Paradise."

In 1876 he returned to Europe and spent much time in travel in England, France, and Germany, returning toward the end of the year to America. Soon after his return he was elected a member of the American Geographical Society. In the summer of 1877 he again visited Europe, having been sent as a medical expert to decide upon the case of a patient then in a German insane asylum, returning with his patient in the autumn. In 1878 he settled permanently in the practice of medicine in New York city.

In 1888, Dr. Morton visited the City of Mexico for recreation and travel, and in 1894 was summoned to Germany twice to visit patients.

In 1881, Dr. Morton devised a mechanism consisting of a Holtz or influence machine and Leyden jars, by means of which a new order of electric current was established (condenser currents in rapid discharge), and termed the current the "static induced current." At that time and again in 1891, he called attention to the peculiar physiological effects produced by this current. In 1892 and subsequently, Nicola Tesla developed the wonderful physical effects known as the "Tesla effects," employing Dr. Morton's current and mechanism for its production. Profs. Elihu Thomson and D'Aesonval, of Paris, were also much interested in the physiological effects of his current, the development of which marks an epoch in electro-therapeutics as well as in general electrical science and art. It affects the nutritional processes of the living organism in a much higher degree than any other form of electrical current; it produces the etheric wave light effects of luminosity without conductors and it is the current by aid of which Professor Rontgen of Wurzburg has recently been able to photograph bodies screened by substances opaque to ordinary light, as for instance, coins within a purse or the bones of the hand of a living person. It is as yet impossible to foretell, now that luminosity without conductors and photography in darkness is accomplished by aid of Dr. Morton's fundamental electrical mechanism, to what further extent this current discovered and published by him in 1881 (*New York Medical Record*, April 2, 1881) and again published *in extenso* in 1891 (*New York Medical Record*, January 24, 1891) may lead.



WILLIAM JAMES MORTON.

In 1894, Dr. Morton discovered an electro-chemical method of staining tissues preparatory to microscopical examination, an account of which was published in the Transactions of the American Electro-Therapeutic Association. His other publications include articles on "Mount Desert and Typhoid Fever During the Summer of 1873," *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, October 30, 1873; "South African Diamond Fields," American Geographical Society, March 13, 1877; "To South Africa for Diamonds," *Scribner's Monthly*, August and September, 1878; "Neurological Contributions," with W. H. Hammond, M. D., 1879; "Anæsthetic Inhalation," *New York Times*, September 9, 1879; "Tea Drinkers' Disorder, or Toxic Effects of Tea," *Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases*, October, 1879; "The Town of Gheel, in Belgium, and Its Insane: or Occupation and Reasonable Liberty for Lunatics," *ibid.*, January, 1881; "A Contribution to the Subject of Nerve Stretching," *ibid.*, January, 1882; "Neurological Specialism," *ibid.*, October, 1883; "The Invention of Anæsthetic Inhalation or Discovery of Anæsthesia," *Virginia Medical Monthly*, March, 1880; "Hystero-Epilepsy: Its History, etc.," *Medical Record*, August 28, 1880; "Hystero-Epilepsy, or Hysteria Major," *ibid.*, October 2, 1880; "Induced Hysterical Somnambulism and Catalepsy, etc.", *ibid.*, October 23, 1880; "On Statical Electro-Therapeutics, and a New Induction Current," *ibid.*, April 2, 1881; "Suspension Treatment of Locomotor Ataxia and Other Diseases of the Nervous System with Remarks and an Illustrative Case," *ibid.*, April 13, 1889; "The Place of Static or Frictional Electricity in Medicine," *ibid.*, May 31, 1890; "The Franklinic Interrupted Current, or My New System of Therapeutic Administration of Static Electricity," *ibid.*, January 24, 1891; "Upon a Possible Electric Polarity of Metabolism, and Its Relations to Electro-Therapeutics and Electro-Physiology," *ibid.*, September 3, 1892; "A Brief Glance at Electricity in Medicine," Transactions of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, November, 1893; "Ozone and Its Uses in Medicine," *New York Medical Journal*, June 23, 30, 1894; "Electricity in Medicine from a Modern Standpoint," *ibid.*, April 20, May 4, 1895; "Discovery of Anæsthesia," *The Hartford Times*, April 12, 1895; "Diseases of the Spinal Cord," International System of Electro-Therapeutics, F. A. Davis & Co., Philadelphia, 1894; "Electric Medicamental Diffusion," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, May 4, 1895; "Anæsthetics," Boylston Prize Essay, 1872, *ibid.*, 1872; "A Flying Visit to Mexico," 1889; "The Discovery of Anæsthesia," memoranda relating to, March, 1895; "Guaiacol-Cocain Cataphoresis and Local Anæsthesia," *The Dental Cosmos*, Philadelphia, January, 1896. This latter article presents a practical procedure and method for producing a profound local anæsthesia, based upon the fact that electricity drives medicaments into tissue at the positive pole. It gives cases demonstrating that the most sensitive teeth may thus be so benumbed that cavities in them may be excavated and filled without occasioning the slighest pain to the patient, that the gums may be so benumbed as to extract teeth without pain, and finally cites a case where a tumor of considerable size was removed and stitches used, both painlessly. Guaiacol is an essential element to success; its use as an anæsthetic, electrically, was discovered by the author of the paper, and it is believed will end in establishing as a largely used process electrical local anæsthesia in dentistry and minor surgery.

Dr. Morton is a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York; permanent member of the Medical Society of the State of New York; New York Academy of Medicine; New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association; New York Neurological Society, president in 1884; New York Electro-Therapeutic Society, president in 1894; Massachusetts Medical Society; American Electro-Therapeutic Association, president in 1893; American Neurological Association; Harvard Medical Society of New York City, president in 1893; Harvard Medical Alumni Association; American Medical Association; Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons; Societé Française D'Electro-Therapie; Boylston Medical Society of Boston, president in 1872; and was a delegate to the International Medical Congress at Rome, 1894. He is also a member of the University Club, New York; New York Electrical Society; and of the American Geographical Society.

Dr. Morton is at present professor of diseases of the mind and nervous system and of electro-therapeutics in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, holding the chair since 1890; he was assistant to the chair of diseases of the mind and nervous system, University of New York, 1879–'82; was adjunct professor of diseases of the mind and nervous system, New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, 1882–'85; was professor of diseases of the mind and nervous system, University of Vermont, 1880–'85; physician to the department of nervous diseases, Metropolitan Throat Hospital, New York, 1879–'85; neurologist to Randall's Island Hospitals, New York, 1890–'92; and neurologist to the New York Infant Asylum, 1887–'96. He was also editor and proprietor of the *Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases*, New York, 1879–'85; and assistant editor of *Neurological Contributions*, New York, 1880–'84.

Dr. Morton married, in 1880, Miss Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of Col. Washington Lee, of Wilkesbarre, Pa. They have no children.

JONES, Mary Amanda (Dixon), New York city, daughter of Noah and Sarah (Turner) Dixon, granddaughter of the Rev. James Dixon, was born February 17, 1828, in Dorchester county, Md. In 1845 she was graduated from the Wesleyan Female College, Wilmington, Del., with the first honors of the institution. In 1846 she was elected to the chair of Belles Lettres and Physiology, the highest professorship held by women in the college. While in charge of this department she prepared her own text-book on Physiology, and a text-book on the History of Literature. For four years she held the position in the Wesleyan Female College, when she was elected to a similar position in the Baltimore Female College, which chair she resigned at the end of two years, to accept the principalship of a young ladies' seminary in the southern part of Maryland.

In 1845, when seventeen years of age, she commenced the study of medicine. While in Wilmington she had the kind assistance of Dr. Henry F. Askew, an honored physician of that city; in Baltimore she had the guidance and assistance of Dr. Thomas E. Bond, Jr., an eminent physician and surgeon of the city of Baltimore.

Dr. Jones first attended medical lectures at the Hygeio-Therapeutic College of New York, and was graduated therefrom in 1862, with the highest scholarship of the class. In 1872 she entered the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, attended three winter courses of lectures, and three spring courses, and in 1875 received a second time the degree of M. D., and, as reported by the dean, Prof. R. L. Bodley, passed her examinations with the highest record known in the twenty-five years' history of the college. Dr. Jones attended the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, when Prof. B. F. Dawson had charge of the gynecological department. Professor Dawson was at that time one of the consulting surgeons to the Woman's Hospital of Brooklyn, to which Dr. Jones was gynecologist. In 1886 she studied in Europe, visited the principal hospitals, and while there was privileged to witness the operations of many of the most distinguished surgeons, as Granville Bantock, Lawson Tait, Schroeder, Martin, Bilroth, Winkel, Leopold, Péan, and many others.

She began to practise medicine and surgery in Brooklyn in 1864, giving her chief attention to gynecology. She was gynecologist to the Woman's Hospital of Brooklyn, 1882-'91. In surgical work she has performed ovariotomy, supra-pubic hysterectomy, colpo-hysterectomy, splenectomy, trachelorrhaphy, perinæorrhaphy, amputation of the breast, and many other major operations.

Dr. Jones was the first person in this country to propose, and to perform, total hysterectomy for myoma of the uterus. On the 23d of November, 1887, she presented before the New York Pathological Society, of which she is a member, a fibroid tumor of the uterus, weighing nine pounds, which she had removed, and had treated the pedicle extra-peritoneally. The patient did well, yet Dr. Jones stated to the Pathological Society that "she believed a better and more natural procedure would have been, after opening the abdominal walls, being assured of the condition of affairs, and liberating any adhesions that might exist, then to have severed the vaginal connections and to have removed the entire uterus. Or, if the body of the tumor or uterus was removed through the abdominal incision, then to remove the uterine stump *per vaginam*, and after 'la toilette du peritone,' close the abdominal walls and leave the vaginal opening as the best and most natural way of drainage." She gave as the reasons, that this mode of procedure would, first, "shorten the operation"; second, "would be less shock to the patient"; third, "would lessen the danger"; and fourth, "the patient would make a more rapid recovery."

The 16th of the following February (1888) Dr. Jones put this method in practice, removing a uterine myoma weighing seventeen pounds.

In twelve or fifteen days the patient was able to be up, and was practically well. (*New York Medical Journal*, August 25, 1888.) This was then supposed to be the first time total hysterectomy was ever performed for myoma, and so far as we now know, the first time it was performed in this country. It is now the accepted operation. (See report of the meeting at the Academy of Medicine, and the address of Dr. E. W. Cushing of Boston, March 28, 1895.)

MARY AMANDA (DIXON) JONES.

Dr. Jones has also proposed a procedure for vaginal hysterectomy, by which the operation is very much shortened. By this method in 1887 she removed a cancerous uterus, *per vaginam*, in fifteen minutes, and as yet the patient has had no return of the disease. (*American Journal of Obstetrics*, May, 1893.)

Her literary work includes papers on "A Case of Tait's Operation," *American Journal of Obstetrics*, November, 1884; "Removal of the Uterine Appendages," *ibid.*, February, 1888; "Kolpo Hysterectomy, with a Report of My First Five Cases Performed in 1887. Some Considerations in Regard to the Operation, Technique, etc." *ibid.*, May, 1893; "Microscopical Anatomy of Normal Fallopian Tubes," *ibid.*, June, 1894; "Removal of the Uterine Appendages, Recovery," *Medical Record*, April 11, 1885; "Removal of the Uterine Appendages, Nine Consecutive Cases," *ibid.*, August 21, 1886; "Ovariotomy and Disease of the Fallopian Tubes," *ibid.*, August 28, 1886; "Suppurating Endothelioma. Myo-Fibroma in a Condition of Necrobiosis. Remarks on the Treatment of the Pedicle," *ibid.*, September 6, 1890; "Sterility in Women. Causes, Treatment, and Illustrative Cases," *ibid.*, September 19, 1891; "Carcinoma on the Floor of the Pelvis," *ibid.*, March 11, 1893; "Microscopical Studies in Pelvic Peritonitis," *ibid.*, May 28, 1892; "Criminal Abortion," *ibid.*, July 7, 1894; "Two Cases of Removal of Uterine Myoma: One, Supra-Pubic Hysterectomy; the Other, Complete Hysterectomy," *New York Medical Journal*, August 25, and September 1, 1888; "A Hitherto Undescribed Disease of the Ovary: Endothelioma Changing to Angeioma and Hæmatoma," *ibid.*, September 28, 1888; "Another Undescribed Disease of the Ovaries. Anomalous Menstrual Bodies," *ibid.*, May 10 and 17, 1890; "Misplacements of the Uterus. History of Cases, Showing in Many Instances How They Are Produced. The Accompanying Conditions, Microscopical Examinations," *Pittsburgh Medical Review*, October, 1889; "Changes in the Ovary as a Result of Menstruation and Gravidity," *The Times and Register*, April 30, 1892; "A Talk on Subjects Relating to Parturition," *ibid.*, August 6, 1892; "Retroversion in Pregnancy," *ibid.*, August 6, 1892; "Shall Mothers Nurse Their Babies?" *ibid.*, August 20, 1892; "Medical Digest. Review of Recent Gynecological Literature," *ibid.*, August 20, 1892; "Diagnosis and Some of the Clinical Aspects of Gyroma and Endothelioma of the Ovary," *Buffalo Medical Journal*, November, 1892; "Oöphorectomy in Diseases of the Nervous System," *The Medical and Surgical Reporter*, May 27, 1893. In preparation: "Laparotomy from 1879 to 1889"; "Diseased Ova"; "Another Hitherto Undescribed Disease of the Ovary"; "Tubal Disease"; "Oöphoritis"; and a work on "The Microscopical Anatomy of Woman's Genital Organization."

Dr. Jones was for several years one of the associate editors of *The Times and Register*, Philadelphia, and has been since 1893 one of the associate editors of the *Woman's Medical Journal*, Toledo, O.

During the last twenty years Dr. Jones has, with all her active practice, devoted a great deal of time to microscopical studies in normal and diseased tissue. From 1872 to 1875 she studied microscopy under Dr. J. Gibbons Hunt of Philadelphia. Since 1876 she has pursued her investigations in Dr. Charles Heitzman's laboratory. She has in her microscopical researches, with Dr. Heitzman's assistance, discovered two diseases, *Endothelioma* and *Gyroma*, which diseases are proved to be of rather frequent occurrence. She has also described the symptoms by which they may be clearly diagnosed.

Dr. Jones has also made two important discoveries in cancerous diseases,—one of great practical utility, viz., that the inflammatory reaction around a cancer is not only the "pre-stage" of cancer, but is already *malignant*,—as she states in her article on "Carcinoma on the Floor of the Pelvis."

"When studying with high powers of the microscope this 'inflammatory infiltration,' I noticed that some of the inflammatory corpuscles *were shaping themselves into cancer epithelia*; the indifferent or medullary corpuscles were changing to large polyhedral epithelia, and forming cancer nests. This, so far as I know, had never before been observed or demonstrated."

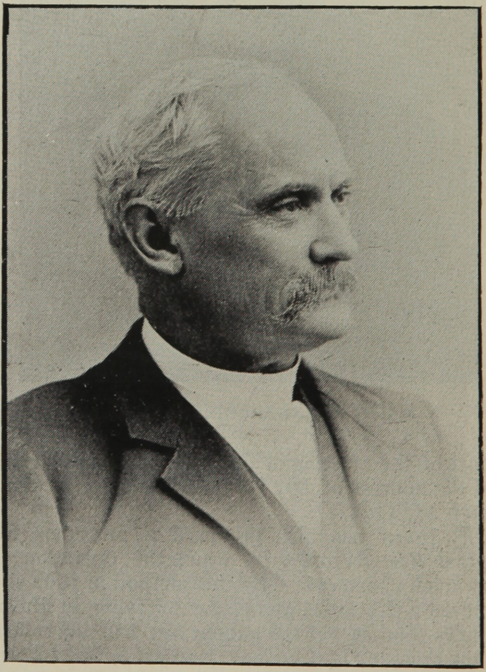
The second discovery in cancer was in regard to the spread of it by the lymph vessels. It had long been supposed the cancer was conveyed by the lymph vessels, because the lymph-ganglia, near a malignant growth, were the earliest to be affected, yet Dr. Jones was, so far as at present known, the first person who demonstrated that the lymph vessels did actually convey the cancerous material. She saw under high powers of the microscope these vessels enormously dilated and carrying their loads of cancer epithelia. At the same time she pointed out, how the cancer epithelia from the lymph vessels were gradually invading the surrounding connective tissue, and forming new cancer nests, and she also demonstrated that even the *endothelia* of the lymph vessels were in *proliferation*. (See paper on "Carcinoma on the Floor of the Pelvis." *Medical Record*, March 11, 1893.)

Dr. Jones has made discoveries in the anatomy of normal fallopian tubes. She was also the first one to call attention to the fact that human ova are sometimes diseased, and that various diseased conditions of the ova are most frequently found in cases of endothelioma. For years Dr. Jones has devoted much study to the causes of sterility in women and the best methods of cure. In connection with this and similar subjects she has repeatedly called attention to the grave danger and evils of "criminal abortion," and the sad effects always resulting therefrom. Years ago in her lectures to women on household and personal hygiene, she took occasion to dwell upon these evils, and showed by descriptions of the early fœtus that criminal abortion was not only dangerous and cruel, but was *actual murder*. Lately Dr. Jones has written papers on sterility in women and the evils of criminal abortion, both of which papers were published in the *New York Medical Record*. An appendix to the latter subject was published in the *Woman's Medical Journal*, of Toledo, O.

Married, in 1854, Mr. John Q. A. Jones, attorney-at-law, a graduate of Jefferson College, 1849. He was a cousin of Hon. I. D. Jones, at one time attorney-general of the state of Maryland, and who served two terms in the United States Congress. The three children are: The Rev. Henry Dixon Jones, an Episcopal clergyman, a graduate of Harvard University, class of '81, and an instructor in that college from 1881-'87. From 1881-'95 he has lectured annually in the Episcopal Theological Seminary of Alexandria, Va., and from 1890-'95 in the Philadelphia Divinity school. He is now Rector of The Church of the Intercession, New York city. The second son, Charles N. D. Jones, M. D., New York city, attended the Medical Department of Pennsylvania University, 1874-'75; the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, 1875-'76; graduated at the Wesleyan University in 1880; at the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1882; and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, 1883, after which he studied in Europe. Her only daughter, Mary D. Jones, was a most highly educated and accomplished young lady, graduated at the best schools for women, and studied music under the best masters, both in this country and in Europe.

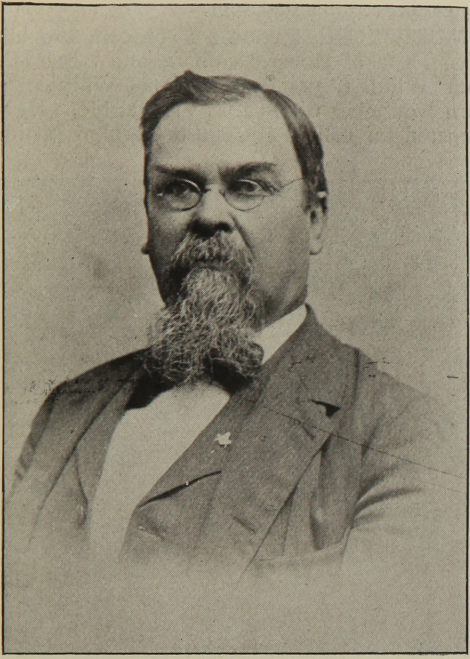
HALL, Charles Herschell, Salem, Ore., son of William B. and Nancy Elizabeth (Jordan) Hall, grandson of John B. Hall, was born April 5, 1836, at Lexington, Ky. He received an academic education, took the degrees of A. B. and A. M., from Depew University, and was also a student at Transylvania University; began to read medicine in 1854, at Louisville, Ky., with Drs. William Waterman and W. Fishe; attended four courses of lectures at Louisville, Ky., and at the Medical Department of Willamette University, receiving the degree of M. D. from the latter in 1868.

Dr. Hall commenced the practice of medicine at Salem, Ore., and was contract surgeon at Ft. Yumholt, 1869-'73, then removed to Portland, Ore., where he is professor of the theory and practice of medicine, and of diseases of the mind and nervous system in the Medical Department of Willamette University. He is a member of the Third District Medical Society; Oregon State Medical Society; Portland Medical Society; American Medical Association; Ancient Order of United Workmen; and Knights of Pythias. He was United States pension surgeon for twelve years.



CHARLES HERSCHELL HALL.

KIMBROUGH, Marmaduke D., Smith Grove, N. C., son of John Young and Amy (Joyner) Kimbrough, grandson of George Kimbrough, was born June 2, 1838, at Huntsville, N. C. After a preliminary education at Union Academy, Davie county, and East Bend Academy, Yadkin county, N. C., he commenced the study of medicine, October, 1856, at Farmington, N. C., under John P. Clingman, M. D.; attended two courses of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated March 15, 1860. He served as surgeon of Forsyth County Militia, Confederate States army, 1862-'65, and has been in the private practice of medicine at Smith Grove since the latter year. He is a member of Davie County Medical Society, its president in 1894-'95, and a member of the North Carolina Medical Society. In 1872-'73 Dr. Kimbrough took a post-graduate course at the University of Pennsylvania, making a specialty of diseases of the chest and surgery. He has performed tracheotomy, amputations, aspiration of chest, and the various minor surgical operations. He was chairman of the Republican Executive committee of Davie county, from 1884-'96, and chairman of the Congressional and Judicial District committees from 1882-'96.


MARMADUKE D. KIMBROUGH.

Married, May 14, 1861, Miss Sarah E., daughter of W. B. Brock, of Davie county. Their children are: Camilla F.; Mary Lewis, deceased; Chalmers L.; Sarah B.; Rena J.; Joseph W.; John Armitt; LaZora A.; Alexander McGuire; and Puryear R.

GUICE, Napoleon Lorenzo, of Meridian, Miss., born near the village of Hamburg, Franklin county, Miss., February 10, 1838, is the second son of a family of nine children born to Asa J. and Clarissa (Higdon) Guice. His great-grandfather, Jonathan Guice, a Pennsylvanian by birth, came to Mississippi in 1789, and settled at Fort Rosalie, which occupied the present site of the city of Natchez; subsequently he removed with his family to Franklin county, where he opened a valuable plantation, and erected upon it the first cotton-gin in that county; he was one of the earliest pioneers of what was then Mississippi territory.

Daniel Guice, the paternal grandfather of Dr. Napoleon L. Guice, was also a pioneer settler of Franklin county, Miss., where he, too, owned a valuable cotton plantation, and was for a long period a justice of the peace under the territorial government.

Dr. Guice's father, Asa J. Guice, was a native of Franklin county, having been born there while Mississippi was yet a territory; he, too, followed the occupation of farming, owning a valuable cotton plantation on which he spent his life and where he died in 1886 at the age of seventy-four years. He held the office of justice of the peace for a long period, and was at one time captain of a military company which was organized for the defense of the state.

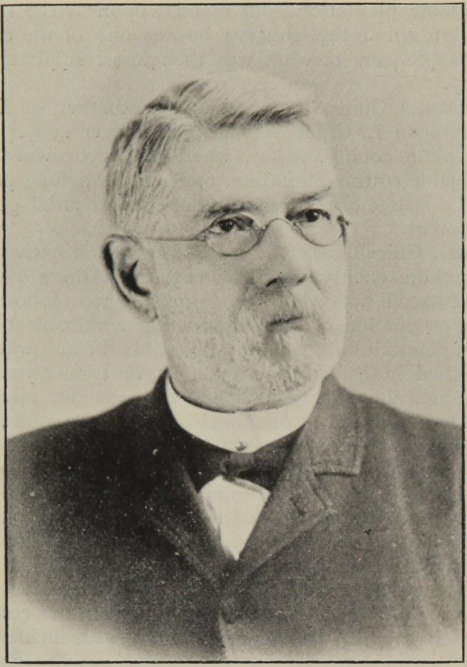
Daniel Higdon, maternal grandfather, was also a pioneer settler of Franklin county, and a wealthy cotton planter; his wife, Miss Burke, was closely related, consanguineously, to David Crockett, pioneer citizen and statesman of Tennessee.

Dr. Guice's education was acquired in the county schools, and was thoroughly classical, including the Latin and Greek languages, subsequently, 1867-'68, receiving instruction in the French language under a Parisian tutor. He commenced the study of medicine in 1856, at Hamburg, Miss., under the direction of Dr. C. C. Campbell; attended two courses of lectures at the University of Louisiana, now Tulane University, New Orleans, and received the degree of M. D. from the same in 1858; also attended three supplementary courses at the same institution following soon after graduation; and in 1885 took a three months' course at the New York Polyclinic.

Dr. Guice commenced the practice of medicine in 1858, in a wealthy farming community near Fayette, Miss., retaining his residence in that place until 1866, when he removed to Fayette. In 1886 he established himself in the city of Natchez, Miss., remaining there until January, 1893, when he removed to Meridian. He is a member of the American Medical Association; of the Mississippi State Medical Association, president in 1887; of the Medical and Surgical Society of Mississippi; of the Adams County (Miss.) Medical Society, president in 1891-'92; of the Lauderdale County (Miss.) Medical Society; of the Jefferson County (Miss.) Medical Society; of the American Public Health Association; and first vice-president of the Mississippi Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Dr. Guice was health and quarantine officer for Jefferson county, Miss., during the yellow fever epidemic of 1878, during which there was established a river and inland quarantine sixty miles in length. He was captain of a military company organized for home service, 1861–'65, and was chairman or member of the Democratic executive committee of Jefferson county, Miss.; was surgeon of a division of railroad, 1887–'93.

In 1879 Dr. Guice first employed veratrum viride, hypodermically, in the treatment of puerperal eclampsia, and published two papers, showing the results. He also made upon the human subject a number of experiments with a view to test the oxytocic (abortifacient) powers of ergot, gassypium, and heroic doses of quinine in early stages of pregnancy, the same being published in the *American Medical Bi-Weekly* about 1874. He also investigated the oxytocic powers of electricity in labor and post-partum hemorrhage. Dr. Guice has labored for twenty years, with tongue and pen, against the routine, lavish, and indiscriminate use of mercury, as practised in large sections of this country, both by physicians and the laity.


NAPOLEON LORENZO GUICE.

He has also contributed to medical literature articles on "Malarial Fever Treated without Mercury," Transactions of the Mississippi State Medical Association, 1879; "Hypodermic Use of Sulphate of Quinine," *ibid.*, 1882; "Puerperal Eclampsia and Veratrum Viride," *Gaillard's Medical Journal*, 1886; "Puerperal Nephritis;" "Cocaine in Surgery;" "Malarial Cachexia," *Virginia Medical Monthly*, 1894; "Malarial Hæmaturia and Its Treatment without the Use of Quinine," *American Medico-Surgical Bulletin*, 1894, and many other papers of value.

Dr. Guice has been a constant defender of dumb animals, advocating the establishment, in Sunday or Literary schools, of a branch for the proper instruction of children in this direction. He has always been fond of fine horses, and has owned several fast trotters.

Married, first, in 1881, Miss Florence, daughter of Col. Charles Pugh, at West Point, Miss.; she died in 1883. He married, second, in 1890, Miss Annie, daughter of George B. Neal, of Parkersburg, W. Va. He has one son, Charles Pugh Guice, born of his first wife.

WHITTIER, Francis Fremont, Brookline, Mass., son of Henry Dearborn and Sarah (Connor) Whittier, grandson of Abel Whittier, was born November 6, 1852, at Vienna, Me. He was prepared for college at Coburn Classical Institute, Waterville, Me.; received the degree of A. B., 1881, and A. M., 1891, from Colby University, Waterville; attended three courses of lectures at Dartmouth Medical College, beginning in 1878, and received the degree of M. D., therefrom in November, 1883.

FRANCIS FREMONT WHITTIER.

Dr. Whittier was for a time a member of the resident staff of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York, and took a course at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. For a number of years he taught in Maine, Vermont, and Massachusetts, as principal of high schools and academies.

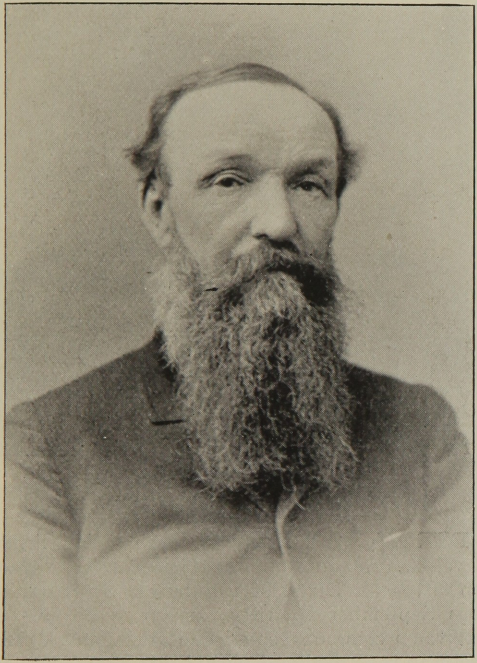
Dr. Whittier has practised medicine in Brookline since 1886. He is professor of clinical ophthalmology, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Boston; was the originator and medical superintendent of Baptist hospital work in Boston; ophthalmic surgeon to St. Elizabeth Hospital, and editor of *The Refractionist*, a journal of practical ophthalmology.

Dr. Whittier is a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society; is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Memphremagog Lodge, Newport, Vt., 1883; and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Married, August 2, 1881, Miss Katie E. Stewart, of Bangor, Me. They have one child, Carl Stewart Whittier.

LYONS, John Johnson, New Orleans, La., son of Gabriel and Louisa (Johnson) Lyons, grandson of Gabriel Lyons, was born August 25, 1837, in St. Landry parish, La. He obtained an English scientific education in an academy at Opelousas, La.; began to read medicine in 1856, with Dr. Robert Hart Littell, at Opelousas; attended three full courses of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Louisiana, now Tulane University, New Orleans, and was graduated March 16, 1859. He practised medicine from this time until October, 1865, in St. Landry, then removed to New Orleans.

Dr. Lyons is a member of the Orleans Parish Medical Society; Knights of Honor; and Knights of Pythias. He is physician and surgeon to a number of benevolent associations.



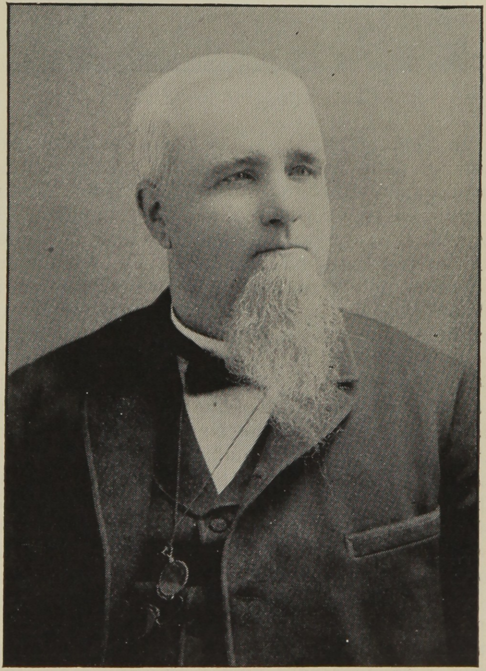
JOHN JOHNSON LYONS.

Dr. Lyons served through the yellow fever epidemics of 1867, 1878, in New Orleans, and introduced the hypodermic use of ergot in the treatment of black vomit and the hæmorrhages of that disease. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and has been honored with all the honors to be bestowed upon a layman in that denomination.

Married Miss Frances A. Equen, of New Orleans. Their children are: Eugene R., Susie L., Lillian K., Howard J., Clayton M., Frederick G., Phala McI., and Nellie K. Lyons, all living.

SHERWIN, Orlando Wood, of Woodstock, Vt., son of Calvin and Angeline (Wood) Sherwin, grandson of Joseph Sherwin, was born October 30, 1837, at Woodstock, Vt.; educated in the common schools, and at the Green Mountain Institute, South Woodstock, and commenced the study of medicine in 1862, with William McCollum, Woodstock; attended medical lectures at Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Mass., and Dartmouth Medical College, Hanover, N. H., and was graduated from the latter institution November 1, 1865; first located in the practice of medicine at Reading, Vt., May 1, 1866, and remained there until August 1, 1869, and since that time at Woodstock, Vt.

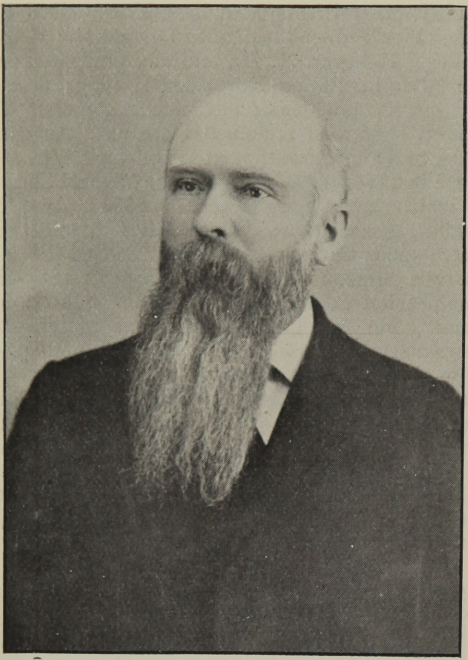
He is a member of the Vermont Medical Society, of which he was president in 1880; American Medical Association; White River Medical Society; and Connecticut River Medical Society. He was surgeon-general of Vermont in 1885–'86, and pension examining surgeon for about twenty years. He has been a prominent Mason—two years master of a lodge, thirteen years high priest of a chapter, a member of the Commandery of Knights Templar, and a member of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Vermont. At present Dr. Sherwin is a member of the Vermont State Board of Health. He is the author of numerous medical papers published in the transactions of the medical societies and journals, and is particularly interested in microscopical work, and claims to have been the first in his state to demonstrate the tubercle bacillus.



ORLANDO WOOD SHERWIN.

Married, October 3, 1866, Mary J. Forbush, of Reading, Vt., who died December 1, 1886, leaving no children.

ROCKWELL, LaRue DuRetz, Union City, Pa., son of Addison Orlando and Martha L. (Root) Rockwell, grandson of Bernard Rockwell, was born August 9, 1849, near Cambridgeboro, Pa. His boyhood days were spent on his father's farm, and attending the country school.



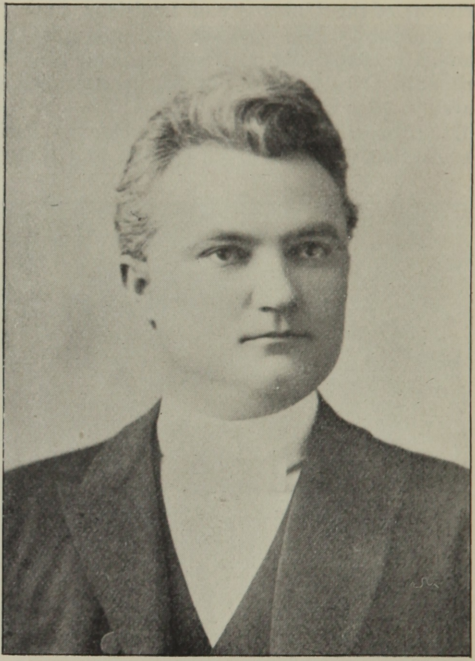
LARUE DURETZ ROCKWELL.

In February, 1864, at the age of fourteen years and a half, he enlisted as a private soldier in Company E, Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served one year and eight months. On May 8, 1864, he was seriously wounded in the left foot at the Battle of Laurel Hill, Va., from which he never fully recovered. He was a student in Waterford, Pa., Academy in 1867 ; taught two years in the country schools of Crawford and Erie counties, and received the degree of M. E. D. from the State Normal School, Edinboro, Pa., in 1870. In 1871, he was principal of the Ridgway, Pa., public schools. In 1868, he began to read medicine at Cambridgeboro, Pa., under the direction of A. Logan, M. D. ; attended two courses of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine, and was graduated therefrom in March, 1874, receiving the Dr. William Pepper first prize for best records of clinic cases. In 1887, he took a post-graduate course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago. Dr. Rockwell practised medicine at Cochranton, Pa., 1874–'76, and has been a resident of Union City, Pa., since that time.

He is a member of the Medical Society of Erie County, Pa., president in 1887 ; of the American Medical Association, to which he has been delegated twice ; of the Ninth International Medical Congress ; surgeon to the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railway, 1876–'96 ; United States examining surgeon for pensions at Corry, Pa., 1889–'93 ; has been president of the board of health of Union City since 1894 ; member of the State Sanitary Convention in 1895 ; president of the board of education since 1887, and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Dr. Rockwell has performed staphylorrhaphy, for which he devised a special needle in 1877 ; has operated for strabismus ; and once resected the small intestine for gun-shot wound.

Married, February 25, 1875, Miss Frances A. Lane, of Potter county, Pa. Their children are : Alfred Lane, Florence Oleta, Mary Ethel, Paul, Winfred, and Robert Rockwell.



JOHN NORMAN DIXON.

DIXON, John Norman, Springfield, Ill., son of William A. and Margaret (Helfry) Dixon, grandson of Joseph Dixon of Edinburgh, Scotland, was born September 26, 1854, at Zanesville, O. He received a common school education, and in 1873 began to read medicine with Prof. J. M. Dunham, at Columbus, O. ; attended two courses of lectures at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, from which he received the degree of M. D. in 1876. He has visited Europe twice, 1886 and 1890, for medical study, attending the clinics at Dublin, Edinbugh, London, Vienna, and Berlin.

Dr. Dixon gives his chief attention to general surgery, especially to railway surgery ; is surgeon to the Chicago & Alton Railway, to the Illinois Central Railway, to the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway, to the St. Louis, Chicago & St. Paul Railway, and consulting surgeon to the Wabash Railway.

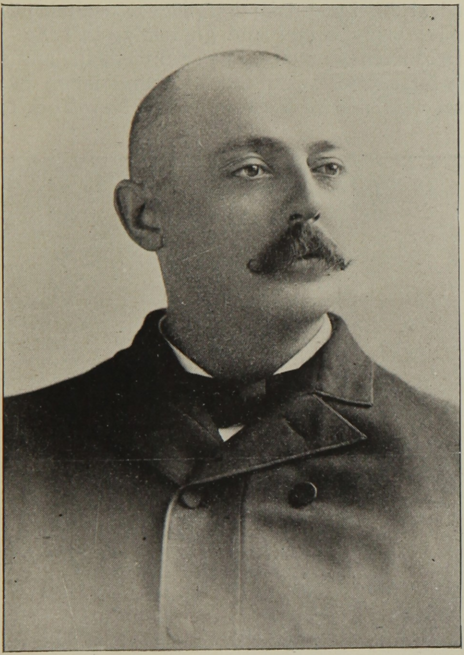
Dr. Dixon has practised his profession at Springfield, Ill., since 1876. He is a member of the American Medical Association ; Illinois State Medical Society ; National Association of Railway Surgeons; Springfield Medical Society; St. Paul's Lodge, No. 500, A. F. & A. M.; and Capitol Lodge, No. 14, Knights of Pythias.

He was surgeon general of the state of Illinois, with rank of colonel, 1881–'84.

Married, March 19, 1884, Fanny, daughter of Noah W. Matheny, of Springfield, Ill. Their children are: Norman M. and Noah M. Dixon.

MULLEN, Alexander Joseph, Jr., Michigan City, Ind., born June 21, 1856, at Napoleon, Ind., is the son of Dr. Alexander Joseph and Carolina Eulalia (Hudler) Mullen, natives of Ireland, and Landau, Bavaria, respectively; grandson of Hugh Mullen, and of Baron H. Carl Hudler, of Kaisersheim, Landau, Rhenish Bavaria, who was decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor by Napoleon, in recognition of his services as surgeon in the Russian campaign.

He received a primary education at Madison, Ind., and then removed with his parents to St. Louis, Mo., where he completed his course at the St. Louis University, from which he was graduated with highest honors in 1875, and was awarded the gold medal of his class. He began to read medicine in 1873, with his father, in St. Louis; attended two courses of lectures at the Missouri Medical College and two at the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating at the latter school in 1881, as an M. D. In June, 1892, the University of Notre Dame, Ind., conferred upon him the honorary degree of A. M.

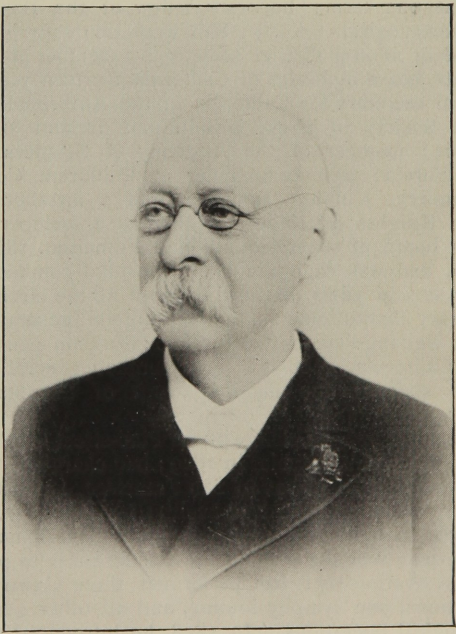


ALEXANDER JOSEPH MULLEN, JR.

Dr. Mullen has practised medicine in Michigan City since September, 1878. In 1892, he founded and is sole owner of the Mullen Hospital, Michigan City, Ind., named in honor of his father, Dr. A. J. Mullen, Sr., of St. Louis. He is a member of the American Public Health Association; Pan-American Medical Congress, and was one of the honorary presidents of the section on railway surgery; American Medical Association; chairman of the executive committee of the National Association of Railway Surgeons; member of the Chicago Medical Society; is acting assistant surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital Service; surgeon of the Michigan Central Railway, West division, and does the surgical work for the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, and the Lake Erie & Western Railway. Dr. Mullen was coroner for La Porte county, Ind., from 1882–'92, and was physician to the Northern Prison, Indiana, from 1879–'80.

In 1895, Dr. Mullen, Jr., was allowed by Prof. Nicholas Senn, to present a case of implantation of bone after Senn's method to a large clinic in Chicago, at which one thousand railway surgeons were present. The case was a pathological fracture of the femur caused by a severe osteo-myelitis; fifteen centimeters of the femur was removed in sections of six and seven centimeters, and the cavity packed with Senn's chips, covered with iodoform and iodoform gauze. In one year the wound was completely closed, and at the end of two years the patient was able to attend to his work. There was no shortening of the limb.

Dr. Mullen married, in 1889, Miss Nellie Burnadette, daughter of Thomas Donnelly, of Michigan City. Their two children are: Anna Eulalia and Thomas Carlon Mullen.



RICHARD BEVERLY COLE.

COLE, Richard Beverly, San Francisco, Cal., son of John and Parmelia Belvedere (Wooldrich) Cole, grandson of George Cole, was born August 12, 1829, at Manchester, Va. He received an academic education at Delaware Collegiate Institute, Newark, Del.; began to read medicine at Lexington, Ky., in 1845, under the preceptorship of Prof. Benjamin Dudley, of Kentucky, and later under Charles D. Meggs, Thomas D. Mütter, and Joseph Pancoast of Philadelphia; attended four courses of lectures: at the Medical Department of Transylvania University, Lexington, now Kentucky School of Medicine, Louisville, Ky., and Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, receiving his degree from the latter in March, 1849. He also attended lectures at the University of France, and at the schools and hospitals of Germany, Great Britain, and France, receiving the diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons of England in 1864.

Dr. Cole practised medicine in Philadelphia from 1849 to 1852, and since the latter date has been in San Francisco. He was consulting surgeon to the State Woman's Hospital of California, 1870–'80; gynecologist to the County Hospital since 1878; professor of obstetrics and gynecology, University of the Pacific, 1858–'64; and has occupied the same chair in the Medical Department of the University of California since 1870, and since 1876 has been president of the faculty.

Dr. Cole is a fellow of the British Gynecological Society; Obstetrical Society of London; member of the American Medical Association, first vice-president in 1873, president, 1895–'96; Medical Society of the State of California, president in 1884; Gynecological Society of San Francisco; San Francisco County Medical Society, president one term; Medico-Chirurgical Society of San Francisco, president in 1856; state board of medical examiners, president one term; honorary fellow of the Boston Gynecological Society; San Francisco Polyclinic, and of several district societies; a member of the state board of health of California fourteen years; local secretary for California of the Anthropological Society of Great Britain and Ireland since 1864; member of the Academy of Sciences of California; past commander of California Commandery, Knights Templar; and a member of the Knights of Kadosh. He was a member of the board of supervisors of San Francisco, 1868–'70, and was chairman of its hospital committee for several years, having charge of all the eleemosynary institutions. He was surgeon general of the vigilance committee in 1856; surgeon general of California, 1868–'72; and surgeon general on the staff of the major general of the state, 1874–'76.

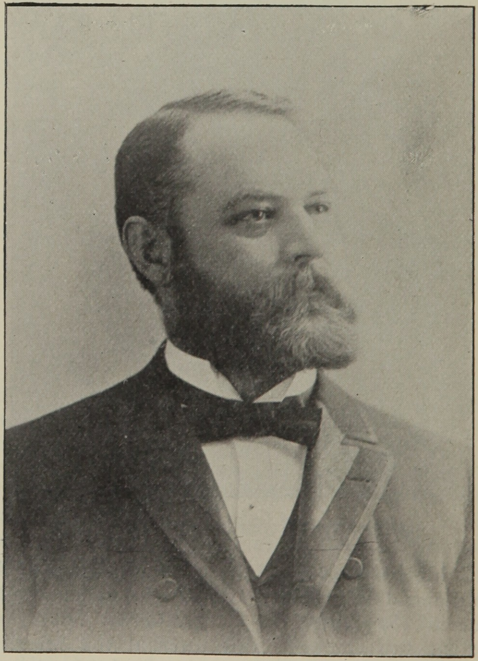
Dr. Cole was in charge of the Pine-street Cholera Hospital, Philadelphia, in 1849; had charge of the epidemic of small-pox in San Francisco, 1868–'69, there being no board of health; was the first, in 1856, to ligate the common carotid and femoral arteries; was the first on the Pacific coast to perform ovariotomy; has performed three Cæsarian sections, one symphysiotomy, and all other gynecological operations. In 1858, he introduced the practice of applying a crystal of alum in uterine hemorrhage, and also used Fowler's Solution in similar cases, and has made many other therapeutic suggestions. Among instruments of his device are Cole's Obstetrical Forceps, Cole's Female Self-Retaining Rubber Catheter, Cole's Anteversion and Retroversion Pessaries (lever and spring), Cole's Galvanic Intrauterine Pessary, Cole's Gas Cautery, and many others.

For several years Dr. Cole was chairman of the state Democratic central committee of California.

Married, October 4, 1848, at Philadelphia, Miss Eugenie Irene, daughter of Antoine Bonnaffon. Of their five children only two are living: Eugenie I., wife of J. H. Silleken; and Josephine A., wife of J. W. McClung.

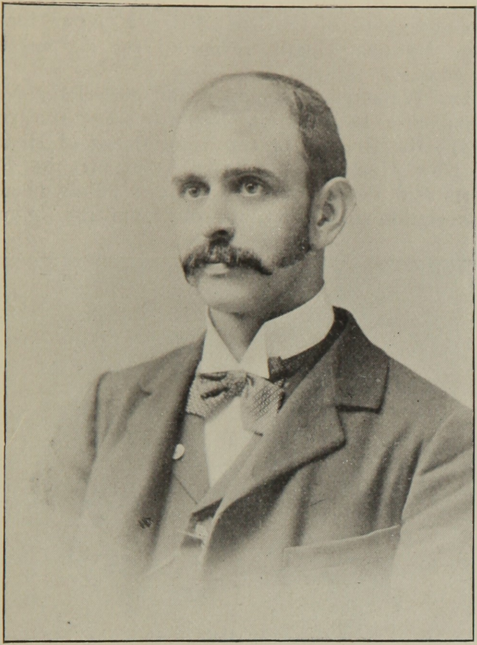
SWEENEY, John Vincent, New York city, son of James and Elizabeth (McGuire) Sweeney, grandson of James Sweeney, was born August 16, 1857, at Kingston, N. Y. When ten years of age he was sent to St. Vincent's College, Latrobe, Pa., to acquire German and the classics; remained there six years, and was graduated, with the degree of A. B., in 1874. He then entered St. Joseph's Seminary, Troy, N. Y., and remained there three years; commenced the study of medicine in 1878, under Dr. Daniel Hallinan, Brooklyn, N. Y.; spent one year among the colleges of New York, acquiring a knowledge of anatomy and medical vocabulary, then matriculated at the Long Island College Hospital, taking a three years' course and graduating in 1882.

Dr. Sweeney practised general medicine and surgery for several years following graduation in the lower west side business section of New York city, but in more recent years has confined his work to office consultation in the city of New York. He is a member of the New York County Medical Association; of the New York Press Club; and of the Catholic Club of New York. He is a contributor to the secular and medical press. Unmarried.



JOHN VINCENT SWEENEY.

O'CONNELL, Joseph J., Brooklyn, N. Y., son of Patrick J. and Annie (Ambrose) O'Connell, was born September 14, 1862, in Brooklyn. He was educated in St. Francis Xavier College, New York city, and in St. Francis College, Brooklyn; commenced the study of medicine in 1880, with Dr. Daniel Ambrose; attended three courses of lectures at the Long Island College Hospital, and was graduated therefrom March 2, 1887; also became a licentiate of the Board of Pharmacy, Kings county, N. Y., in 1884; and received the honorary degree of A. M. from St. Francis College, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1895.



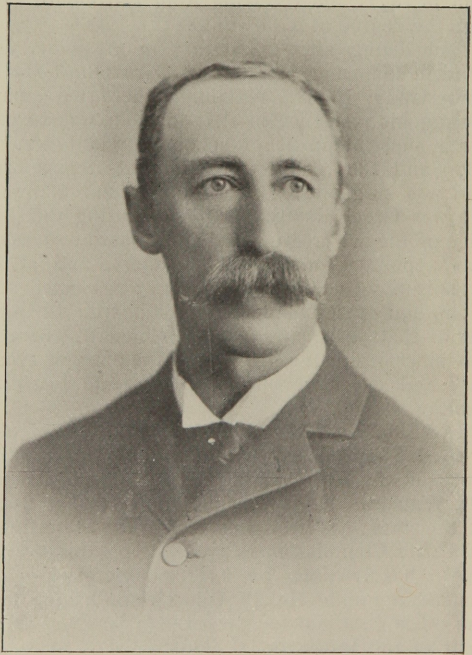
JOSEPH J. O'CONNELL.

Dr. O'Connell was on the hospital staff of St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, for one year following graduation, and while so engaged, took a post-graduate course in nervous diseases in his *alma mater*. He has been in the private practice of medicine in Brooklyn since 1888; was sanitary inspector for the Brooklyn Board of Health, 1888–'89, and has been expert examiner in insanity for the department of charities and corrections, King's county, since 1890. As an expert in insanity, he has been called to testify in a number of noted trials in New York, Brooklyn, and other large cities.

Dr. O'Connell is a member of the Alumni Association of the Long Island College Hospital; of St. Mary's Hospital; of the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association; of the Kings County Medical Association, delegate to the New York State Medical Association in 1895; of St. Patrick's Association; of the Royal Arcanum, of which he is one of the medical examiners; of the Catholic Knights of America; of the National Benevolent Legion; of the Knights of Columbus; of the Catholic Benevolent Legion; of the Emerald Association, secretary, 1891–'93.

Married, in 1891, Miss Margaret Carty, of Brooklyn, N. Y. They have one child, Gertrude Mary O'Connell.

STONE, Solon Buckley, Lewistown, Mont., born February 26, 1855, at Randolph, Vt., is the son of Orville Buckley and Melvina (Lincoln) Stone, grandson of Uriah Stone, great-grandson of Prof. Nathan Smith, M. D., the founder of the Medical Department of Yale University, and a cousin of Dr. David P. Smith, late professor of surgery at Yale. He was educated in the common schools, and at the High school of Gardner, Mass.; commenced the study of medicine in 1876, at Washington, D. C., under the preceptorship of his uncle, Prof. Nathan Smith Lincoln, M. D., and his great-uncle, Prof. Nathan R. Smith, M. D., (the inventor of "Smith's anterior splint,") of Baltimore, Md.; attended three courses of lectures at the National Medical College, Medical Department of the Columbian University, Washington, and was graduated therefrom in 1879. In October, of the same year, Dr. Stone was commissioned acting assistant surgeon, United States Army, and was stationed at Fort Bowie, Ari., two years; at Fort Maginnis, Mont., five years; at Fort Missoula, Mont., one year; at Fort Shaw, Mont., one year; then resigned from the army and has been a practitioner at Lewistown since 1888. While post surgeon at Fort Missoula, Mont., Dr. Stone built the military hospital at that post. He is a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society; of the Montana State Board of Health; of the Society of Acting Assistant Surgeons, United States



SOLON BUCKLEY STONE.

Army; and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Dr. Stone has been surgeon to Fergus County Hospital, Lewistown, since 1892. He is chiefly interested in surgery, and has performed many of the capital operations: amputations at hip joint, herniotomy, trephining, exsections, amputation of breast, removal of cataract, etc.

Married, in 1885, Miss Mary P. Sword, niece of Colonel Parnell, United States Army, retired. Their children are: Amy Winifred Smith Stone, and Katharine Malvina Stone.

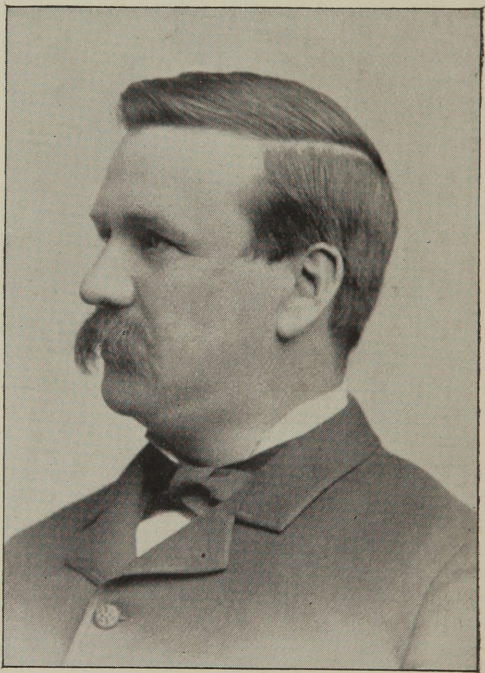
WATSON, Irving Allison, Concord, N. H., born at Salisbury, N. H., September 6, 1849, is the son of Porter Baldwin, born at Corinth, Vt., July 13, 1825, and Luvia E. (Ladd) Watson; grandson of Ithamar Watson, born at Weare, N. H., September 17, 1784; and great-grandson of Caleb Watson, born at Hampstead, N. H., December 6, 1760, and a soldier in the Revolution. He received a preliminary education in the common schools of New Hampshire, and at the Newbury (Vt.) Seminary and Collegiate Institute; commenced the study of medicine in 1868, with Dr. Cochrane, of Newbury, Vt., and continued with his uncle, Dr. H. L. Watson, and later with Dr. A. B. Crosby, of New York; attended lectures at Dartmouth Medical College, and at the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, graduating M. D. from the latter institution in 1871, and receiving from Dartmouth College the degree of A. M. in 1885.

Immediately after graduating in medicine, Dr Watson commenced practice at Groveton (Northumberland), N. H., remaining there ten years. During his residence in that town he was several years superintendent of schools; was twice, in 1879 and 1881, elected to the state legislature; and was surgeon to the Grand Trunk Railway. He was largely instrumental in securing the passage of the act creating the state board of health, was appointed one of its members, and at its organization in September, 1881, was elected secretary and executive officer of the board. In October of that year he removed to Concord, where he has since resided, still holding the office of secretary and executive officer of the state board of health.

In 1889, the state board of health was also created a state board of lunacy, and the executive work of the latter board has also devolved upon Dr. Watson. He is registrar of the vital statistics of the state; has been president of the State Board of Cattle Commissioners since its organization in 1891; has five times been elected secretary of the American Public Health Association, having held the office continuously since 1883; was vice-president of the International Conference of State and Provincial Boards of Health, 1894; is a permanent member of the American Medical Association; honorary member of the Academia Nacional de Medicina de México; was assistant secretary-general of the First Pan-American Medical Congress; member of the Société Française D'Hygiène of Paris; of the Medico-Legal Society of New York; of the New Hampshire Medical Society; of the Centre District (N. H.) Medical Society; of the White Mountain Medical Society; of the New Hampshire Historical Society; and is a registered pharmacist in the state of New Hampshire.

December 12, 1884, he was appointed surgeon, with rank of major, of the Third Regiment, New Hampshire National Guard; May 20, 1889, was promoted to medical director, with rank of lieutenant-colonel, of the First Brigade, New Hampshire National Guard, resigning the commission in 1894.

Dr. Watson has compiled and edited the New Hampshire Registration Reports since the year 1881; the Reports of the State Board of Health of New Hampshire, thirteen volumes; the Reports and Papers of the American Public Health Association since 1883, annually; and the Reports of the Commissioners of Lunacy of New Hampshire, five volumes. He is the author of numerous papers and articles published in these reports and in the various sanitary and medical journals of the country, including: "Danger in the Use of Chloral Hydrate," *Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter*, 1872; "An Epidemic of Diphtheria," Transactions of the New Hampshire Medical Society, 1879; "Sanitary Suggestions," *ibid.*, 1882; "Water Pollution—Wells," *ibid.*, 1883; "The Extent and Distribution of Consumption in New Hampshire," *ibid.*, 1887; "Medicine in Mexico," *ibid.*, 1892; "Address to the Graduating Class of Dartmouth Medical College," 1885; "Common Law Citations Relating to Nuisances," Report of the State Board of Health of New Hampshire, 1882; "Milk from a Sanitary Standpoint," *ibid.*, 1887; "Sanitary Survey of Schoolhouses," *ibid.*, 1887; "Our Schoolhouses," *ibid.*, 1888; "Historical and



IRVING ALLISON WATSON.

Other Facts Regarding Vaccination," *ibid.*, 1891; "Freire's Inoculations and the Yellow Fever Commission," *The Sanitarian*, April, 1886; "Tuberculosis: Its Prevalence, Cummunicability, and Prevention," read at the meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, The Weirs, N. H., August 16, 1894, and published in the Transactions of the New Hampshire State Grange, 1894; and edited and published the *Sanitary Volunteer*, a monthly journal in the interests of healthful homes and communities, one year, 1889, Concord, N. H., Republican Press Association.

In 1891–'92, Dr. Watson traveled extensively in Mexico and Central America. He is a Mason and a Knight Templar.

Married, in 1872, Miss Lena A., daughter of Gilman Farr, of Littleton, N. H., and has one child, Bertha M. Watson.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Barker, T. R., p. 214, tenth line from top of page, left hand column, for "Rantine" read *Routine.*

Battey, Robert, p. 467, died November 8, 1895, at Rome, Ga.

Beck, Carl, p. 272, add,—professor of surgery at the New York School of Clinical Medicine since 1895; member of the New York County Medical Association; of the New York Society for Medical Progress. Published papers,—"Zur Ehrenrettung des Perinealschnitts," in *New Yorker Medicinische Wochenschrift*, April, 1892; "Exploratory Pleurotomy and Resection of Costal Pleura," *ibid.*, June 15, 1895; "On Some Points in Regard to Sterilization in Private Dwellings," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, July 27, 1895. They have three children: Erich, born in Germany, 1881; Ellen, born in the city of New York, 1883; and Edward, born in the city of New York, 1895.

Bellamy, B. C., has removed to Stockton, Cal.

Billings, John S., p. 20, add,—resigned from United States Army 1895; appointed director of hygiene in the University of Pennsylvania, Pa.; chosen superintendent in chief of the consolidated libraries (Astor, Lenox, and Tilden) of New York city.

Bugbee, A. G.,—add the following (p. 73): Dr. Bugbee has shown his deep interest in the superior education of the young people of the community in which his professional life has been largely spent by his generous donations to Stanstead Wesleyan College. In addition to a subscription of $1,000 toward the liquidation of a debt which for some time burdened the institution, in 1894 he handed over to the trustees a very fine residence and the sum of $4,000 with which to place it on the college campus and fit it up for the purposes of a commercial school. The building is to be used as an annex to Stanstead Wesleyan College, and is to be known as "The Bugbee Commercial College," and will serve as a fitting memorial for both Dr. Bugbee and his devoted wife, whose name is associated with his in this gift, and who is ever actively concerned with him in all laudable undertakings.

Burch, J. D., p. 330, is now located at La Porte, Tex.

Caldwell, H. W., p. 467, for "trustee" read *health officer.*

Cerna, David, p. 66, second line, for "Louis," read *Luis;* p. 68, nineteenth line for "Chlotalmid" read *Chloralamid;* in last paragraph for "Matilda" read *Mathilde.*

Coop, W. A. H., p. 723, for "Carroll county, Tenn." read *Carroll county, Miss.;* in next to last paragraph strike out "Mutual" so that the name of the insurance company will read *New York Life Insurance Company.*

Crawford, J. P., p. 734, add hysterectomy to list of surgical operations; also add,—is lecturer on gynecological surgery in Mercy Hospital Training School.

Curtin, R. G., p. 105, twentieth line from bottom, right column, read *Starr's* instead of "Stark"; p. 106, last line read *Mary Constance Curtin* instead of "Mary Kinne Curtin."

Daniel, Z. T., p. 485, add,—also a member of Northwestern Medical and Dental Association of Nebraska, 1895.

Darragh, R. J. p. 66, for "Portsmouth" in first line read *Kingston.*

Dew, J. H., p. 104, fifth line of second column, for "Monatorum" read *Neonatorum.*

Entrikin, F. W., p. 131, was graduated from the *Ohio Medical College* instead of the "Medical College of Ohio"; p. 132, fourth line for "Woodlawn" read *Woodland.*

Fox, G. H., p. 118, for "was graduated from the Vermont Academy of Medicine" read *was graduated from Castleton Medical College.*

French, Edward H., p. 765, add,—February, 1896, appointed superintendent of the state asylum for the insane at Medfield, Mass.

Gihon, Albert L., p. 5, add,—retired from the United States Navy September 28, 1895, and removed to New York city.

Guilford, W. M., p. 440, seventh line from end of sketch, for "1838" read 1738.

Hannon, S. L., p. 612, for "Post-Typhoid Fever" among papers written, read *Post-Typhoid Diphtheria.*

Harris, E. Eliot, p. 458, add to his biography,—is a member of the New York State Medical Association; American Medical Association; American Congress of Physicians and Surgeons; and the Medico-Legal Society; has been appointed examiner in lunacy by Judge Roger A. Pryor, of the supreme court of the state of New York.

Keister, B. C., p. 623, add,—at a meeting of the Medical Society of Virginia, 1895, he read a paper on "Varicocele"; also was leader in the general discussion of "The General Practitioner, —His Duty to the Profession, to Himself, and to Society."

LEFFINGWELL, ALBERT TRACY, p. 56, add,—in 1894 the degree of Master of Science was conferred upon Dr. Leffingwell by Hamilton College, N. Y. He has one child, Albert Fear Leffingwell, born April 24, 1895. His present residence is Aurora, N. Y.

LINDSLEY, J. B., p. 284, twenty-second line from top, right hand column, for 1879 read 1873.

MALONEY, J. A., p. 620, thirteenth line from end of sketch, for "Dumb" read *Deaf*, so that the title of the paper will read "Octacoustic Treatment: Its History and Results upon the Deaf and Deaf Mutes."

MARCY, H. O., p. 477, seventh line from end of sketch, for "mole" read *male.*

MARTIN, R. S., p. 645, commenced the study of medicine in 1879 instead of 1870, as stated in sketch.

MCGEE, J. B., p. 369, add,—is lecturer on therapeutics in Medical Department of Wooster University, Cleveland, O.

MILLS, CHARLES HOSMER, p. 642, for "Wis." in the seventh line read *Mich.*; in last paragraph for "Spratt" read *Sprott.*

MOSHER, ELIZA M., p. 299, add,—in 1896 was appointed professor of hygiene in the University of Michigan and dean of the literary department.

MUNDÉ, PAUL F., p. 49, for "Obstetric Palpitation," etc., read *Obstetric Palpation*, etc.; in last paragraph of biography for "Huges" read *Hughes* (maiden name of wife).

MURRAY, R. D., p. 634, at end of first paragraph, right column, for "1883" read 1893.

NORRIS, BASIL, p. 495, died November 11, 1895, at San Francisco, Cal.

NUTTAL, G. H. F., p. 768, for "O." in second line, read *Md.*

OGIER, T. L., p. 365, tenth line from end of sketch, for "Par une Société des Médecine dans Docteur Fabre" read *Par une Société des Médecine sous la Direction du Docteur Fabre.*

QUACKENBOS, J. D., p. 22, insert among his publications, "A Practical Course in Rhetoric and the Art of Literature," 1895.

REEVES, JAMES E., p. 9, add,—died January 4, 1896.

ROOKER, J. I., p. 422, second line, for "Stipps" read *Stipp;* in sixteenth line for "Arms" read *Armor;* at end of line before last paragraph for "1894" read 1893.

SANTOIRE, R. S., p. 743, for "Touro" in fourth line of sketch read *Tours*; also for "Edgar Normand" in third line from end of biography read *Edgar Norman.*

SHUELL, T. J., p. 451, instead of "The Relation of Fœcal Impactions to Gases of Appendicitis" read *The Relation of Fœcal Impaction to Cases of Appendicitis.*

SLACK, H. R., p. 227, add,—also a member of the American Medical Association.

STRAUB, A. H., p. 452, add,—also a member of the New York State Medical Society.

STROBELL, C. W., add to sketch, p. 180,—president of the Rutland County Medical and Surgical Society; physician to the city of Rutland.

SUDDUTH, W. XAVIER, p. 409, removed to Chicago, Ill.; add to his publications,—"Psycho-Physics of Sleep," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1895; "Household Remedies," *Union Signal*, 1895; "Inebriety and Heredity," *ibid.;* is university extension lecturer on biology, University of Chicago, 1895; and also national lecturer on "Narcotism," W. C. T. U., Chicago, 1895; is a member of the Academy of Medicine, Chicago.

SUITS, P. L., p. 318, add,—is a member of Fultonville Lodge, No. 531, F. & A. M., and of Albany Sovereign Consistory, S. P. R. S., thirty-second degree. Married, for his second wife, Miss Anna Putman, September 18, 1895.

WARDNER, HORACE, p. 162, has now retired from active practice.

WILLIAMS, HENRY WILLARD, p. 218, died June 14, 1895.

WOODHULL, A. A., p. 231, add,—medical director, Department of the Colorado, from July 16, 1895, with headquarters at Denver.

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